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Men of Mark in Georgia

A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development

Edited by

William J. Northen, LL.D.

Ex-Governor of Georgia

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Illustrated

Historical Introductory by John Temple Graves, Editor

Volume IV

A. B. Caldwell, Publisher
Atlanta, Georgia
1908

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Hoke Smith

Hoke Smith.

HOKE SMITH, Governor of Georgia, former member of the cabinet of President Cleveland, member of the bar, and man of affairs, was born at Newton, North Carolina, September 2, 1855. His ancestors on his father's side were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and several members of the family served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather of Hoke Smith was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and his grandfather, William True Smith, was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a man of prominence in New Hampshire. The characteristics of the family have ever been a sturdy self-reliance and an earnest acquisition of knowledge, advancement in the various departments of industry and an intense love of country. Hoke Smith's father, Prof. H. H. Smith, LL.D., was born in New Hampshire and is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He came to the South about 1850 and settled at Newton, North Carolina, where for several years he was President of Catawba College. His entire life has been spent in educational work. He was professor in the State University of North Carolina and held other positions of importance, in which he was always remarkably successful. Professor Smith married Miss Mary Brent Hoke, daughter of Michael Hoke of Lincolnton, North Carolina, a lawyer of marked ability and a political leader of prominence. The ancestors of Miss Mary Brent Hoke were among the early settlers of North Carolina and Virginia. The family has produced several lawyers of distinction, one of whom was the first Chief Justice of North Carolina and member of the Continental

Congress. Her brother, R. F. Hoke, was one of the youngest Major-Generals in the Confederate service and after the war was prominent as a developer of Southern material resources.

From both his father and his mother, Hoke Smith inherited great intellectual strength, a superb physique and indomitable energy. He was educated at Chapel Hill until his thirteenth year. At that time the University was placed in the hands of incompetent men by the Republican or radical administration, all the old faculty being suspended. Negroes were admitted to the University. Hoke Smith's education was continued under his father. In 1872 he began the study of law in Atlanta but soon afterward taught school at Waynesboro where he pursued his legal studies when not engaged in school. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1873, when seventeen years of age and began the practice of his profession in Atlanta. Before he attained his majority, he was in possession of a lucrative practice. His rise was very rapid and he was identified with a number of important cases. In 1887 he was appointed by the Governor, with Judge George Hillyer, to represent the State in the prosecution of the convict lessees, and his work in this litigation added to his laurels. His cases were always prepared with the greatest care and thoroughness and he won by force of his logic and the presentation of law rather than by tricks of speech or impassioned oratory, and he became known as a safe and able lawyer. At the same time, he was identified with the material affairs of the City and State, and for many years was President of the Board of Education of Atlanta. While closely occupied with his profession, he took an active interest in politics and when only twenty years of age was Chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee. His capacity for organization was recognized, and he was prominent in many campaigns. He spoke throughout a large part of the State in the interest of Atlanta

when the removal of the Capitol was submitted to the voters in 1877. He was a member of the gubernatorial convention in 1882.

In 1883 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Birdie Cobb, of Athens, Georgia, daughter of Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who commanded Cobb's Legion, and who was killed while repelling the furious assaults of the Federals upon the famous stone wall in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Smith's interest in public affairs led him, in 1887, to organize a company and purchase *The Atlanta Evening Journal.* He was President of the company and directed its editorial policy, though he continued to devote himself to his law practice.

A pronounced tariff reformer, he led the campaign for Grover Cleveland in 1888 and was President of the State Convention. Mr. Smith steadfastly fought the domination of the State by corporation influences and in 1890 championed the cause of Gen. John B. Gordon, who was a candidate for the United States Senate and who was opposed by railroad interests. He threw great energy into the campaign and Gordon was triumphantly elected. In the national campaign of 1892 Grover Cleveland was bitterly antagonized in Georgia by those who advocated the nomination of David B. Hill. *The Atlanta Journal* had grown to be one of the most powerful papers in the South, and all its force was thrown by Mr. Smith into the campaign in advocacy of the nomination of Cleveland, with the result that Georgia sent a Cleveland delegation to the convention. Upon the election of Cleveland, Mr. Smith was made a member of the President's cabinet, being given the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior, a department which he administered with great success. In the Presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Smith, who was still a member of the cabinet, engaged in a series of joint debates with Hon. Charles F. Crisp, who was Speaker of the National

House of Representatives. Mr. Smith espoused the cause of sound money and opposed the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one when the intrinsic value of the metal would have made the money worth not more than fifty cents on the dollar. Bryan was nominated, however, and Mr. Smith resigned from the cabinet when he learned that President Cleveland and others of his official family would not support the Democratic nominee. Although Mr. Smith opposed Mr. Bryan's views on free silver he, nevertheless, regarded it as as his duty to the party to give the nominee his active support, which he did.

When Mr. Smith returned to Atlanta from Washington, he resumed the practice of law and at once found himself in possession of a large business. He also gave some attention to *The Atlanta Journal,* and its circulation and advertising increased rapidly. In 1900 he received a fine offer for his newspaper, and, desiring to devote himself more completely to his law practice and to other affairs, he sold *The Journal* to a company of which Mr. James R. Gray was the head. Under Mr. Gray's management *The Journal* continued the same policies that it had pursued while Mr. Smith was the owner of the property.

Mr. Smith considered himself in a large measure out of politics, but his great interest in educational matters and the other material concerns of the people led him to visit the various sections of the State and in numerous addresses he urged better schools, especially in the rural neighborhoods.

The continued discrimination by the railroads against Georgia cities and towns and the continued manipulation of State politics by the representatives of those corporations finally aroused the people to such a pitch of resentment that it was determined to wrest from them the power which they unduly exercised over the affairs of the State. Mr. Smith was in hearty sympathy with this sentiment and had been so closely identified with every effort

looking to the regulation of corporations that the people turned to him as pre-eminently the man to lead their fight for reform. It was a recognized fact that the corporations would make a strenuous resistance and that the reform movement which was proposed meant the greatest political upheaval that had been undertaken in Georgia within the last half century.

Mr. Smith had never desired to occupy the governorship, regarding it as largely an executive position not particularly in line with his tastes. A man of great physical as well as mental strength, strong convictions and the courage to assert them, with a comfortable fortune which made him independent financially, he was regarded as the man above all others to lead in the gigantic struggle. Large petitions were sent to him and delegations of the most substantial business men of the State called on him and urged him to make the race. He knew that it involved heavy financial loss both to make the campaign and to occupy the office. The election was nearly a year and a half off, two terms in the governorship meant four years in office or nearly six years in all, the salary for the entire time being less than he would derive in a single year from his profession which he would be compelled to abandon. Considering the matter fully, however, he came to view the call from the people of his State as one which he could not disregard. Upon announcing that he would make the campaign, he practically closed his law business and went into the contest with the same thoroughness that always marked his preparation of cases in court. He stated his platform briefly, but in unmistakable terms. It involved increased powers for the Railroad Commission, the disfranchisement of the ignorant and purchasable part of the negro population, stringent laws to prevent lobbying, better election regulations, etc. He threw himself into the campaign with the most intense earnestness. Every county was visited, some of them several times. He made hun-

dreds of speeches and literally lived on the stump. He urged that it was the people's fight and that he was simply their representative in the contest. There were four other candidates and it was known that they were combined against him. It was the field against Smith.

The campaign was without precedent in Georgia for the bitterness of the assaults made upon the candidate who had espoused the cause of the masses in the contest with the corporations. Every morning paper in the State, with the exception of one or two small dailies, fought him. It was boasted that he would be beaten and every effort possible was made to bring about that result for he was recognized as the towering influence opposed to lobbyists, corporation influences and machine politicians.

When the election returns began to come in on the 22d of August, 1906, it was seen that Hoke Smith had swept the State like a whirlwind. Of the 145 counties, he carried 122, the 23 others being divided among the four other candidates, Hon. Clark Howell, Col. J. H. Estill, Judge R. B. Russell and Hon. James M. Smith. The popular vote in the State was 170,000. Of these Mr. Smith received 110,000, leaving 60,000 to be divided among the four other candidates so that he received nearly double the vote of the combined opposition, a mark of confidence and approval unprecedented in the history of the State. The victory of Mr. Smith was complete.

The inauguration which took place on June 29th, 1907, was a memorable event in Georgia. It assumed the aspect of a great popular demonstration. Thousands came from over the State and there was a parade of military and civic organizations. The inaugural address was delivered before the general assembly from an improvised pavilion on the grounds of the Capitol and was heard by a large number of people. It was a clear and strong presentation of the purposes of the new Governor and its

sentiments were cheered to the echo by the enthusiastic multitude. At the conclusion of the address the Governor was conducted to the Executive Office and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The legislature then in session passed three of the most important bills in the history of the State: the bill advocated by Governor Smith for the disfranchisement of the ignorant and vicious blacks, the bill, also advocated by him, enlarging the powers of the Railroad Commission and the bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the State of Georgia. Bills covering the other measures which figured in the campaign of 1906 were pending when the session came to a close by constitutional limitation and were postponed to the session of 1908.

The home life of Governor Smith is ideal. Mrs. Smith is a woman splendidly endowed in mind and heart to share in the purposes, hopes and triumphs of the Governor. Although devoted to her home, which she has presided over with the grace and charm characteristic of Southern women, she has, nevertheless, always taken the deepest interest in everything that pertained to the busy career of her husband. They have four children. Their eldest, Marion Smith, is a graduate of the University of Georgia and succeeded to the law practice of his father when Governor Smith entered upon the duties of his office. The daughters are Misses Mary Brent, Lucy and Callie Smith.

Governor Smith's investments are principally in Atlanta real estate, though he owns some industrial stock. He has a farm of several hundred acres in DeKalb county in which he takes great interest and his chief recreation is to drive out there and walk over the fields and through the woods, talk with his tenants and amid quiet rural scenes get a brief respite from the strenuous labors which always occupy him when in the city.

JOSIAH CARTER.

Augustus Octavius Bacon.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, lawyer, legislator, United States Senator, is the second son of Reverend Augustus O. Bacon, a Baptist clergyman, a native of Liberty county, Georgia, himself the third son of Thomas Bacon, of that county. His ancestors upon one side were a colony of Puritans who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and who removed to Georgia and founded the Midway settlement in 1753. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel Bacon, and Richard Baker arrived in that year, and were the advance guard and the first of the Midway Colony, afterwards the community of Liberty county. Upon this stock was engrafted a Virginia branch springing from the Holcombes of Cavalier ancestry. Augustus O. Bacon was born in Bryan county, Georgia, October 20, 1839, although his mother's home at the time was in Liberty county, where he was reared from his infancy. Her maiden name was Mary Louisa Jones, and she was her father's only child. Through her he is a grandson of Samuel Jones, of Liberty county, (himself the only son of Samuel Jones, an officer in the Revolutionary Army), and a grandnephew, through his maternal grandmother, of Judge William Law, of Savannah, Georgia, one of the most distinguished jurists of his time in the South. His parents were residents of Liberty county, and here and in Troup county he spent his childhood and boyhood in a typical Georgian environment, chiefly marked by the fact of his early bereavement through the untimely death of both parents, his father having died July 3rd, 1839, at the early age of twenty-three, before the birth of the son, and his mother at twenty years of age,

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L. O. Deacon

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before he was a year old; while his only brother died within a week after the death of his mother. The father and mother and brother are buried in the old cemetery of historic Midway Church in Liberty county. His paternal grandmother, by whom he was adopted when thus doubly orphaned, was a daughter of the Rev. Henry Holcombe, D.D., a native of Virginia, and a Captain in the Colonial Army of the Revolutionary War, and thereafter a resident of Savannah. Under her fostering and devoted guardianship he received careful training and a good elementary education, and, at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. He was graduated from the collegiate department of that institution in 1859, and immediately thereafter entered the law school and as a member of the first law class ever graduated by the University, received a degree therefrom in the following year.

He selected Atlanta as the place in which to begin his professional career; but scarcely six months elapsed before he joined the Confederate forces as Adjutant of the Ninth Georgia regiment, with which he served in Virginia during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862. Subsequently he was commissioned as Captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States and assigned to general staff duty, serving at different times upon the staff of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, Gen. Alfred Iverson, and General Mackall. He was mustered out of service at the close of hostilities with the rank of Captain. Returning to the law after having for a year reviewed his legal studies, he for the first time began practice at Macon in 1866, from which date he has been actively identified with the bar of Georgia. His success in his profession was immediate, and he quickly assumed a ranking place as a trial lawyer in both the State and Federal courts. He possessed oratorical talents of a high order, as well as legal learning; and these soon led him into the political arena of his State, gave

him growing influence, and marked him as one of the coming men.

In 1868, when twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Bacon was nominated by the State Democratic Convention for presidential elector from the then fourth congressional district. Two years from that time he was elected from Bibb county to the Georgia House of Representatives, and was returned to that body, at each successive election, for twelve years, and was subsequently again elected for a term of two years. During this period, he was speaker pro tempore for two years, and speaker for eight years, an unusual parliamentary experience, especially in the fact that no other Georgian has ever been speaker for so long a time. He served in this position of honor with distinction and dignity, and displayed an executive ability, skill as a parliamentarian and a knowledge of legislative procedure that subsequently gave him immediate prestige when he entered the United States Senate. Several times, in the face of the most powerful adverse political influences, he was brought forward as a candidate for the governorship of his State, and in the State Democratic Convention in 1883 he lacked but one vote for a nomination, when the nomination was equivalent to an election. This was one of the famous convention contests of Georgia, in which there was a three days deadlock before a nomination was made.

Mr. Bacon was frequently a member of the State Democratic conventions, was president of the convention in 1880, and was delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. Although his party was not without sharp rivalries, he was always considered a stalwart, aggressive leader, and, in 1894, after an exciting and remarkable campaign before the people in which there were four active and influential candidates, he was elected by the Georgia Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate. In 1900, after an endorse-

ment in the State Democratic primary, he was unanimously re-elected to a second term in the Senate by a legislature in which there were Democratic, Republican and Populist members. In 1906, after another endorsement in the State Democratic primary, in which he had no opposition, he was at the succeeding session of the Legislature again unanimously re-elected to a third term in the Senate. In this election he has the marked distinction of being the first Georgian who, since the foundation of the Government, has been elected from the State to a consecutive and uninterrupted full third term in the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Bacon has steadily grown in influence. He is a member of both the Judiciary and Foreign Relations committees, and the ranking Democratic Senator on each of them. He is easily entitled to rank among the leaders of the minority, and as a graceful, fluent speaker, and ready debater, he is hardly excelled by any one of its members. His speeches are characterized by richness of diction, and by good literary form, and strength of argument. One of his most notable efforts was in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines. During the contest over the question he made several extended speeches, some of which now read like prophecy. He was at that time the author of the Bacon resolution "declaring the purpose of the United States not permanently to retain the islands but to give the people thereof their liberty." The vote on this resolution was a tie in the Senate and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Vice-President—the only occasion in many years when there has been a tie vote in the Senate upon any question, and upon which a Vice-President has voted. Mr. Bacon has made in the Senate, in addition to others, a number of speeches on constitutional questions which have attracted marked attention. Among them are those on the power of the President to recognize the independence of a revolting province of a foreign nation; the power

of Congress by joint resolution and without a treaty to acquire foreign territory as in the case of Hawaii; the authority of the Senate to require upon its order the production of any and all papers in any of the executive departments; the power of Congress to exercise extra-constitutional power in the Philippines; the constitutionality of a bill to charter an international bank; the constitutional powers of the President and the Senate respectively in the negotiation and making of treaties; and the constitutionality of the bill entitled, "A Bill to protect the President of the United States." The design of this last proposed law was to provide a different and greater penalty for an act of violence against the President and certain other specified officials, than for the same act of violence when committed against any other citizen. This bill Mr. Bacon resisted to the uttermost, contending that "there should not be one law for one man, even though he be President of the United States, and a different law for another man, even though he be the lowliest citizen of the Republic. He fought it through two Congresses in the face of the most strenuous advocacy by Senator Hoar and other Senators, and finally defeated it. Many other speeches could be specified, but it is sufficient to say that he has taken an active part in every debate upon all important questions discussed in the Senate since 1894. Referreing to one of these debates which occurred in February, 1906, the following comment was made editorially by the Hartford (Conn.) Courant:

"Take down an old volume of the *Congressional Globe* and read one of the debates on foreign affairs in which Lewis Cass and John M. Clayton were pitted against each other—for instance, the debate (famous in its time) on the merits of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Then take Monday's *Congressional Record* and read the report therein of the debate between Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin on the constitutional powers of the President and Senate in treaty making. It would be scant praise to say that the Bacon-Spooner debate is the more readable of the two. For intellectual vigor, grip of the matter in hand, compactness and lucidity in

statement, brisk alertness in the give and take of dialectic fence, and last but not least, good English, the Bacon-Spooner debate is the abler of the two. Daniel Webster would have listened to every word of it attentively, with keen interest and pleasure; Calhoun and Clay also."

Senator Bacon was married in 1864 to Miss Virginia Lamar, of Macon, Georgia. He is a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and is also, as he has been for many years, a Trustee of the University of Georgia.

W. J. Northen.

Judson C. Clements.

JUDSON CLAUDIUS CLEMENTS furnishes a notable illustration of the possibilities of a country boy who has habits of industry and strong native sense. He was born on his father's farm, near Villanow, Walker county, February 12, 1846. As soon as old enough, he did daily farm work in the fields. He was specially fond of the rugged and strong in nature, while he had the most delicate appreciation of its beauties and what he loved to call the music of the spheres. His home life in the country gave him attractive ideals and constant inspiration.

His father, Adam Clements, was a successful physician, and trained his boy in healthful exercise and service which gave him a vigorous body and strong vitality. Dr. Adam Clements always interested himself in public affairs and was several times called to public office. He was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the General Assembly of the State, serving in the sessions of 1853-54 and 1861-62. He was a man of strong religious convictions and great business energy. Judson Clements's mother, Mary Wilson Hill (Park) Clements, a woman of culture and artistic attainments, entered most lovingly and helpfully into the intellectual and spiritual life of her son. She was a devout and active Christian and the mother of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

Judson Clements's earliest known ancestors were Charles Clements, born in South Carolina, and Nancy Jack, his wife, who was of Revolutionary ancestry. His direct ancestors came from England and settled first in Pennsylvania.

Judson C. Clement

Young Clements received his schooling in the common and private schools of his county. He never went to college. He attended one law course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, but was never graduated in law. He began life as a lawyer in 1869, at La Fayette, his home town.

He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1873-74, just twenty years after his father had been honored in the same way. He was re-elected to the succeeding term, 1875-76, and then elected to the State Senate from the Forty-fourth District from 1877 to 1880. By close and intelligent attention to public service in the positions held in the House and Senate, Mr. Clements developed in his fitness for service and grew in the favor of the people. His friends were ready to believe him worthy of higher honors and were quite willing to help him to wider achievements. His name was suggested for representative in the United States Congress, but it was greatly doubted by his closest friends, whether or not he could defeat so formidable an opponent as Dr. W. H. Felton, who then represented the district and had served most acceptably for several terms.

Dr. Felton was an independent Democrat of great intellectual power and unusual popularity. He was a vigorous fighter and most successful campaigner and, possibly, the best "stump speaker" in the State. He was a man of unimpeachable character and had an absolutely clean record, after a service of three terms in Congress. All these unusually strong elements Judson Clements was asked to meet in combat in contending for Dr. Felton's seat in the House. He was thirty-four years of age and had only the legislative experience of three terms in the General Assembly of the State, and several prominent Democrats in the district had made the unsuccessful effort to defeat Dr. Felton.

When the Democratic Convention met at Rome, in 1880, to nominate a candidate for Congress, it was advised and strongly

urged by some of the prominent politicians of the district, not to make a nomination, but to adjourn, leaving a clear field to Dr. Felton, for the reasons that they believed him to be invincible and that a restoration of harmony in the party would be sooner attained by this course than by continued organized opposition to him.

The convention, however, believing the better policy to be to strive by the regular open and consistent party methods for the success of the organized Democracy, rejected this advice and proceeded to make a nomination. The choice fell upon Hon. J. W. Robertson, of Cobb county, an eloquent, popular and strong man. He declined the nomination, whereupon the delegates were reconvened and Mr. Clements, though not a candidate, was nominated on the first ballot. He was advised by some not to accept the nomination, which under the circumstances they said was only a "draft" to make a "sacrifice of future political prospects," as defeat was, in their opinion, inevitable. His reply to these was that with a properly conducted campaign, defeat was by no means certain, and that, even if it were, it was his duty to accept, and that duty was the best policy. He promptly planned and energetically conducted a vigorous campaign, which was so free from the noise and excitement which characterized the preceding contests in the district, that although he made from one to three public speeches a day during the short time in which he had to canvass the fourteen counties of the district, his canvass was by contrast called a "still hunt," though it was in fact far from such. His discussion of the issues involved was free from personalities and bitterness. He was unassisted by other speakers and the barbecue and brass band were dispensed with. He made a calm appeal to the voters and did not thwart his appeal by indulging in harsh criticisms or abuse of his opponent. He was elected, carrying the district by about 800 majority, thus defeating one

of the most deservedly popular men of the State and one whom Georgians have found delight in honoring.

Mr. Clements was again nominated without contest in 1882, and though again vigorously opposed by Dr. Felton, was again elected by an increased majority of about 1,600 votes. He was elected in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888. He was four years a laborious and conspicuous member of the Committee on Appropriations and also served on the committees on Foreign Affairs, Civil Service Reform and on Education and Labor. During his service he advocated tariff and internal revenue reforms, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and economy in the public expenditures. He supported the bill, passed during his service, to "regulate commerce;" also that for the exclusion of Chinese immigration. He favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of the harbors and waterways of the country, and opposed ship subsidies. He took an active part in the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In 1890 he withdrew from the contest for another nomination, after refusing to pledge himself to support the government ownership and operation of the railroads and the so-called "Sub-Treasury Plan," providing for the loaning of money by the government upon various farm products to be received and stored by it in its warehouses to be built for that purpose.

He was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in March, 1892, as a Democrat, to succeed Commissioner Bragg, who had died, and has since received similar appointment by three successive presidents: by Cleveland in 1895, by McKinley in 1901 and by Roosevelt in 1907 for seven years, under recent change in the law lengthening the time of service. Possibly no single branch of the government service has grown more rapidly or increased with more tremendous bounds, to keep pace with the gigantic strides being made by

the railroads, the pipe lines and transportation systems of the country, than has the Interstate Commerce Commission. Every year the authority vested in the government to control and regulate railroads and common carriers is being more vigorously enforced, mainly through the Commission.

As a member of the Commission, Mr. Clements's record fully merits the honor which the re-appointment to his present post by President Roosevelt confers. He has been a conscientious and thorough student of every detail of the questions coming before the Commission and he never hands down an opinion until he has convinced himself that his conclusions are sound. Many of the ablest decisions rendered by the Commission have been prepared by Mr. Clements. He is noted for his kindness and for his considerate treatment of all who come in contact with him. By his magnanimity and sound judgment, he has won numerous personal, political and judicial victories.

Mr. Clements, in common with his associates, has for many years advocated amending the interstate commerce laws and, in accordance with the act recently passed and believing in the curative power of publicity, he has urged the utmost openness and frankness in all cases. To this end, he favors a uniform system of book-keeping by the common carriers of the country and believes the government should have the right of visitation and supervision of all railroad accounts. He does not, however, favor government ownership of the roads.

He has also urged the injunctional power of the courts and would not rely solely upon criminal procedure to stop rebates and discriminations by the roads. He has made many addresses before the committees of Congress in advocacy of the plan that Congress should strengthen the power of the Commission to regulate railroads. Among the principal investigations before the Commission in which Mr. Clements has participated are those

relating to railway accidents, rebates, grain elevators, coal and oil properties and discrimination in the shipment of grain, ice, packing house products and cotton goods.

He conducted the inquiry upon which was founded the suit by the government against the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad companies, respecting discrimination in the sale and transportation of coal by the railroad in competition with its patrons along the line. In the suit growing out of this case, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a far-reaching decision supporting the view taken by the Commission. Mr. Clements wrote the opinions and reports of the Commission in the Tift lumber cases on an appeal made from Georgia and Mississippi by the Yellow Pine and Georgia Saw Mill Associations. The Commissioner's opinion, which was of vast importance to the South, generally, was that the advance of two cents per hundred pounds in rates on lumber from certain points in the South to the Ohio River was unwarranted and that the increased rate was, therefore unreasonable and unjust.

The Commission held in regard to complaint made by the Georgia saw mill men that when an advance is made in rates which have long been in force and on commodities in which there is large traffic and extensive and growing trade, that an explanation for such advance must be made and that the advance will be held unjust unless satisfactory explanation is made. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently sustained the Commission in these important cases.

The records of the office bear witness to Mr. Clements's faithfulness, his energy and his sense of justice. Courteous and considerate in the ordinary relations of life, he is firm and unyielding when a matter of right is to be upheld or a fraud is to be uncovered. Frequently he has shattered the defense of corporations with a single question and has pilloried those who would defend questionable and illegal practices.

Mr. Clements was special United States Attorney in 1891 to secure titles to the government of lands comprising the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

As a boy of seventeen he enlisted in the Confederate service and remained under arms until the close of the struggle. He was in Stewart's Corps under Gen. J. E. Johnston and General Hood and was slightly wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He entered the army as a private and was First Lieutenant at the close of the war.

Mr. Clements has been twice married. First, to Miss Elizabeth Wardlaw, who died in 1875. He was again married to Miss Lizzie Elinor Dulaney, December 2, 1886. He has had four children, three of whom are now living.

W. J. Northen.

Otis Ashmore.

OTIS ASHMORE, Superintendent of the Savannah Public Schools, is one of Georgia's most notable teachers. He was born in Lincoln county on the sixth day of March, 1853, and is the son of Jeremiah and Malinda Wright Ashmore. His ancestors on both sides were actively connected with the War of the Revolution and after the close of that memorable contest, came to Georgia from Virginia and the Carolinas, with that stream of sturdy pioneers who did so much to develop and enrich the Empire State of the South.

The early life of Superintendent Ashmore was spent upon the old family homestead, about two miles from Lincolnton. Here he passed his boyhood amid the closing days of the "Old South," and obtained such education as was possible at the village school during those trying times. Fortunately for him, however, his father possessed a good library, and companionship with the great minds of the past did much to strengthen and improve the intellectual powers of the boy.

At the age of sixteen he became a pupil of his uncle, Thomas P. Ashmore, who was a notable mathematician, and whose reputation as an astronomer extended far beyond the State. In fact so thoroughly established was his ability that he was employed for nearly half a century to make the astronomical calculations for that work, second only to his Bible in the farmer's affections —Grier's Almanac. The opportunity thus afforded young Ashmore was a strong factor in determining the tastes of his after life and in giving him that bent towards astronomy and higher mathematics in which he has become so proficient. Even in

youth his skill in this direction was readily apparent and for several years he was the acting surveyor of his native county before he had reached his majority. For this reason the office had to be conferred upon him by appointment because he was too young to be elected to the position.

In 1873 he taught a small school at Lincolnton and with the money thus earned he went to Gainesville and studied under Prof. George C. Looney, to whose training and inspiration he gives much credit for the success he has attained in after years.

Mr. Ashmore did not graduate from college but in 1889 he did post-graduate work at the University of Georgia in Analytical Chemistry and in 1894 received the degree of A. M. from that institution. Convinced that teaching was his life work, he took charge of a school in Wilkes county, and after two years of successful effort he returned to his home neighborhood and taught in Lincolnton during 1878 and 1879. In 1880 he went to Harlem where he remained for four years until elected to the school at Jonesboro. Here he was in charge until 1887 when he was appointed teacher of Natural Science in the Savannah High School. This position he filled with such ability as to insure his election as Superintendent of Schools of Chatham county. This occurred 1896, and since that time he has filled this responsible place with credit to himself and with an ability which has been recognized all over the State and the South.

While thus occupied he has made some distinguished contributions in the field of science. Since 1882 he has made the astronomical calculations for Grier's Alamanac, the work which, as mentioned before, his uncle had in charge for so many years. Recognizing his ability in this line the United States authorities appointed him upon the Naval Observatory staff to observe the total eclipse of the sun in May, 1900.

At the request of the publishers, he has written several articles

for different books and manuals used in the State, and in 1904 Ginn & Co. published his Manual of Pronunciation. In addition Superintendent Ashmore has contributed many articles to the press upon scientific and popular subjects, and has for years been in demand as a lecturer, particularly upon astronomy. In the annual meetings of the Georgia Educational Association he has long been recognized as a leader among his professional associates and when he speaks upon any topic his remarks are always awaited with interest and heard with respect and appreciation. He has been connected with all the progressive educational movements of his State for years and is always desired as a lecturer at the annual institutes and summer schools of the South. He is a regular member of the National Educational Association and a constant attendant upon the sessions of that great body. Superintendent Ashmore has also been prominent in other fields closely allied with education. He is Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society and a member of the Board of Managers of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is also on the Board of Management of the Savannah Public Library, and is chairman of the library committee of that organization.

In politics, while never active, the subject of this sketch, like most Southern white men of prominence since the war, has always been identified with the Democratic party. With club life, sports, and amusements of all kinds he has never been connected by reason of the pressure of his many duties, and in fact, life to him is much of the same cast as that attributed by the Scotchman to the sober-looking dominie—"a verra sarious business." Indeed his friends say that his chief relaxation is found in studying astronomy. A rather delicate constitution in early life, coupled with a natural inclination for scholarly pursuits, has always predisposed Mr. Ashmore towards literature and learning, and consequently he finds his chief delight in planning and

executing the many and varied details of his important work in Savannah and Chatham county.

His ancestors, on both sides, were of English descent, and on coming to this country they first settled in Virginia and Maryland. His father for many years was Tax Receiver and Tax Collector of the county of Lincoln, and from the Wrights as well as the Ashmores he inherited the calm judgment and rational ability for which he himself has been so noted. On January 16, 1884, he married Miss Editha G. Collins, of Harlem, Ga., whose family moved to this State from Detroit, Michigan. To them one child, a son, was born, but he died in 1892 at the age of seven years.

To the fact that he spent the early years of his life on the farm, and to the patience and strength which he there acquired, Superintendent Ashmore attributes much of the success which has come to him in the course of his useful career. His advice to young men just starting upon their work in the world is characteristic of the man. "Let every act be based upon the great principle of right. Use economy of time, money, and effort. Have well-formed plans and persevere in accomplishing them. Be self-reliant, polite to every one, and honorable in all things."

M. L. Brittain.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Faithfully yours
James A. Gary

James Richard Gray.

JAMES RICHARD GRAY was born in Adairsville, Bartow county, September 30, 1859. A native Georgian, reared and educated in the State, coming from the sturdy stock that carved a State out of the wilderness, and gave it place in the front rank of free Commonwealths, it was but natural that he should prove to be a true Georgian, destined to illustrate in his life the noblest traits of a bold, honest and enterprising citizenry.

It may have made some impress upon his young and tender mind, that his early boyhood days were lived during the fierce civil strife between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, especially as his home was on the line of march of contending armies. Perhaps, the privations, self-denial and suffering, enforced upon the people of Georgia during those times, gave him an early lesson in the school that fitted him for the arduous duties of his subsequent life. Following the War between the States came those evil days of reconstruction times, when hungry hordes of strangers came to fill the offices in the South and plundered and oppressed the people, almost beyond endurance. In these times the youth of young Gray was spent, and the necessity of combatting threatening conditions and facing situations of dire distress was forced upon him.

It has been truly said, "There is no such school as adversity." And when such adversity is common to a large portion of the country and all feel alike its hardships, the lessons learned are enduring and make lasting impress upon the future life of the youths of the land. What wonder then that the traits of character so admirably illustrated in the life of James R. Gray were

early and ineradicably formed, such as honesty, a courage that halted at no obstacle, an energy that shunned no task, an ambition that set high the prize to be obtained and a determination that could hew out a path over seemingly impossible conditions, and win a place among the world's worthy men.

During Mr. Gray's boyhood there was established in the neighborhood where he lived one of the most famous schools of the State. A man of renown, a strong character and splendidly educated, John H. Fitten, established a Classical School in Adairsville, and there laid the foundation of character and education for many of the youths of the South. There were no accessories that suggested wealth or even convenience. Text-books and a shelter, with a teacher, himself an accomplished scholar, and a man of strong will and splendid character, were all that could be had in those days of struggle and privation. There was nothing that suggested luxury, and there is nothing suggesting effeminacy in the life and character of Mr. Gray. His father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Eighth Georgia battalion, and from him the son inherited the manly character that has asked no odds in the struggle to climb to a high place in the public esteem.

Leaving Fitten's Classical School, young Gray became a student in the North Georgia Agricultural College, another institution that has given to the State many sons who knew little of the smiles of fortune, and nothing of easy stages to high attainments, but who have won renown and adorned the councils of State. Located among the rugged mountains of North Georgia, far removed from railroads and among a people self-reliant and independent, the little city of Dahlonega proved a splendid nursery, from whose institution of learning came young men afraid of nothing save dishonor, and ready for any undertaking requiring character and fortitude.

In these schools young Gray was prepared for the battles of

life. Possessing a splendid physique, over six feet in height, handsome and of athletic mould, he possessed the physical ability to stand up under any mental strain. He aspired to the profession of the law, and in 1879, one year after graduating, he was admitted to the practice, and for twenty-two years was a prominent member of the Atlanta bar, one of the best in the land. For several years he was the junior member of the law firm of Ellis & Gray, and subsequently the senior of Gray, Brown & Randolph. As a lawyer he was eminently successful, winning fame and fortune.

On November 16, 1881, he was married to Miss May Inman, daughter of Mr. Walker P. Inman, one of Atlanta's most substantial citizens, and his married life has been most happy. A household, to which five children have come, has been peculiarly happy, and Mr. Gray's domestic life has been greatly blessed.

Mr. Gray's mother was Sarah J. Venable, who came from the good English stock of Abram Venable, of Devonshire, England, whose sons in the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, and in the Army of the Revolution, proved themselves American patriots of the highest renown. A worthy descendant of noble and worthy parents is James Richard Gray.

In 1891 Mr. Gray, having previously, with others, purchased a controlling interest in *The Atlanta Journal,* the leading daily newspaper of Georgia, was made Editor-in-Chief and General Manager. He has proven his aptitude for this work, and his ability as a newspaper publisher by pushing *The Journal* to greater success than it had ever known, and has made it a splendid, productive property, a journal of great influence, socially and politically, and a monument to his genius and enterprise. This is his life-work and that he may live long to adorn the profession is the wish of thousands of friends and admirers.

Mr. Gray has never sought public office. In 1904 the mem-

bers of the Georgia State Convention elected him as a delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention, and he was chosen Chairman of the delegation.

As editor of *The Atlanta Journal,* he championed the candidacy of Hoke Smith for Governor in 1906 and conducted one of the most vigorous and effective newspaper campaigns in the history of Georgia, contributing not a little to the sweeping victory of his candidate and the enactment into law of some of the most important measures which were issues in the campaign. Mr. Gray was made chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions at the Macon convention which nominated Hoke Smith for Governor, and was the author of that important declaration of principles.

Socially, politically, financially and in every way Mr. Gray is a peer among the best. A true and loyal friend, a man of strong convictions, and with a courage never questioned, he stands in the prime of life, a man who has won success from unpromising conditions, and having satisfied reasonable desires of ambition, seeks to be a good, useful, helpful, patriotic citizen.

R. J. Massey.

Allen Daniel Candler.

ALLEN DANIEL CANDLER, Governor of Georgia from 1898 to 1902, was born in Auraria, Lumpkin county, November 4, 1834. His earliest ancestor in America was Daniel Candler, who emigrated from Ireland to Bedford county, Virginia, about 1738, and was a grandson of Lieut. Col. William Candler, of the British Army. Daniel's son, William, born in 1736 in Callan Castle, County Kilkenny, Ireland, settled in 1768 in that part of Richmond County, Georgia, now called McDuffie county. He espoused the cause of liberty and became a Colonel in the American army, serving at the siege of Augusta, King's Mountain, and with the dashing Sumter. He was a comrade of the leading Georgia patriots, and, after the establishment of independence, was legislator and judge, dying at the age of forty-eight.

Daniel, his youngest son, born in Columbia county in 1779, led the life of a farmer and died in 1816. His son, Daniel Gill, born in Columbia county in 1812, was married on October 8, 1833, to Nancy Caroline Matthews. While they were living at Auraria, Lumpkin county, their union was blessed with a son, Allen Daniel, one of the first white children born in that section, then the home of the Cherokee Indians.

Daniel Gill Candler during a life of seventy-five years was farmer, lawyer, judge and soldier, and was three times Mayor of Gainesville. He was a soldier in two Indian wars, and during the War between the States was Captain in the Second Georgia regiment. His strong characteristics were devotion to duty and loyalty to his native State. His wife was a lady of strong char-

acter, who, by her wise training and precepts, inspired in her son Allen the ambition to overcome all obstacles that stood in the way of a successful career.

During his boyhood, Allen Candler's home was in Franklin county, and the regular tasks required of him on his father's farm impressed him with the necessity of labor and taught him self-reliance, at the same time developing his naturally frail body, and giving to him a fair degree of physical strength. For lack of sufficient means to attend one of the high grade schools to be found in the cities or large towns of Georgia, young Candler enjoyed only such advantages as were afforded by the old field schools of his neighborhood. His fondness for reading and study enabled him to surmount all obstacles, and, after being prepared for college by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. G. H. Cartledge, and was graduated from Mercer University in 1859. In the same year he entered upon the life of a teacher at Jonesboro and was the founder of the Clayton High School. But he was not long permitted to enjoy this avocation.

In 1861 he cheerfully obeyed the call of his State to defend her rights and sovereignty, and entered Confederate service as a private soldier in Company H, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. He was elected Lieutenant, and a year later promoted to Captain. He rendered brave and faithful service in the battles of Bridgeport, Tennessee, Kentucky Campaign of 1862, Baker's Creek, and the seige of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Kennesaw, and around Atlanta and Jonesboro, during which time he was twice wounded and lost an eye. In May, 1864, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Georgia Reserves, and in January, 1865, promoted to Colonel in the same command, surrendering his regiment with General Johnston.

He was married January 12, 1864, to Eugenia T. Williams, daughter of a planter of Jones county.

Upon the return of peace he resumed teaching at Jonesboro, and in 1866 was honored by Mercer University with the degree of A. M. During that same year he was elected Mayor of Jonesboro.

Removing to Gainesville in 1870, he entered the lumber trade, became a contractor and railroad constructor, and superintended the building of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad, sixty-five miles in length, and of this he was made President. The Gainesville Street Railroad and part of a railroad from Gainesville to Dahlonega were constructed under his supervision.

In 1872 he was elected Mayor of Gainesville, and from 1872 to 1877 was representative in the Georgia Legislature, and State Senate for 1879-80. In 1882 he was called by the Democratic party to make the race for Congress against Emory Speer, ranking with the most brilliant orators that Georgia has produced, and who had twice defeated the regular Democratic nominee. Colonel Candler was successful, and for four successive terms served his State with distinction in the United States Congress. He declined to run for a fifth term, since his business required his attention.

Upon the death of Gen. Philip Cook, Georgia's honored Secretary of State, in 1894, Governor Northen appointed Colonel Candler to the vacant position, to which he was elected a second time by the people, and continued to serve with ability in this responsible office until his resignation in 1898 to become a candidate for Governor. He was elected over Hon. J. R. Hogan, his opponent, by about sixty thousand majority, and re-elected in 1900 by an almost unanimous vote.

Governor Candler's administration was marked for its progressive and economical features. During both terms in which he stood at the helm of the Empire State of the South, he sought to equalize the burden of taxation, and favored measures to force

the payment of taxes on property that was, in so far as such a thing could be done, hidden out. He advocated the improvement of the public school system and co-operation between the State and counties in measures to increase the public school fund. He warmly advocated the acceptance by the State of the Confederate Soldiers' Home and liberal appropriations for its support, and favored liberality in pensions for true Confederate soldiers, and the weeding out of those who were undeserving.

In order to throw every safeguard around the purity of the ballot he urged an amendment to the State Constitution providing for qualified suffrage based on property or education, or both. He ever favored the proper care of all public institutions and a liberal support of the military of the State.

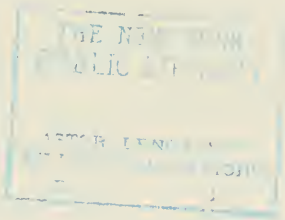
Soon after the expiration of his second term as Governor, he was commissioned by the State to compile the Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate Records of Georgia. He has been President of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Association since 1903.

Governor Candler comes of Presbyterian parents, who trained him to love truth, honesty, sobriety and industry. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and endeavors to be faithful to the obligations of that noble order. The line of reading which interests him most is history and political science; and he has a special fondness for the writings of Thomas Jefferson and John C. Calhoun. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, from whose principles he has turned to neither the right nor the left.

His wife, to whom he was married during the war, still lives. To them were born eleven children, nine of whom are living.

Though past 'three score and ten," Governor Candler is a vigorous, active and earnest man of business, setting a good example of industry, and a purpose to serve his day and generation faithfully to the end.

JOSEPH T. DERRY.



Frank H. Miller

Frank Harvey Miller.

FRANK HARVEY MILLER, a son of Andrew Jackson Miller, was born in Augusta, October 13, 1836. He received his primary education at the Richmond Academy and his more advanced training at the Villa School, taught by Dr. C. P. Beman, near Mt. Zion, Hancock county. He entered the State University in 1852, but he was withdrawn after two years and before graduation on account of ill health.

Andrew Jackson Miller, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of his day. In 1836 he was elected to represent Richmond county in the Legislature. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate and continuously re-elected to this position until he died in 1856—making a period of twenty years of uninterrupted legislative service. He was twice President of the Senate. He accepted an appointment to fill an unexpired term as Superior Court Judge until an election could be made to fill that office.

Frank Harvey, like his father, has always been a diligent and successful student. His course at the Villa School deserved and received from Dr. Beman unqualified commendation as to conduct, character, talent and application. At this period in Mr. Miller's history there was no school at the South making more strenuous demands for scholarship and gentlemanly bearing than the "Villa." Characteristics which won splendid distinction at school have won for Mr. Miller the respect and confidence of the people as a citizen.

Mr. Miller studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to practice November 20, 1855, at the age of nineteen.

He has devoted himself studiously and uninterruptedly to the practice of his profession, except during that part of his life given to the Confederate service as a soldier. He has never sought or desired judicial or political office, but he has freely given his time, his talent, his money and his experience to institutions established for the public good, and to the service of his country when men were called to the arena of war.

He was President of the Board of Trustees of Richmond Academy from February, 1882, to January, 1888, from which he voluntarily retired. He is now the re-elected President of this board. He has been Chairman of the trustees of the Masonic Hall in the city of Augusta for twenty-eight years. He is a prominent, active and useful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Georgia from May, 1888, to the corresponding month 1901. He has been Chancellor of the Diocese since May, 1899. For fifteen years he has been a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. These positions have come to him because of his generous spirit in public service and his devotion to Christian duty.

In January, 1855, when a student at law, Mr. Miller joined the ranks of the Oglethorpe Infantry, a volunteer company, then under the command of his father, who as a cadet at West Point had acquired military knowledge that made his company famous for discipline and soldierly manliness.

On January 24, 1861, under the command of the Governor of Georgia, Mr. Miller marched with his comrades in the Oglethorpe Infantry to attack the United States arsenal near Augusta, receiving the gratifying information "en route" of an unconditional surrender with the honors of war. His first duty as a soldier in active service was performed that night in guarding the trophies of war, and the first Federal arsenal that had sur-

rendered to the Georgia State troops after the Ordinance of Secession had been adopted. Mr. Miller's company, which by division became Company B of the Oglethorpe Infantry, was ordered into actual service by the Governor of the State, November 10, 1861. The company went into camp at Tebeauville, now Waycross, being assigned to the Second Brigade under command of Gen. F. W. Capers.

This company, of which Mr. Miller had been made First Lieutenant, became a part of the Ninth Regiment of State Troops, and at Savannah was attached to the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William T. Walker. February 9, 1862, Mr. Miller was made Adjutant of his regiment, which office he held until the regiment was mustered out of service. From his entry into this service until April, 1862, he was Judge Advocate of every court-martial in the brigade, and served in this capacity in other brigades in the division. In this way he did double service, being occupied in court and field duty as occasion demanded. Mr. Miller's eminent legal ability and his patriotic devotion to the cause of his country fitted him most peculiarly for the excessive demands made upon him.

Upon being mustered out of service under the general order placing all State troops between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five in the Confederate service, Mr. Miller was appointed associate counsel for the receiver of sequestrated estates. His duties as Acting Assistant Confederate States Attorney and as legal adviser of the Provost Marshal required his residence in Augusta.

Feeling that his country was entitled to all his time, and being unoccupied on certain days of the week, when he was able to practice law and earn a support for his family, he preferred, as a manifestation of patriotism and devotion, never to present a bill for services rendered professionally, or for mileage incurred in any way in attending any court on account of the business of the

Confederate States. All the cases represented by Mr. Miller before the Supreme Court as such counsel were decided in favor of the government, save one.

When the war was over Mr. Miller resumed the general practice of his profession in Augusta. He never cared to practice on the criminal side of the court, but devoted himself almost exclusively to civil cases. For this he was singularly gifted by his judicial temperament, his wonderful memory, his keen power of investigation and analysis, as also by a marvelous system of record, which enabled him at any moment to put his hand upon all the details of any case which had ever engaged his attention. He has always had a great capacity for taking pains with whatever was entrusted to him, and his large grasp of details, together with his untiring diligence and his trained judgment, made his opinion second in value to no man's. He was successful in the majority of his cases before the Supreme Court.

It was at his instance that the question was first raised as to the liability of State bonds to taxation, and it was he who secured the important ruling which exempted these securities from an unjust tax, and made them sought after as a safe and judicious investment.

In his mature years Mr. Miller is devoting himself to commercial and ecclesiastical law, being one of the lay Judges of the Court of Review of the Fourth Judicial Department established by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and comprising twelve Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions of the Southern States.

In 1874 Mr. Miller had an interesting case at law in which he succeeded in breaking an entail of property to which his client was declared the heir of entail. The estate was located in the north of Scotland, near Wick. It became necessary for Mr. Miller to visit Scotland for personal investigation. He was inform-

ed that for many years long ago there had obtained in the Highlands of Scotland what was known as hand-fasting marriages. A hand-fasting marriage was, in effect, a marriage on trial for six months. If the marriage resulted happily, it was confirmed by subsequent marriage, thus making it final. If either party was dissatisfied, a separation ensued on or before the expiration of the six months without any reflection upon the character, morality or social standing of either party.

If a hand-fasting marriage resulted in the birth of a child, both parties were in honor bound to make provision for it prior to and superior to any child afterwards born to either in lawful wedlock.

This custom was abolished by an act of the British Parliament, by which all children thereafter so born were declared bastards.

The original grantor of the estate entail had entered into a hand-fasting marriage with a young maiden. This marriage was not afterwards consummated, and separation ensued. A son was born to them and each parent had, therefore, executed a deed of entail for all holdings of realty they possessed for the benefit of this son and his heirs; whom failing, then to the lawful issue of the original grantors. The son so born had arisen to distinction as a Major-General in the British Army, but finally died unmarried and without issue, thus admitting under the deeds of entail, into possession the lawful issue of the original grantors, in behalf of whose great-grandchild Mr. Miller was then acting as counsel. The breaking of the entail made not only an interesting case at law, but it brought a comfortable estate to the absolute ownership and use of Mr. Miller's client, George M. Gordon.

Mr. Miller was married to Miss Julia Dyer Kitchen, July 6, 1859. They have had six children, five of whom are living.

To the young, Mr. Miller commends: Steady devotion to

duty, as to which an eminent divine has said, "A live word—a word that has hands and feet and eyes and tongue and a heart—immortal as the soul. Its home is in the human conscience; its hands are full of rewards. Honors, pleasures, and even crowns lie at its feet. It has a voice as loud as thunder and yet musical as the seraph's harp and rapturous as the angel's song."

W. J. Northen.

Alexander Stephens Clay.

IF ever there has been in public station a man whose highest ambition it is to do that which is for the best interests of the people he represents, that man is Hon. Alexander Stephens Clay, United States Senator from Georgia. This is the estimate of one who has known Senator Clay in every phase of his official career. It is an estimate which will be given heartiest endorsement by every other man who knows Senator Clay as citizen and as official.

Senator Clay is as much one of the people, and has as deeply at heart their interests, as that other great Georgian for whom he is named. One of the people because he belongs to them; one of the people because he was born among them, was reared with them, has shared their hardships and their joys, and knows first-hand their hopes and their aspirations; one of the people in fact, not for political purposes only.

Born on a little Cobb county farm a few years before the great civil war, "Steve" Clay's boyhood recollections are all of destitution, privation and struggle. His father was a private soldier in the army of the Confederacy, and the sweep of that terrible struggle left destruction through all that section in which rested the little Clay home. Returning after the surrender at Appomattox, the father had, like so many thousands of the men of the South, to begin anew the work that is man's great ambition—home building.

It was under conditions of this kind that the eleven year old boy who is now Senator of the United States began his fight for an education. His mother was an educated lady, had been a

school teacher, was full of ambition for her sturdy boy, and the value of her influence in shaping his life to the higher and better things can not be over estimated. The boy was full of ambition. He was strong and sturdy of body, bright and quick of mind; and while he applied himself with thoroughness to the work of a regular farm hand, he devoted his evenings to his books, and by going into debt was able finally to secure the college education which was ever his highest ambition.

Senator Clay was born on September 25, 1853, his father being William J. Clay and his mother Anna (Peek) Clay. The father had moved to Cobb county from Washington county, Georgia, to which the grandparents of Senator Clay had come from Virginia. William J. Clay possessed one characteristic beyond all others, and this his son was fortunate enough to inherit —practical common sense. The boy had in himself, therefore, a foundation more valuable than all riches—a foundation built of common sense inherited from his father and of intelligence and ambition carefully nurtured in him by his mother. Equipped also with strong and sturdy body, due in a great measure to his life in the open air of the country, he was from the first marked for success.

The Clays were English, being of the English gentry, and so were the Peeks, of which family the Senator's mother was a member. The blood in his veins is, therefore, almost pure English. The first Clay who came to this country was John, who was the founder of a very large and prolific family, the members of which spread over Virginia, Kentucky and adjacent States. Henry Clay, "The Great Pacificator," came of this one branch. Fifty years later the Georgia branch furnished the country another National figure. The family of Senator Clay's mother was also a good one. They came to Maryland in the early history of that province and later removed to that part of Richmond county, Georgia, which is now Columbia county.

Senator Clay was educated in the country public schools, then in the high school at Palmetto, and from there was able, by going into debt to raise the necessary money, to attend Hiawassee College, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1876. He taught school two years after that, reading law at the same time, and in the latter part of 1877 was admitted to the practice of his profession. He has been an active, practicing lawyer ever since.

There is perhaps no higher test of a man's character than is found in the fact that his neighbors delight to honor him. There never has been a time since he first began political activity when Cobb county was not solidly at his back; and as the sphere of his activity has broadened, Cobb has, so far as he is concerned, extended its confines until it embraces practically the whole of northern Georgia which delights to call Senator Clay "favorite son." The first office he held was as member of the city council at Marietta and acting Mayor. Then followed a service of eight years in the Georgia legislature, during which he was Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the State Senate. He was always an active leader in the Democratic party, and for four years was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1897, and later re-elected in 1903.

Senator Clay has long been a consistent member of the Methodist church. While he is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows, he has ever been too much of a home man to find much time for social diversion of any kind. On the 3rd of November, 1880, he married Miss Fannie White. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living. The Senator frankly attributes much of his success in life to the sweet companionship of his charming help-meet, who is indeed an ideal wife.

Ever since his earliest recollection it has been Senator Clay's

literary fad, if it may be called that, to read history and biographies, especially those telling of the lives of the men who have accomplished great things. The writer remembers hearing him tell how his first impulse to be a lawyer came from hearing the pleadings of men who seemed to him great lawyers, and he lost no opportunity to listen to these arguments whenever it was possible for him to do so without interfering with the work he had to do. The more of lawyers' eloquence he heard, the stronger became the conviction that this was the profession for him.

If I were asked to find the key to Senator Clay's success in life I think I should borrow from that fine old statesman, Hiram P. Bell, his idea that the two fundamentals of success are integrity and industry, and would add also intelligence; and then I would say that in Senator Clay we find these three elements finely proportioned.

I have had intimate knowledge of Senator Clay's public career from the day when he first became a member of the Georgia legislature. I have seen him rise first to be Speaker pro tem of the House of Representatives, and then to be Speaker of that fine body, and later I have seen him as President of the State Senate. In these positions he always conducted himself well and was, I know, always true to his convictions. I have seen him enter the United States Senate as a new member where, in his modesty doubting his own ability, he was thrown upon a plane of equality with men whose names were known to the nation and to the world. I have seen him guided there by the supreme desire to shape his every act to conform with what he conceived to be the best interests of the people of Georgia, of the South and of the Nation—growing daily stronger and stronger and rendering every day the best of service to the people whose commission he holds. The new Senator starts at the foot of the ladder. Whether he be man of note of mere novice, it

is the same. Men of longer service get the positions upon committees which he would like to have; he must be content with finding his name at the bottom of the list of the unimportant ones. His rise depends upon two things. One, the attitude of his fellow senators toward him, the other, his demonstrated ability and usefulness. There are no exceptions to this rule.

Senator Clay started like the others; but the fine character of the man won early recognition at the hand of his associates, and they were glad when the opportunity came to aid him in getting on the committees he desired. As a rule, men are not fooled in their fellows. The Senate leaders on both sides of the chamber early saw that in Clay of Georgia they had a compatriot destined to be a highly useful member of that august body, and recognition of this ability has come in assignment to membership upon such great practical and useful committees as that having supervision of the Post-office Department in all its details, the Public Buildings Committee, and the Committee on Commerce which has to do with all river and harbor appropriations and all legislation bearing upon commerce.

Upon each and all of these committees Senator Clay has served Georgia and the country well. He is a man who is scrupulous in attendance upon committee meetings and in attending to committee work of all kinds. It must be known that the real work of the United States Senate is done in the committees and in the floor consideration of their work. To Senator Clay, more than to any other one man, is due the credit of defeating that first ship-subsidy bill which contained such glaring provisions of special favoritism to the shipping trust. It was he who made the unfavorable minority report upon the bill and who led the fight against it upon the floor of the Senate which brought its defeat, even in the face of the earnest and active support of such Republican leaders as Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and Senator Frye, of Maine.

Senator Clay makes no pretense at eloquence, and yet he is one of the most forceful debaters in the Senate. He has made a number of notable speeches during his service in that body, and has in his every act marked himself as deserving his place in that galaxy of fine Georgians who have, from the days of the first Congress, represented this State in the United States Senate.

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George Gunby Jordan.

NO history of the progress and development of Georgia would be complete without a biography of George Gunby Jordan, of Columbus. He is now, and has been for years past, prominently identified with many of the larger movements which make for the expansion and development not only of his native State but for the southern section of our country. He is the son of Sylvester Franklin and Rachel (Gunby) Jordan and was born in Sparta, Hancock county, Ga. His ancestors on his father's side came from Scotland and were among the first settlers in the State of Massachusetts. On his mother's side he is descended from English blood,—his maternal ancestors being among the first settlers of the State of Maryland,—Gen. John Gunby of Revolutionary fame being a member of this family. Shortly after the Revolutionary War the branch of the Jordan family from which G. Gunby, (as he is popularly known), emigrated to Georgia and settled in Hancock county, the Gunby family residing in Columbia county. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of six, who were born and reared in this famous county and in the village of Sparta, a town which is now and for many years prior to the Civil War was a well known educational center, and was the home of a population of sterling worth and marked characteristics of refinement and culture. Mr. Jordan has inherited from his Scotch and English ancestors those strong traits of character which, when blended, have never failed to develop the best type of men. His father was a merchant, and young Jordan in his boyhood had the advantage of training in the old fashioned academic schools through which the young in those days re-

ceived their early education, and which, as it is well known, developed men of high moral worth and excellent qualities. He had just reached that age in his teens when he was ready to pass from the walls of his academy to the larger field of college work when the War between the States was at its height, and being fired with a patriotism, which is inherent in southern youth, he entered the Confederate service, and at the early age of seventeen became a volunteer private, and member of the celebrated Nelson Rangers, an independent cavalry company, which did valiant service and was honored before the close of the war by being made escort company to Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee. On his return from the army in 1865 Mr. Jordan attended school for a short while at his native home.

In 1866 he was offered a position in the office of a wholesale mercantile establishment in Columbus, Ga., which he accepted and where he remained for one year. Here his ability and worth were speedily recognized and at the close of the year he was offered an interest in the business. Just at that time, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was elected treasurer of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company of Columbus, the largest cotton and woolen manufacturing establishment in the Southern States. After some deliberation as to whether he should select a mercantile pursuit or engage in manufacturing business he selected the latter course, and in January, 1867, began his duties as treasurer and credit man of the above named corporation, with which he remained for twenty years. During the administration of this office, together with that of president by the venerable William H. Young, who was the pioneer of cotton manufacturers in western Georgia, the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company established its reputation as one of the most successful and extensive institutions of its kind in the United States.

In 1875 Mr. Jordan was elected cashier of the Eagle and Phe-

nix Savings Bank, a branch of the mill enterprise, which position he occupied for thirteen years. Through his financial ability this institution, during the financial panic of 1873, and subsequent years, proved a great blessing to people in the city of Columbus and the territory contiguous thereto. At the suggestion of Mr. Jordan and through his instrumentality, this Savings Bank at that time issued bills of credit as a circulating medium which for many years locally supplied the great demand for money in the distressing times which followed the final congestion of that period.

As late as 1886 Mr. Jordan was continuously re-elected to both of the above named offices in the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, but in order to embark in the more extensive business of railroad construction he declined further election in that year. The city of his adoption, which at that time was demanding an outlet to the east by rail, was sadly in need of some one to take the lead. The people readily recognized in Mr. Jordan the man for the occasion. He was made president of the Georgia Midland Construction Company, through which the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad was constructed from Columbus to McDonough,—there connecting with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, and by that road with Atlanta.

In 1889 he was made General Manager of the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad, and during his incumbency as general manager he inaugurated the movement, organized the company, and secured the charter for the Columbus Southern Railroad, which was speedily built and by which the cities of Columbus and Brunswick, Ga., via Albany, were connected. These two railroads have proven to be great factors in the upbuilding of the city of Columbus and they afford, with the other railroads centering there, splendid transportation facilities for the numerous articles of manufacture which are now being sent out from Columbus. Mr. Jordan remained identified with his railroad

enterprises until 1894, when they were absorbed by the larger railroad lines,—the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad becoming a part of the Southern Railway system and the Columbus Southern a part of the Seabord Air Line Railway.

In 1888 Mr. Jordan organized the Third National Bank of Columbus, and the year following he organized the Columbus Savings Bank. He was elected president of each of these institutions, and sustains that relation at the present time. These banks are among the strongest and most successful in the State of Georgia.

In July, 1894, having severed his connection with railroad matters entirely, he accepted the appointment of Railroad Commissioner of Georgia, which office was tendered him, unsolicited, by William J. Northen, who was then Governor. His appointment covered the unexpired term of the late Virgil Powers, and he was subsequently appointed to the same office for the full term of six years by Governor Allen D. Candler, but in August, 1904, he resigned the office of Railroad Commissioner. His resignation came very unexpectedly to the people of the State of Georgia, and was accepted by the then Governor, Joseph M. Terrell, with a great deal of reluctance. From the organization of the Georgia Railroad Commission in 1879 to the present time no Commission in the United States has taken a higher stand for ability and influence than that of the State of Georgia, and no man among the very many able members of that Commission has contributed more to the splendid reputation and high character of this able body than the subject of this sketch. He was eminently fair in all of his rulings, both in the railroads and the people, and possessed the confidence of both. His voluntary retirement from this high public office was a source of universal regret.

In 1895 the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company was placed in the hands of receivers by the United States Court.

Mr. Jordan, who had not been in any way connected with the company for some ten years past, was, without his knowledge, named as one of the Receivers to take charge and operate this property, the court having requested him to act because of his experience as a practical manufacturer. He discharged the duties of Receiver to the satisfaction of all parties at interest and with so much success that when the company was reorganized, and the property sold under decree of the court, the purchasers prevailed upon Mr. Jordan to accept the presidency of the new company, which took the name of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, and which, since its organization in 1898, has, under the administration of Mr. Jordan, been enlarged and so successfully operated that it easily leads among the greatest of the cotton and wool manufacturing institutions in this country.

In 1891, by appointment of the Governor, W. J. Northen, Mr. Jordan was named as a member of the special commission created by an Act of the Georgia Legislature for the purpose of determining the noted case of the claim for betterments by the lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railway against the State, which commission unanimously and finally settled a case involving several hundred thousand dollars and in a manner satisfactory to both the claimants and the State.

In 1895 Mr. Jordan was unanimously elected president of the Georgia Bankers Association. He has always taken a prominent part in the conventions of this association.

While the foregoing is a resume of some of the larger affairs in which Mr. Jordan has been engaged, he has by no means been neglectful of public enterprises affecting the interest of his adopted home, and there has been no movement of any importance to the city of Columbus during the past thirty years with which he has not been prominently identified.

He takes a great interest in public education, and is at present

President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of the city of Columbus, but aside from this he devotes much of his time and private means to the upbuilding of charitable institutions, and is especially interested in kindergarten development, and the betterment of the many thousands of operatives engaged in the various manufacturing enterprises of that city. He put in practice the idea of a mill operative club and established an institution of this kind in Columbus. Its influence in awakening a new life in this class has been readily seen among the thousands of working people of Columbus.

He is a director of the Columbus Electric Company and was one of the originators and has been a leading factor in the development of the splendid water power of the Chattahoochee River at Columbus. He is also Director in several northern corporations having for their object the promotion of business enterprises.

As president of The Jordan Company of Columbus he has interested himself, as a matter of diversion, in the construction of mills and a number of homes on the extensive holdings of that company,—all of which are evidences of the mark of progress of his home city.

In his personal characteristics Mr. Jordan may be said to be a man of broad intellect, fine education of the self made type, (which after all is the best) intense concentration of thought, wonderful energy, and untiring industry. He is a graceful and forcible speaker, and in this particular is as much at home in an after-dinner speech, and in the delivery of prizes to a class of school girls as he is in the larger work of addressing a Congressional Committee, a State Agricultural Society or Bankers Convention. A recent public utterance was a most able and exhaustive speech made before the Georgia Manufacturers' Association upon the subject of "Southern Immigration," and his deliverance upon the occasion will do great good in attracting the

attention of the outside world to what is now one of the most important questions engaging the minds of employers in the South,—both agricultural and manufacturing. As President of the Georgia Immigration Association he visited Europe, in company with other prominent Georgians, and was successful in establishing direct communication with the port of Savannah; so that the State has received during the year 1907 the first cargo of selected immigrants arriving in Georgia since Colonial days. The movement is likely to grow, as the character of people coming to the State was of a higher order and gave entire satisfaction.

Mr. Jordan is preeminently a business man, but with all of his devotion in that line and his management of large enterprises he is not forgetful of the sentimental and tender side of life. He is a lover of flowers and music; participates in the social life of his city and State and is much given, as a recreation, to riding and driving. He was married in February, 1881, to Miss Lizzie B. Curtis, of Columbus, and there was born to them in 1882 one son, Ralph Curtis Jordan, at whose birth the lovely mother was taken away, and there then went out of the life of the father the beautiful visions of the future companionship of a loving wife. He has been true to her memory, never having married, and has devoted the intervening years to the education and training of his son.

Mr. Jordan stands among the first of that large class of able, broad minded and untiring characters who have contributed so much in the upbuilding of the Southern States since the close of hostilities of the great Civil War. He is a man who would have been eminently successful in any line of life work which he might have chosen to follow. Had he seen proper to have consecrated his talents to the State, and entered the field of politics, he would have there contributed in equal measure to the general prosperity of the people at large and the rapid develop-

ment of the immediate section of country which he might have represented, but in that event his work for the direct material upbuilding of his section along the lines which he has elected to follow would have been lost. Personally he is universally popular, but has never sought and on the contrary frequently declined solicitations to accept office. His ambition seems to be to labor in and for the good of his adopted city, and the good which he has already done will live long after he is called to his final home.

HENRY R. GOETCHIUS.

James Pope Brown.

THE results of the War between the States were more disastrous to the agricultural interests of the South than to any other one industry. The farms had failed of income for four successive years. The slaves had become freedmen and were taught that liberty meant license. They were unduly embittered towards their former owners. They were averse to work, although themselves in absolute poverty. The currency of the Confederacy was then without value and the South really had no circulating medium. Farmers were without the means for personal support and, of course, they had no money with which to employ labor and no hope for income until crops could be grown. In this condition labor had to be employed and supplied with all necessities as to clothing, homes, fuel and provisions, upon the bare prospect of possible crops with very uncertain service.

Few men of that day met the demands of the times with success. The demoralization of labor that followed has greatly paralyzed this industry until the present day. Because of that fact alone, farming, the most profitable industry at the South before the war, has been the least profitable since that time.

James Pope Brown has been one of the very few men to master the situation and make money upon the farm from the very beginning of his efforts. This he has done under the adverse conditions that have confronted this section. Mr. Brown has wonderful business ability; unusual knowledge of the temper, character and habits of the negro; easy methods of control and a general executive force that brings most pleasing and profitable results.

He was born about six years before the beginning of hostilities between the States, May 4, 1855. His father, Stephen William Brown, was a man of sturdy qualities. He was absolutely honest and true. James Pope was born on his grandfather's farm in Houston county. One year after his birth his father bought a farm in Pulaski and moved to it, beginning business for himself.

James Pope attended an excellent primary school, taught in his neighborhood by Mrs. Oliver. He was later sent to Cave Spring to find a climate free from malaria and at the same time have the benefit of instruction from the school taught there at that time. He completed his academic education at the Mt. Zion Select School, taught in Hancock county, of which W. J. Northen was the Rector. He attended Mr. Northen's school for four years, and, in speaking of the benefits he received from the instruction given there, he says: "For four years I attended this school, which, it might be said, was the beginning and ending of my education. I had not learned anything up to the time I went there, and did not learn anything at school after I left."

He entered Mercer University upon leaving Mr. Northen's school and graduated in 1873. Mr. Brown bases his business success upon a short lecture his uncle, R. H. Brown, gave him immediately upon his graduation. He quotes the lecture as follows: "You must understand that you are thoroughly ignorant and do not know anything about business. You must go home and go to work. Do not concern yourself about the kind of work, so you work faithfully and honestly. Do not ask your employer what he expects to pay you, as you are not worth anything until you learn to work."

He acted upon the advice given and took a position in a cotton warehouse. He slept in the back room of the warehouse, not so comfortable a place as he now furnishes his farm hands.

He studied business methods very closely and worked "faithfully and honestly." At the end of the season, the proprietor informed him that he had been allowed forty dollars per month for his services and that he would be advanced to fifty dollars the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown was quite anxious to begin farming, but his parents positively opposed his wishes as the outlook was so unfavorable and the associations so very unpleasant. He insisted, however, that his preferences were strongly that way, in the face of all hindrances. His father finally advised him to serve an apprenticeship of two years upon his farm before beginning for himself. This he did, accepting stipulated wages for his services. At the end of the two years he rented a large farm and began operating on an extensive scale. He bought fifteen mules, having money enough to pay for only four of them. His wagons, plows, corn, forage, meat and meal were bought on credit. The cash price for corn was seventy-five cents. He paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel on credit. The cash price for meat was eight cents. He paid twelve and one-half cents, credit. Other credit prices ranged relatively high. At the end of the year he paid all of his indebtedness, except $800.00 and owned his stock and implements. At the end of his second year he was entirely out of debt.

He began buying lands and extending his operations from year to year, until he now has one of the largest farm properties in the State. He buys all the land adjacent to him that is offered for sale, regardless of fertility or the lack of it. He thinks thin land makes a better neighbor than a troublesome citizen. It is conceded on all hands, that Mr. Brown now has the best improved large farm in the State and that his labor is the most prosperous and the best contented.

In order to reduce farm expenses in the cost of fertilizers, he organized the Southern Phosphate Company in 1890 with his

neighbors as stockholders. He was made president of the company. The business of this organization was satisfactory from the start and paid good dividends on the investment.

In 1894, Mr. Brown was elected to the Legislature. He served two years and was re-elected without opposition. He was made chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Fully cognizant of the difficulties that attended efforts at successful agriculture at the South, he determined that great relief could be found in some well organized system of education and training. He believed the one thing the most needed by the agricultural people was knowledge of their business, that is, agricultural education in all its branches as applied to the conditions at the South. He introduced a bill in the Legislature to establish an agricultural college in connection with the State Experiment Station. His proposition did not meet favorable consideration on the part of the General Assembly and his measure failed. Mr. Brown has never yielded his views upon this question and he still believes that some such institution as he proposed would greatly help forward the general prosperity of the State. As he did not find his duties as a legislator at all congenial he declined re-election.

In 1896 he was made president of the State Agricultural Society. He was not in attendance upon the convention at the time of his election and he had not at all solicited the honor. After two years service in this position, he desired to withdraw, but his resignation was not accepted and his continued service as president covered five years. During the time the interests of the society, and, thereby, the interests of agriculture in the State, were greatly advanced, as Mr. Brown injected into the general system, some of his own practical common sense methods and business practices.

In 1897 the citizens of Pulaski, Mr. Brown's home county, in mass meeting assembled, unanimously adopted a resolution

requesting Mr. Brown to make the race for Governor of the state. He was a personal friend of Hon. Allen D. Candler, who was at the time an announced candidate for the place, and Mr. Brown declined to antagonize him. Mr. Candler was elected.

In 1900, Governor Candler appointed Mr. Brown Railroad Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Hon. L. N. Trammell, deceased. Upon the retirement of Hon. Spencer R. Atkinson, he was made Chairman of the Railroad Commission. Mr. Brown's policies as a member of the Commission gave him great favor with the people and made him many new friends. His term expired in October, 1905, and he announced in advance that he would not be a candidate for re-appointment. He retired with the grateful appreciation of the public for the services rendered and the expressed regret on the part of many whose favor he won.

After his retirement from the Commission, he was frequently urged to become a candidate for the governorship of the State. He gave the matter serious consideration, with an expressed partial purpose of making the race. After further consideration he finally declined in favor of Hoke Smith, who advocated views on public questions in harmony with his own. Governor Smith offered him a place on the Railroad Commission which he declined.

Mr. Brown is a forceful public speaker. He is always calm and dignified in bearing and succinct, clear and logical in statement. His strong common sense will always attract the attention of the people he addresses and his deep convictions and evident sincerity of purpose largely determine contentions in his favor. During the time of his public service, he addressed the people upon many public questions and his views have largely shaped the policy of the State upon many lines. His most notable address among the many that have attracted the attention

of the people was delivered before the Southern Cotton Association upon its organization in New Orleans, February, 1905. This address was concluded in the following words: "The great need of this agricultural country is markets for her products. We note with pleasure that the cotton question is interesting some of our representatives in Congress. If pardonable, I would suggest a great, broad field for the use of their talents. Let partisanship rest for a season, give statesmanship a chance; let Republicans and Democrats join hands in the effort to find new and broader fields for the products of our fields. The energies of the West and the South are hampered for the want of markets. The South has the land and the labor to produce fifteen million bales of cotton, whenever the price will warrant it. The capacity of the food producing West has not been tested.

"The time for us to act has come. Today we are in better condition to act than at any time since the civil strife. We have emerged, neck deep, from the ashes of our poverty, but to-day we stand upon a plane of absolute independence, if we will only be true to ourselves and the resources at our command.

"Let us organize, unawed by threats of spinners to close down, unaffected by advice of false prophets, undismayed by past failures. Let us organize our forces, remembering that in unity there is concord and strength, that in division there is discord and defeat."

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Annie Righton Miller in May, 1880. To this union five children have been born. Two are now living.

Mr. Brown has always been a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church and a member of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University. His favorite exercise is riding horseback over his extensive fields.

To the young he commends: "Honest methods; industrious habits; temperance in all things and total abstinence from strong drink."

W. J. NORTHEN.

Warren A. Candler

Warren Akin Candler.

WARREN AKIN CANDLER, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Carroll county, Georgia, August 23, 1857. His parents were Samuel Charles and Martha Beall Candler. He belongs to a family that has given many distinguished men to the country. The Candlers came from England and settled near Lynchburg, Virginia. The grandfather of Bishop Candler, William Candler, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and his father represented his county in the State Legislature and served as State Senator. His grandfather on his mother's side, Willard Beall, was a General in the Indian wars.

Bishop Candler was reared in the country, in a home that was characterized by industry, honesty, intelligence and piety. His father was one of the representative men of his day, a planter and merchant, who did not seek political positions, but was often put forward by his fellow citizens.

Bishop Candler was a strong and healthy boy, and his vigor of body was developed by the work and sports incident to life on a Georgia farm. He early gave indications of unusual intellectual powers. His elementary education was in the ordinary country schools, and he was prepared for college in Villa Rica. He entered Emory College as a Sophomore, in January, 1873, and was graduated in 1875. From the day of his entering college he took rank among the leading spirits of the institution. He was noted for his diligent habits of study, his power to turn off work with thoroughness and rapidity, his prodigious memory and his originality of thought. While in college he recognized the call of God to the work of the Christian

ministry, and turned aside from other inviting lines of activity to become an itinerant Methodist preacher. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the pastorate of the church in Sparta, Georgia, the home of Bishop George F. Pierce, where an attachment sprang up between the young itinerant, only eighteen years of age, and the venerable Bishop, that increased till the Bishop fell on sleep. He continued to do the work of an itinerant preacher, serving on circuits, stations and as Presiding Elder, till 1886. He was appointed as a Presiding Elder before he was twenty-three years of age, and did valiant service among the people of the mountains of North Georgia. When only twenty-eight he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Augusta, one of the strongest and most influential in the State. In 1886 he was called from this charge to become editor of the Christian Advocate, the general organ of his Church, published in Nashville, Tenn., as the associate of Dr. (now Bishop) O. P. Fitzgerald. His work in this office brought him prominently before the Church as a writer and preacher. In June, 1888, he was elected President of Emory College, and at once removed to Oxford and entered upon the duties of his office. The college prospered greatly under his administration, the faculty was strengthened, the patronage increased. By his personal efforts the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was added to the endowment and the marble library building, known as "Candler Hall" was erected. Coming into personal contact with hundreds of young men, by his personality and by his instructions, he has greatly impressed the young manhood of the State.

Having taken rank as a leader in his annual Conference almost from the day he became a member of it, he was elected as one of its representatives to every session of the General Conference from 1886 till 1898. At the session of 1898, held in the city of Baltimore, he was elected one of the Bishops of his Church. His firm hand and wise counsels, high purpose and

indomitable energy began at once to be felt in the administration of the affairs of the Church. He became deeply interested in the work of Protestant Missions in Cuba, and first visited the island in the fall of 1898. Since that time he has been in charge of the missionary work of his Church in this important field, and has made frequent visits to our island neighbor, traveling, preaching, locating mission stations, organizing churches, and holding conferences of the missionaries. Beginning with almost nothing in 1898, he has seen the work grow under his administration till, though the youngest, it has become one of the most flourishing missions of the Church. As an evidence of his interest in and devotion to this, and other missions in Latin America, he has mastered the Spanish language that he might be able to transact the business of the Church with the natives in their own tongue.

Residing in Atlanta since 1899, Bishop Candler has been closely identified with every moral and religious movement in this city. It is through his statesmanlike perception of need and opportunities that the Wesley Memorial Church and Hospital have been established.

As a preacher and platform speaker, Bishop Candler takes rank with the greatest orators that Georgia has produced. With a mastery of facts, a logical arrangement of thought, a majestic sweep of the imagination, with sparkling wit and withering sarcasm, and with a wealth of tenderness and pathos, he holds the attention of his audience, and moves them before him as before a blast of a cyclone. With all his active and strenuous work, he has been an indefatigable student, gathering about him a great library of books with whose contents he is familiar. He is a ready writer on most lines, and the columns of the secular and religious press are often furnished with his strong and luminous contributions. He has also written several books; "History of Sunday Schools," published in 1880; "Georgia's

Educational Work" in 1893; "Christus Auctor" in 1900; "High Living and High Lives" in 1901, and "Great Revivals and the Great Republic" in 1904.

Emory College, his *Alma Mater,* honored him in 1888 by conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) College Fraternity and the Victoria Institute, the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. His great interest in his native state is best expressed in his own words: "My chief desire for Georgia is that her people may be pious and enlightened. To this end I have toiled thus far." Still in the prime of life, with the wisdom of a philosopher, the experience of a statesman, the enthusiasm of a philanthropist, the devotion of a Christian, his Church, his state, his nation, and his race have reason to look for still more distinguished benefit from his life and service.

Bishop Candler was happily married in 1877 to Miss Antionette Curtright, of LaGrange, Georgia. They have three surviving children, Mrs. Andrew Sledd, wife of Dr. Andrew Sledd, President of the University of Florida, John C. and Samuel Charles Candler. His brothers, Hon. Milton A., ex-Member of Congress, Asa G., capitalist and banker, and John S., former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, are well known citizens, who have rendered distinguished service to their state. His other brothers were Ezekiel, W. B. and Samuel Charles Candler.

C. E. Dowman.

Alvan Dean Freeman.

ALVAN DEAN FREEMAN, of Coweta county, was born in Elbert county March 15, 1842. He was married to Miss Ella C. Hall October 28, 1869. After her death he was married to Mrs. Hattie W. Arnall December 4, 1894. He has had six children, four of whom are living.

Samuel Freeman, the father of Alvan Dean, was a lawyer of prominence in Franklin county, having represented his county in the lower house of the General Assembly in 1847, and also in Coweta county, where he resided with his family from December, 1853, to the time of his death. He was a very devout and consecrated member of the Baptist church and was conspicuous for his fidelity to duty and his love of justice and truth. He was a man free from guile, whose speech was pure. His industry, sobriety and piety made his life in the home, in society and in the church a benediction and an inspiration. John Johnson, of Massachusetts, the great-grandfather of Alvan Dean, was an officer in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather lost an arm in the war of 1812.

Young Freeman received his preliminary and secondary education at the Newman Male Seminary, under the direction of Profs. Wm. H. Davis, Daniel Walker and Joel C. Broadnax. This school was among the foremost in the State at the time. He was graduated from Mercer University in 1861. The Civil War began just as he was prepared to enter upon his business and professional career.

He joined the Confederate service the year of his graduation and remained in the army until April 9, 1865. He entered the service as a private and was promoted sergeant, and subsequently,

brevet lieutenant. He served in the First Regiment, Georgia Volunteers and the Twelfth Battalion.

Immediately upon his surrender at Appomattox in 1865 and his return home, he studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the practice in 1866.

Mr. Freeman is a man of good business abilities, as is attested by the positions to which he has been called. He was made a director in the People's Bank of Newnan, and later, a director in the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad. His talents and ability as a lawyer received early recognition, as he was appointed Solicitor of the Coweta County Court in 1866, the year in which he entered upon the practice of his profession.

In 1889 he was made Judge of the City Court of Newnan, and has held that position continuously since that date. His present term extends to 1910. His uninterrupted service in so responsible a position is strong evidence of his eminent fitness.

Judge Freeman has always been a Democrat, strictly loyal to party policy, but he is, at the same time, a pronounced Prohibitionist. In vigorous utterance he presents his views upon this subject whenever he believes the matter needs to be discussed before the public. He believes the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are the prolific source of poverty, destitution, suffering and crime. The sale of whiskey, he believes, is a high crime against the peace and good order of the State. He believes, therefore, that the legalized manufacture and sale of whiskey is a shame upon the civilization of the age. He constantly urges that a national law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would be the most far-reaching, helpful and beneficial enactment ever written upon the statute books of any country or any age. His personal record is in full accord with his public protestation, as he has been, during his entire life a "total abstainer."

In accord with these views, it is due to say, Judge Freeman

is a man of large public spirit. He enters with active interest upon whatever he believes concerns the weal of his immediate community or the broader interests of the commonwealth. He is an untiring worker for whatever cause he espouses and never knows the meaning of defeat. He does not seek office for himself, but he is active, always in the support of good measures and good men. Whilst he is always open to conviction, his views are intelligently formed and strongly pronounced. He is outspoken upon all public questions.

Judge Freeman does not devote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession. He has never been an educator in the strict sense of the term, but he takes great interest in the educational problems of the day. He gives much of his time without charge to the educational institutions of his community, the State and, indeed, the South. He was for some years a director in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

He is a prominent and useful member of the Baptist church. The denomination has used his gifts to great advantage in the direction of denominational schools and colleges. He is a member of the Education Commission of the Georgia Baptist Convention. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University since 1881. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary since 1892. He has been a member of the State Mission Board of the Georgia Baptist Convention since 1882. He was Vice-President of the Georgia Baptist Convention 1891, 1892, 1896 and at other times. He was Moderator of the Western Baptist Association in 1904 and a member of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1897. Soon after he united with the First Baptist church in Newnan in 1865, in which he has since retained his membership, he recognized, advocated and practiced the duty of paying to the Lord one-tenth of his income, and more than that as thank offerings, his idea being

that the one-tenth was a debt, and until that was fully paid, one could not make a thank offering.

Judge Freeman never accepts public position simply because of the distinction it may bring to him. He works because of his interest in the cause and the results possible to be obtained. He is at all times and everywhere a very active man. He accepts place because of the conviction that he can render service where he has been called.

Judge Freeman will not accept any position, social or political, that he believes would interefere with his church or denominational relations. His effort has been to build a life of service and usefulness to his fellows, and nothing is allowed to contravene this purpose.

He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the Newnan City Council in 1885. Judge Freeman has high ideals for American citizenship. When asked for a sentiment that he would commend as the basis of principles, methods and habits which will contribute most to sound ideals and success in life, he replied, "Fear God and keep His commandments. In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy steps. Do only the things that are honorable, so that life, with all its fruits and achievements, may be devoted to the service of God."

W. J. NORTHEN.

Yours Truly
Geo. Winship

George Winship.

GEORGE WINSHIP, manufacturer and financier, was born in Clinton, Jones county, Ga., December 20, 1835. His parents were Joseph and Emily (Hutchings) Winship, and on both the paternal and maternal side his ancestry goes back to colonial sires in the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia. On his father's side his earliest American ancestor was Edward Winship, who came from England early in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was one of the original member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, having been recruited for that company in 1638. He was also selectman from 1637 to 1654, and representative for the years 1663-1664 and 1681-1686. The descendants of Edward Winship and the ancestors of George Winship served with distinction in the Indian wars of Colonial times and in the Revolutionary War.

On his mother's side, Mr. Winship's earliest American ancestor was Rev. Haute Wyatt, who came from England in the good ship George, landing at Jamestown, Va., October, 1621, in company with his brother, Sir Francis Wyatt, the Governor of Jamestown, and becoming minister to the Governor during his first administration. Among other ancestors of Mr. Winship's mother were John Hutchings, of Norfolk, one of the signers of the charter of that city, granted in 1735, and John Bonner and Richard Cate, who were heads of old Virginia families, well known and highly honored before and during the Revolutionary period.

It is thus seen that in the veins of Mr. Winship the best blood of New England Puritan and Virginia Cavalier is mingled.

If there be anything in heredity the strong, brave, devout man that he is might have been expected from such an ancestry.

He has been thrice married; first, to Mary Eugenia Speer on November 14, 1860, by whom four children were born to him; second, to Lula Lane, October 14, 1879, by whom two children were born; third, to Elizibeth Thiot (widow of Bailey), who has borne him one child. Five of his children are living at this time (1907), all showing themselves worthy descendants of the noble line from which they are sprung.

Mr. Winship received his education in the village academy at Clinton, Ga., at which place he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Atlanta, and entered the iron works of his father, where he learned the machinists' trade. There he fixed those habits of life, as well as acquired the skill, by which his success in life has been won.

His principal business has been that of manufacturer, mainly as the manufacturer of cotton ginning machinery in the same place where he learned the machinists' trade. But besides success in this branch of commerce, he has been drawn, by reason of his great financial ability, into a number of other lines. He was a director for many years of two Building and Loan Associations. He has been also a director of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company from its organization, of which he is the Vice-President at this time. When the Trust Company of Georgia was organized he was made a director, and for many years served on its Executive Committee and as its Vice-President. He was also a director of the Merchants Bank of Atlanta, and when that corporation was liquidated he was one of the receivers appointed to wind up its affairs. He is the President of the Atlanta Banking and Savings Company and a director of the Atlanta Ice and Coal Company.

But while Mr. Winship has been eminently successful as a business man, he has not limited his efforts to personal and pri-

vate ends. He has served well many public interests, and his unselfish devotion to the good of others is as marked as the ability with which he has managed great enterprises and the modesty with which he has lived a spotless Christian life.

He served gallantly in the Confederate Army, as a member of Cobb's Legion, from the spring of 1862 to the end of the War Between the States. He has never sought or accepted political office, but as Jury Commissioner of Fulton county, for twelve years, and as Water Commissioner of the City of Atlanta, for eight years, he rendered most valuable services. He has been a trustee of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., for many years, and has made most generous gifts for the betterment of that old and honored foundation for Christian learning. He is also a trustee of the Georgia State School of Technology, bringing to the service of that excellent institution the technical skill acquired in youth and the financial wisdom and administrative ability of his maturer years.

Admirable as are his mental characteristics and notable as have been his successes in matters of a material sort, his highest traits of excellence are disclosed in his lofty Christian life. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from his youth, and of the First Methodist church, Atlanta, which he has long served as Steward and Trustee during the last fifty-four years. In all these years, stretching over more than half of a century, no good work of his Church has lacked the devotion of his great heart, the skill of his wise head, or the help of his generous hand. Besides the official positions he holds in the particular church of which he is a member, he is also a trustee of the Wesley Memorial Church and of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, being a member of the Executive Committee of the latter board. These enterprises have been the beneficiaries of his philanthropy while they have been blessed by the wise counsel and careful oversight he has given as a trustee of

their interests. It is not too much to say that if Georgia Methodism should project any enterprise for the glory of God and the blessing of men, George Winship would be unanimously chosen among the first half-dozen men selected to manage it. His brethren look to him whenever they set forward any plan of benevolence, and he never disappoints them.

His moral characteristics are industry, integrity, punctuality, charity, modesty and serene faith. Asked to say what qualities he would commend to young people as the basis of true success in life he replied, "Be truthful, be brave to do right, love God, and love your neighbor as yourself." He lives up to this exhortation.

The beauty of his character is seen in its perfect symmetry and balance. His virtues never run to compromise nor fanaticism; they look like they were carefully intended and carried to perfection with the precision of an artist's hand. It never seems to strain him to be the good man he is; he has great reserves of mental and moral power, against which he draws with ease and quiet confidence. A more perfectly rounded man it would be hard to find. His body is robust, a suitable habitation for the broad mind and strong soul which dwell within it. In every relation of life, private and public, he is four-square and faultless. If he has human infirmities, as all men have, they are so minor when compared with his virtues, that those who know him best find it hard to see them. The writer of this sketch has known him many years, and has heard him mentioned in many circles of men; but he has never heard an ill word said of him. Criticizing adversely George Winship would be certain self-condemnation in the city of Atlanta, where he has lived more than fifty years. At the sight of him affectionate approval rises in the heart and terms of eulogy fall from the lips of men who have eyes to perceive and hearts to love genuine and unostentatious goodness.

W. A. Candler.

James Edward Dickey.

JAMES EDWARD DICKEY, D.D., son of James Madison Dickey and Ann Elizabeth Thomas, both of Revolutionary stock, was born in Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, Georgia, May 11, 1864. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country was John Dickey, who coming from Londonderry, Ireland, settled in North Carolina in 1753; while, at a yet earlier date his maternal ancestor, William Few, coming from England, made his home in Maryland. We find the name of John Dickey among the members of the Council of Safety in Rowan county, North Carolina, 1775-76. Benjamin Few, son of the above-named William Few, and a Colonel in the patriot army during the War for Independence, was great-great-grandfather of Dr. Dickey, while his great-great uncle, William Few, was representative from Georgia in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the organization of the government thereunder, was one of Georgia's first two Senators.

James Madison Dickey, the father of Dr. Dickey, was an itinerant preacher of the North Georgia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Hence young Dickey had during his boyhood several homes. From his eighth until his thirteenth year he attended the Atlanta Public Schoools and high schools at Gainesville, Elberton and Calhoun. His father's health having failed, he spent the year 1878 on his grandmother's plantation in Richmond county and worked in the field. Being strong and healthful, he was fond of hunting, fishing and horseback riding, and these have continued to be his favorite modes of relaxation and exercise.

In October, 1878, he suffered a severe bereavement in the death of his father, whose genial good humor, natural eloquence and fervid piety had won the love of all who knew him. It had been the purpose of his father to send him to Emory College, and then to the University of Virginia; but during his protracted season of ill health he was forced to spend the amount accumulated for this purpose.

In January, 1879, accompanied by his mother and brother, young Dickey, then nearly fifteen years old, went to Atlanta, where for nearly nine years as clerk, shipping-clerk and bookkeeper, he worked, never losing hope that he might yet obtain a college education. The memory of his father's counsels, and the holy influence of his mother, who kept his home life sweet and cheerful, enabled him to overcome all obstacles. Since his thirteenth year he had not attended school. Yet after such preparation as he could make by studying at home during the evenings when his engagements permitted, he entered the Freshman class at Emory College at the age of twenty-three, and was graduated with second honor in the class of 1891. Obeying the call of God, he resolved to enter the ministry, and was licensed to preach in May, 1891. In June of the same year he was elected Adjunct Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and in June, 1896, was elected to the Chair of Economics and History.

In December, 1899, he was sent as pastor to Grace church, Atlanta, and in July, 1902, was again called to Emory College—this time as its President. In 1903 he received from Kentucky Wesleyan College the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Since 1891 he has been a member of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is at this time President of the Board of Missions of said Conference.

During his student life he became a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, upon which he has ever reflected honor. Being a minister of the Gospel, he has never taken any public part in politics, but has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

On September 9, 1891, he was married to Miss Jessie Munroe, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, and a lady well worthy of the honored lot of a Methodist preacher's wife. Their union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living.

Dr. Dickey is a good example of what a young man can accomplish by diligence and fidelity to duty. He has more than fulfilled the promise of his energetic boyhood, and no doubt feels that he has surpassed the ambitions of his youth.

As a public speaker and preacher he is strong and attractive; while there go along with his utterances that which convinces men of his sincerity and earnestness. The literary tastes of his younger life have wrought in his style a classic purity and elegance. The confidence he cherishes in the verities of the Christian religion is marked in all his public address. These two properties, together with an ample store of historic information as the fruit of his work in the professorship of history and economics, place him among the leaders in the Methodist pulpit, South.

Not less pronounced and successful has been the later and present work of Dr. Dickey's course in the presidency of Emory College. There are reciprocal honors in this relationship; the man honors the institution through his personal fitness and ability; and the college also honors him by its distinguished history and usefulness. It has at different periods since its foundation in 1837 been under the presidency of such men as Bishop George F. Pierce, Dr. A. B. Longstreet, Dr. Alexander Means, Dr. James R. Thomas, Bishop Atticus G. Haygood and Bishop Warren A. Candler. Its records include among its alumni many names of good and distinguished men, cherished types of whom are Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, once in the President's cabinet and late of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. W. A. Keener, of New York, and Dr. Young J. Allen, patriarchal missionary to China; also three Bishops of the M. E. Church, South,

Haygood, Key and Candler. At the head of the institution, with such prestige and honorable fame, is the worthy present incumbent, whose success honors the occasion of his later opportunity.

In the lecture room, in the faculty, in the responsible tasks of college administration, in the Board of Trustees with the accounts of his management in hand, and before annual and other conferences as well as before the general public he has appeared always a college president, progressive, conservative, practical, and withal disposed to hold up the highest and most heroic ideals and hopes that pertain to the education of youth. His administration of the affairs of Emory College shows a clear insight into every real need of the institution, as well the financial as the intellectual and moral. Never were the business matters of the college in better form and order than in the hands of the present executive. At the same time, by a most rare combination of properties, an admirable culture and scholarhip are exhibited in the educational and representative labors of its head. The president is an exponent of both business ability and intellectual character. He has thus stood in singularly fortunate relation between trustees, faculty and students on one side and the people on the other. His work in this position marks a distinct and well recognized advance in the history of the college and a great improvement in her affairs and fortunes.

Joseph T. Derry.

Very truly Yours
W. J. Bartley

William Gordon Brantley.

WILLIAM GORDON BRANTLEY, of Brunswick, the popular representative from the Eleventh Congressional district, is an eminent lawyer and statesman. He is of English and Scotch extraction. His father was Benjamin Daniel Brantley, a native of Laurens county, and was one of the most extensive freeholders in southeast Georgia. Early in life he moved to Ware county, and from thence to Pierce county in the year 1857. Although occupied with large commercial and agricultural interests he was frequently called to public office and served his people as Clerk of the Superior Court, Legislator and County Treasurer. He was a self-made man, having commenced life without the advantages of education or property and among people who were strangers to him. He won pronounced success by the force of a strong native intellect, great practical common sense and an honesty of purpose and character that knew no changing. He died in 1891.

The mother of William G. Brantley is Janet Baker (McRae) Brantley, of Blackshear, Georgia, and through her he traces his ancestry back through four generations to Scotland. His great-grandfather, McRae, was one of the original settlers of Montgomery county and one of the progenitors of the McRae family, which for several generations has been prominent in the professional and industrial life of Georgia.

Such were the ancestors of William Gordon Brantley, who was born at Blackshear, September 18, 1860. After finishing school in his native town he attended the State University for two years, where he took high rank in his classes. He was called back to the University in 1904 to deliver the baccalaureate

address of the centennial commencement. His theme was "Reverence," and his address was pronounced by the great audience present as fully worthy of the historic occasion and of the best traditions of the University. It was delivered under a bush arbor in commemoration of the University's first commencement. Among his classmates were Associate Justice Marcus W. Beck, of the Supreme Court; Hon. E. H. Callaway, of Augusta; Hon. O. H. B. Bloodworth, of Forsyth, and Prof. C. M. Strahan, of the University. After leaving college he was successively school teacher, bookkeeper in his father's store and telegraph operator at Blackshear. Turning his attention to the bar, he began reading law in the office of Hon. John C. Nichols, who at that time represented the First Congressional district in Congress. Such was Mr. Brantley's progress that he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1881, just after reaching his majority, and such was the confidence of his preceptor in his energy and capacity that he tendered Mr. Brantley a partnership, which was accepted. They practiced together for two years under the firm name of Nichols and Brantley, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Brantley began to practice alone. He was successful from the beginning and soon had a splendid clientage. It was natural that the popular young attorney should enter politics. Accordingly he was elected a member of the Georgia Legislature for the sessions of 1884 and 1885 and has held public office continuously since. At the expiration of his term in the House, he was elected, in 1886, to the Senate from the Third district, then composed of Wayne, Pierce and Appling counties. Here he took an active part in the passage of the telegraph bill of 1887, requiring the prompt delivery of messages under heavy penalties. He also took a decided stand in opposition to the effort made at that time to sell the Western and Atlantic Railroad. While in the House he was a strong supporter of and aided materially in the passage of the local option law for Georgia.

Immediately following the expiration of his term as Senator, he was elected Solicitor General of the Brunswick judicial district, composed of Appling, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Glynn, Pierce, Ware and Wayne counties. In 1889 he removed to Brunswick and in 1892 was re-elected Solicitor General for another term of four years. He served this larger constituency with distinction to himself and credit to his profession, taking high rank among the best officers of the State. The Judge who presided in the district during Mr. Brantley's incumbency, says: "He was a fine, clean man. If after examining all the evidence in a case he thought the prisoner innocent, he had the moral courage to say so and move for his dismissal. On the other hand, when convinced that a prisoner was guilty, he prosecuted him with all the force and vigor of his nature."

He was urged to apply for the judgeship of the Brunswick circuit in 1892 upon the resignation of Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, and was assured of the appointment. He was also mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator A. H. Colquitt. Mr. Brantley declined, however, to ask for either office. On June 18, 1896, while he was still serving as Solicitor General, the Democratic convention of the Eleventh Congressional district assembled on St. Simon's Island for the purpose of re-nominating Hon. Henry G. Turner for Congress. Judge Turner had no opposition, and it was a great surprise to the convention and the country when a letter from him, declining a re-nomination, was presented. The convention, with one accord, turned to Mr. Brantley as his successor and nominated him by acclamation. No other name was presented. He has since been re-nominated five times in the same way, and has never known Democratic opposition. In several elections following his nomination, no opposition candidate has appeared, thus giving him several unanimous elections.

Mr. Brantley is a man of intellectual force and moral character; of elegant manners and personal magnetism. He is unassuming, notwithstanding the many very flattering manifestations of appreciation he is constantly receiving from his admirers. He is a great worker and gives close attention to all matters of interest pertaining not only to his own section but that of the whole nation. He is not demonstrative, seldom speaks, but whenever he arises to a question, he commands the respect and close attention of the whole House. His speeches against holding the Philippine Islands, against a colonial policy, against the abolishment by Congress of the compulsory pilotage system of the State, and in favor of the impeachment of Judge Swayne, of reciprocity with Cuba and of a national quarantine law, have been widely read and approved. They show the wide range of his investigations. Extracts from his Cuban speech have appeared in books and periodicals as specimens of American oratory deserving to be preserved.

During his long term of office he has seen much service on important committees, especially the Judiciary and Public Grounds Committees. His work of securing appropriations for the improvement of the Brunswick harbor is of lasting benefit, not only to the Georgia port, but to the whole South Atlantic coast.

Few men in Georgia are more widely known and few are more distinguished for valuable services rendered the State than Mr. Brantley. His public career has been phenomenal. Within a very short time after attaining his majority he was called to represent a people who had known him from boyhood and has successively and honorably represented this very same people in some public capacity for almost a quarter of a century, and now representing the Eleventh Congressional district of Georgia, in which he was born and reared. In point of service among his Georgia colleagues there are but two of longer service.

Mr. Brantley has been twice married. His first wife was

Miss Jessie Kate Westbrook, to whom he was joined in 1883, and who passed away in 1895. Six years later, in 1901, he married Miss Mary George Linn, of Birmingham, Ala. He has four children, William G., Jr., a recent graduate of the State University; Jessie, Kate and Marguerite, students at Agnes Scott College; and Linn McRae, two years of age.

Mr. Brantley is a secret order man, and is identified with the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Pythians. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Apart from his professional reading he has found history and biography most helpful. He is a consistent Democrat, and without shirking or evasion meets public questions as they arise with courage and with fidelity to his constituents. Whatever may be his motto, his record is one of success through straightforward, honest, vigorous, persistent effort.

R. J. Massey.

Logan Edwin Bleckley.

JURIST, philosopher, mathematician, poet; a colossal and unique figure; mature in youth; in old age youthful; a born judge, whose first public utterance was a plea for the creation of the court of which he was to be an illustrious Chief Justice—all this and more is Logan Edwin Bleckley.

The Constitutional Amendment providing for a Supreme Court had been duly ratified in 1836, but the determined hostility of those who opposed its organization had prevailed, and, for several sessions, the General Assembly met and adjourned without passing the act necessary to make the amendment effective. Living in the remote mountains of Rabun was a frail and sickly lad of thirteen, older than his years, and with the judicial instinct so strongly developed that he recognized the subtle principle which made the failure to act a positive wrong, and the pen which was destined to illustrate the pages of Georgia's judicial history, began its work with an article in the newspaper of an adjoining county, in which the boy joined issue with the General Assembly, and, passing all questions of expediency, maintained the proposition that the authority to create was, in effect, a command to organize, and that the Legislature, in its non-action, was guilty of an active violation of the Constitution of the State.

This was not precocity, but maturity of thought, only equalled by that freshness of mind which characterizes Judge Bleckley as a patriarch in years, and which prompted him to master calculus and the higher mathematics after he was three score and ten. Typical old age lives in the past, but this old man, with the youthful heart and brain, keenly alive to the present, hopeful of the future, insisted (7 Ga. Bar Rep., 20), that he "intended

always to be one of the young men," acknowledged that he "depended for progress upon posterity," and while conceding that "conservatism was all well enough in its place, awaited hopefully the arrival of posterity to make the needed changes in the administration of the law."

Of Judge Bleckley's ancestry we know that his father was English, and his mother was of German descent. His great-grandfather, George Lutes, a native of Bavaria or Wurtemburg, came first to Pennsylvania, and afterwards settled in North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and moved to North Carolina, and then to Georgia. His father, James Bleckley, married Catherine Lutes in 1823 and lived in Rabun county, Georgia, where, on July 3, 1827, Logan Edwin Bleckley was born.

The influence of his German ancestry manifested itself in the subtlety and acuteness of his mind, the love of mathematics and metaphysics, and his unsurpassed facility in making clear the abstruse and the abstract. The character of his father, however, more profoundly affected the son, who cherished for him the tenderest affection, and of whom (12 Ga. Bar Rep., 14), he wrote: "He had great solidity of personal character, and its basis was Truth. In word and in deed he was a true man. Such was his estimation of veracity that he taught his children, as a standing precept, that theft, criminal and degrading as it is, is less abhorrent than deliberate falsehood. The reason he gave was that society has more defenses against a violator of property than it has against a violator of the truth, and that to reform the tongue is a more hopeless task than to restrain the hand."

James Bleckley was a farmer, and successful business man of great influence in his community—successively sheriff, clerk, ordinary and judge of the county court. The son's mental attainments would have fitted him for either a literary or a scien-

tific calling, but the legal environments of the mountain home naturally impelled him towards the bar, and, at an age when most of his companions were struggling with the multiplication table, this boy of eleven had begun the study of law. It is doubtful if there is to be found in the biographies of lawyers or judges a parallel case, where one so young began, of his own accord, a study so abstruse and uninteresting to the youthful mind. Books were few. It was before the days of the Code or Cobb's Digest. But it is of the essence of genius not to be deterred by difficulties. The boy (4 Green Bag, p. 50, 1892), had contracted a relish for law, and in his father's office became familiar with legal documents and forms of procedure. The statutes, strange to say, were pleasant reading, and at intervals he "read them with assiduity." By the time he was seventeen he had what he calls a "boy's acquaintance" with many legal topics. His knowledge was all self-acquired, and that too without even the primer of the law from which to get a clue to the maze. He constantly attended courts, and J. W. H. Underwood, Esq., having expressed the opinion that young Logan would make a lawyer, loaned him Blackstone's Commentaries. Judge Bleckley never forgot this act of kindness, and many years afterwards, on the occasion of memorial exercises in the Supreme Court in honor of Judge Underwood, the Chief Justice said: "On that day I received from him in the town of Clarkesville the two volumes which I now hold in my hand. I put them in my saddlebags, and rode twenty-five miles to Clayton, and that evening, as soon as I reached home, I opened the first volume and read the first line of Blackstone. In April, 1846, less than two years after commencing the book, he was one of the three legal gentlemen who certified to the usual legal fiction that I was well qualified for admission to the bar. I have here his certificate to that effect." At the same time he produced and exhibited the two volumes. Those who know his ab-

solute honesty, not only of conduct, but of mind, his abhorrence of debt, or obligation in any form, will not be surprised that, in the same memorial, he said: "I want to observe, as I have produced the books, that wishing to keep them, he kindly allowed me, long afterwards, to purchase and pay for them, and they thus became my property."

Soon after his admission to the bar he witnessed the imprisonment of a woman for debt. This so profoundly moved him that he prepared a bill to exempt women from arrest for debt, secured its introduction into the General Assembly, and its enactment into law, thus making him the Georgia pioneer in the movement, which gradually expanded until it was declared by the Constitution of 1868 that there should be no imprisonment for debt, and this relic of barbarism and inhumanity was entirely blotted from the laws of Georgia.

The young lawyer's success was not immediate. He says (Green Bag, 4th vol., p. 50): "Though for the two following years I had a monopoly of the minor practice, and a fraction of that which was of some importance, the litigation of one sparsely settled mountain county which fell to my share was too inconsiderable to break the continuity of my studies, or rather of my legal meditations; * * * my professional income for these two years, not counting insolvent fees, amounted to between $35 and $50 per annum. Having no means with which to establish myself elsewhere and wait for a clientage, I determined to suspend practice and engage in a more lucrative department of labor until I could accumulate a small capital. I sought and obtained employment as bookkeeper in the State Railroad in Atlanta, and remained for three years, my compensation ranging from $40 to $66 per month. In the fourth year I was transferred to Milledgeville, then the Capital of the State, being appointed one of the Governor's Secretaries, with a salary of $1,200. A new incumbent of the executive chair was inaugu-

rated in 1851, and both my health and my politics needing repairs, I returned to private life, and opened an office in Atlanta. Clients gradually ventured within my chambers, and I soon had a moderate prosperity, due chiefly to acquaintance made in railroad circles during my three years service as a railorad clerk." These business engagements ultimately proved of great value. He then laid the foundations for that astonishingly broad and accurate knowledge as to business and corporate methods which so often surprised those who knew him only as the writer of opinions, so brilliant as to suggest that his talents lay in a literary rather than in a professional field.

His practice brought him frequently before the Supreme Court, and he was thrown into intimate association with Lumpkin, Nisbet, Warner, Thomas R. R. Cobb, and the other giants who lived in those days. His personal recollections, therefore, go back to the very beginning of the court, and he is almost the sole living repository of those unwritten but interesting matters, biographical and legal, which enter so largely into the history of a court. The bar has ever hoped that some time he might put in print his recollections of those early days.

He was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court in 1864, which office he resigned in 1867, and again returned to the practice of law in Atlanta, where he remained until 1875, when he was apointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and entered upon the work which made him famous. He resigned in 1880 on account of overwork—his last deliverance being a brief, judicial poem, "In the Matter of Rest," which has become a legal classic, known and read far beyond the confines of the jurisdiction in which it was delivered. In 1887 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and held that office until 1894, when he again resigned, though, ever since, he has been recognized by the bench, the bar and the people as Justice Emeritus, and even after his retirement pre-

pared, at the request of the court, the notable opinion in the Green case (97 Ga., 36).

Lord Campbell generally found his material for "The Lives of the Judges" in what they had done and said in political life rather than what they did or said while on the bench or the woolsack. But, in view of his constant complaint that most of his subjects were deficient in literary skill, we can imagine with what pleasure he would have undertaken to write the life of a man like Judge Bleckley, whose opinions are the most quotable extant, and sparkle, not with an occasional, but, with a multitude of sayings—pithy, humorous, wise; couched in language so perfect that they charm both the layman and the lawyer. It is imposible in the space allowed to make any selection out of a mass so great. They are known to every Georgia practitioner, and the layman may find many of them collected in a delightful paper by Albert H. Russell, Esq., (15 Ga. Bar. Rep., 244-283), "Wit and Wisdom of Judge Bleckley." This article in pamphlet form has been called for by lawyers throughout Canada and the United States, and the Georgia Judge has thus furnished the bar of the nation many a pithy clincher to an argument. But Judge Bleckley's reputation does not rest upon his brilliant sentences. They are but the flashes of his genius. His sure and national reputation as a great judge rests upon the solidity of his learning, his profound knowledge of the law, and the value of his opinions contained in the Georgia Reports.

Few men of his generation were so deeply versed in black-letter lore, or so often sought the fountains and ancient ways of the law. Yet there is a noticeable lack of anything like pedantry in his opinions, and while deeply impressed with the wisdom of the sages, his decisions are essentially modern in spirit, and manifest his constant effort to seek what he somewhere calls "the justice of the justice of the case."

His life is full of encouragement to those beset with difficul-

ties. But it must be the despair of all who depend on native ability for success in the profession. To her greatest favorites Nature gives not talents alone, but yokes genius with a passion for work, from which come those products of the brain that endure. Those decisions of Judge Bleckley which appear like crystals in clearness and have been made so simple that a tyro may understand, were not written with ease and facility, but with travail and pain—what he calls "pain of doubt, fatigue, despair." With a genius for law never excelled, he was yet the hardest worker, the most laborious student. Though he had conquered the physical frailties of youth, his incessant labors told on the great frame and again and again he broke down from overwork, although on occasions he "even hired help by the day's work at an expense of more than half his per diem." He literally burned the midnight oil. He spared neither mind nor body. He wrote and revised; revised and re-wrote, and again he revised. And, of course, he wrote great opinions. It is impossible to say which was the greatest. The compiler of "Great Decisions by Great Judges" has sleected 60 Ga., 300, and 63 Ga., 11. The East Rome case, 81 Ga., 359, the Ewing case, 80 Ga., 374, illustrate his technical knowledge and power of statement. *Kinnebrew v. State,* 80 Ga., 241, is a model of severe logic. His power as a reasoner is most clearly exhibited in the Ellison case, 87 Ga., 691. This decision is probably the best example of the lucidity of his style, not excelled by those who make literature their calling.

The limitations of this paper prevent any allusions to Judge Bleckley's poems, which, happily, were collected by Judge Akin and put in permanent form in a paper read before the Georgia Bar Asociation. The publisher's restrictions as to space also forbid reference at length to Judge Bleckley's delicious and bubbling wit and humor, of which Chancellor Hill says it "was continually springing up in his dryest decisions, like a fountain

leaping from a bed of sawdust." Fortunately, Chancellor Hill (4 Green Bag, 72), has done this work in his own inimitable style, and to that article the reader is referred.

Judge Bleckley verified the French maxim that "the style is the man." The clearness of his style is only equalled by the openness of his nature. He has the simplicity and frankness of a child—a frankness that prompts him to admit a fault as soon as it is committed and ever afterward. He loves the friends of his youth. He is full of sentiment, and cherishes the certificate that admitted him to the bar and the two volumes he read as a youthful student. And yet, deep as is the hold of sentiment on his nature, he knows that courts are not the proper place for feeling and emotion. In asserting this important truth, he prepared his paper on "Emotional Justice" (9 Ga. Bar Rep., 54)—one of the saddest, profoundest and wisest things ever written on a subject which naturally developed into a discussion of undue appeal before juries, and its striking concomitant of mob law. In this paper, Judge Bleckley exhibits his marvellous power of analysis. Nothing can be more difficult than to discuss a truism or to lay bare the foundations of the bed-rock. This he did with sustained power, and both proved and enforced that which needed no proof, and ought to have needed no enforcement. He says: "The influence of the mob waxes, while that of the jury wanes. The body which decides between guilt and innocence ought to be the most influential, the most feared and respected of any in society. No organization in or out of the court-house should be so terrible to evildoers as a jury of twelve men. No mob, even if composed of first-class citizens, ought to compete with the jury for repute in inflicting punishment on offenders. The jury alone should be conspicuous in the exercise of this high function in behalf of the public. * * * I exhort and adjure all good citizens to cooperate with the executive and the judiciary in staying quickly that violent justice which is administered by a mob—that wild and lawless jus-

tice which is rife in our unhappy country. Children already born may live to see mobs mobbed; large mobs may execute smaller ones; mobs of one race may rise up against mobs of another race; mobs of bad men may become more numerous and more terrible than mobs of good men."

No sketch of Judge Bleckley's life would be even passably correct which failed to call attention to his relations to the bar, by whom he was loved and venerated. He was ever the honored guest of the Bar Association, and no meeting was complete without his presence. In response to urgent invitations, he prepared for it many papers of permanent interest and value. These, with his oral addresses, and the "Letter to Posterity," published in The Green Bag, not only afford interesting biographical material, but will be of value to the future student of Georgia jurisprudence. That same student may find on the walls of the Supreme Court an excellent portrait of the Chief Justice, though he will not be able therefrom to fully appreciate the towering form, the powerful body, the immense brow, nor the deep sunken eyes, indicative of the spirits of the poet, the mathematician and jurist—all struggling for preeminence. Judge Bleckley, in personal appearance, was like an ancient prophet, but his nature was too kind and his heart too gentle to rebuke the sins and frailties of his generation.

From eleven years of age to seventy-eight, he has devoted himself to the study of the law, successively the youngest student in the State, Attorney, Reporter, Justice, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia—he lives the loved and honored Nestor of the Georgia Bar as well as of the Georgia Bench.

J. R. Lamar.

Judge Bleckley requested that Judge Lamar should prepare the sketch of his life for this volume, and the foregoing was written in 1905, during the lifetime of Judge Bleckley. He died at Clarkesville, Ga., March 6, 1907. The funeral services were appropriately held in the Supreme Court room, and his remains were buried in Atlanta, the Capital of the State.—The Editor.

Thomas Manson Norwood.

THOMAS MANSON NORWOOD, jurist and statesman, was born in Talbot county, Georgia, April 26, 1830, the child of Caleb Merriman Norwood and Jeannette (Manson) Norwood.

His ancestry was English on the father's side and Scotch on the mother's, and there is a happy blending of the characteristics of both nationalities in the distinguished subject of this sketch. He was reared on his father's farm and trained in those habits of industry, sobriety and studiousness that have marked him throughout life. His early education was obtained in the academy of the village of Culloden, in Monroe county, Georgia, which was noted for having numbered among its pupils many who afterwards became distinguished citizens of the State. After leaving the Culloden Academy he went to Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and graduated there in 1850. He taught school near Culloden in 1851, and he and Claudius C. Wilson then read law in Culloden under instructions of James M. Smith, afterwards Governor of Georgia. In March, 1852, he and Wilson and Clifford Anderson, who became Attorney-General of Georgia, were admitted to the bar together at Forsyth. He and Wilson formed a partnership and began, at once, the practice of their profession in Savannah, near which city Judge Norwood now (1907) resides, at Harrock Hall, his country home. Rufus E. Lester, who was afterwards a representative in Congress for eighteen years from the first district of Georgia, read law in the office of Norwood & Wilson and became their partner in 1858.

In 1861 Mr. Norwood was elected to the Legislature, serving until 1862, when, during his term, he entered the military ser-

vice of the Confederate States. An injury in camp disqualified him for further service in that line.

He has always been a Democrat in politics. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Democratic Legislature of 1871, and was seated after a contest with Foster Blodgett, who claimed the office on the ground of previous election by what was known as the Bulloch or carpet-bag and scalawag Legislature. At the end of his term, March 4, 1877, he resumed the practice of his profession in Savannah.

In 1880 the State Democratic Convention in Georgia was unable to nominate a candidate for Governor under the two-thirds rule that had been adopted, and Mr. Norwood was called upon to make the race against Governor Colquitt, to whom considerable opposition had arisen. It was not strong enough, however, to prevent his re-election. In 1884 Mr. Norwood was elected to Congress as the representative of the Savannah district and served in that capacity during the entire period of President Cleveland's first administration, from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, inclusive, when he again retired to private life and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued till his appointment in January, 1896, to the office of Judge of the City Court of Savannah, which he has held continuously to the present time, 1907.

Judge Norwood is distinguished for his scholarly attainments and fine literary taste. He has a style that is both strong and polished, combining cogency of statement and elegance of expression with humor, wit and fancy, and often taking the form of powerful invective or well-aimed, effective and mirth-provoking satire. Among the most notable examples of it is the series of articles over the signature of "Nemesis," that was published in *The Augusta Chronicle* in 1870, dealing with the administration of Rufus B. Bulloch as Governor of Georgia; his speeches in the Senate (1874) on the Civil Rights Bill and the

"Louisiana Question"; an address (1875) before the alumni of Emory College, and his reply to the Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives (1886). The "Nemesis" articles, above referred to, precipitated the flight from Georgia of Bulloch, the scalawag and carpet-bag Republican Governor, just before the assembling of the Democratic Legislature of 1871, which elected Judge Norwood to the Senate.

The senatorial career of Judge Norwood extended over a great part of that time when the friends of constitutional liberty were struggling, against the most desperate odds, to keep it from being strangled to death by the Republican party, and to rescue the South from the crushing military despotism and the corrupt and plundering horde of "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" which that party fastened upon this section for many years after the War between the States was ended, and it was in one of his speeches during that period that he drew the picture of the "carpet-bagger" from which we make the following extract:

"The evil of small men in large places, of chattering apes who are navigating the ship in a storm, with no capacity but to climb the rigging and empty the galley; of burglars set to guard the treasury, will soon be numbered among our remembered sorrows and calamities. Of these there is one class which perhaps merits special attention because of our unsought but intimate acquaintance with him. I refer to the carpet-bagger. He is a result—the legitimate offspring—of that illegitimate war. He is the anomaly not only of that struggle, but of time. He is absolutely *sui generis*. There have been many wonderful events which constitute epochs in the history of man, to which the old world hitherto could point without competition. They have had the plagues of Egypt, the lean kine which destroyed the fat, the black plague, and the great fire in London, the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius; but Americans, in reply to all these, can triumphantly point, in silence, to the

carpet-bagger. He has brought upon us worse evils than the plagues of Egypt; he was poorer than Pharaoh's lean kine when he first came among us, and he has devoured until his eyes stick out with fatness; he has bred a black infection more deadly than the black plague; he has kindled a fire that has burned and consumed for ten years; the victims of his greed and wrath outnumber the victims in the French massacre; and on the eve of an election, in flooding the land with Southern outrages, he dwarfs the eruptions of Vesuvius. But he is musical, for well I know that when I strike the crapet bagger I 'wake to ecstacy the living liar.' "

In the same speech (1875), discussing the great war of 1861-'65, he gave utterance to the following words: "The first inquiry of the philosophical historian when, in after and calmer times, he shall sit down to write the history of that great war, will be, Why did it occur? What was the true motive, and in the absence of which there would have been no war? With shame I say it—in view of our boasted civilization—of our religious professions, of our common treasure, blood and sorrows in gaining the victory which led to the establishment of the Union—that gigantic war was waged for mercenary gain. The material results of that conflict—the destruction of property and financial distress—are not permanent. Industry, skill and economy will soon restore the one and bring relief from the other. These are 'things of the earth—earthy.' Among the temporary political consequences are sectional animosity and distrust, from which have issued sectional legislation and persecution of the South; the control of the government by a low grade of intellect and a lower order of men; the Fifteenth Amendment; the abandonment of law and constitutional government, and the consequent tendency to centralization and despotism. Perhaps the only permanent political issues of the war are the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution."

In his speech in the Senate in the same year on the military

despotism and carpet-bagger government in Louisiana, Judge Norwood denounced those monstrosities and the Republican party's policy of so-called reconstruction, in words that should be read and remembered for their broad statesmanship, their fervent patriotism, and their absolute truthfulness. He said: "Then there was enacted a drama which, but for the calamities with which it was fraught, would rank as the greatest farce known in history. Then came that grand abortion called reconstruction. In its train have followed more pangs and woes than war with all its horrors has. It was a crime, because it was a wilful trampling of the constitution in the dust. It was a dishonor, because it was an insult to a fettered people. It was a disgrace to American statesmanship. It was a blow at the life of the republic. It disfranchised the intelligent, the virtuous, the honorable citizens of the South, and gave power over them to the ignorant, the licentious and the base. It gave those who had neither property nor education the power to tax without limit the owners of the remnant of property left to them by the war. It bound the hands of the whites and turned them over unprotected to the unbounded rapacity and savage brutality of the blacks. All this was done by the Republican party only to perpetuate its own existence and keep control of the government. * * * Reconstruction will be written down by the philosophical historian not only as the greatest folly of all time, but as the worst crime against civilization, human progress and self-government, that was ever perpetrated through the cunning or wickedness of man. It has no justification."

These are facts which will never be forgotten by the descendants of those who were forced to endure the horrors of the awful period so vividly yet faithfully described by one so well qualified to speak fittingly of them. No one who did not see and feel them can have an adequate conception of the situation in the Southern States for ten years after the four years of war that had devastated and prostrated them, but an approximate com-

prehension of it can be had by the reading of these speeches of Judge Norwood, and the reader will err who suspects that the language of exaggeration is used in them.

Judge Norwood is the author of three books—"Plutocracy, or American White Slavery"; "Mother Goose Carved by a Commentator"; and a satire in verse, of eight cantos, on the political situation under McKinley's and Marcus A. Hanna's administration. His "Plutocracy, or American White Slavery," was the first book of fiction based on the peculiar economic and labor conditions that followed Republican rule after the War between the States. Since its appearance many books have been written on that line. It is fitting, too, before concluding this sketch, to record the following facts:

Judge Norwood was the first Democrat from the South who was seated in the United States Senate after the War between the States. He was the first in Congress to attack the Republican party with burlesque, irony, ridicule and satire. This he did in his speech on the Civil Rights Bill, which at once gave him a national reputation. He was the first in Congress to deliver a set speech on the meaning and scope of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, his line of reasoning being almost the same as that subsequently taken by the United States Supreme Court in construing that amendment. He was the first public writer to express the opinion that the only effective safeguard against the imminent danger to our government, apparent in the acquirement of unlimited wealth by a few persons, is to limit by organic law the accumulation to a fixed sum, and that all increment in excess should go to the Federal Government to be applied, under equitable distribution, to the education of the illiterate poor. This was in the last of his above-named literary productions.

Judge Norwood was married in 1853 to Miss Anna Maria Hendree, of Richmond, Virginia, who died in 1901. Three sons and a daughter were born to them, of whom only one son and the daughter are living.

T. K. Oglesby.

T. P. Pollock

Pinckney Daniel Pollock.

PINCKNEY DANIEL POLLOCK, LL.D., President of Mercer University, 1897-1905, the oldest son of James G. and Nancy (Brunson) Pollock, was born in Houston county, Georgia, November 22, 1860. His childhood was mostly spent on the farm in Floyd county.

He was a student at Mercer in 1879-1880, being compelled by circumstances to withdraw before graduation. In the year 1883-'4 he studied English and law at the University of Georgia, receiving at the end of the year the degree of Bachelor of Law. He never practiced law, but after teaching for some years at Senoia went to Europe, where he studied English, French and German, spending one year in Paris and one in Berlin.

Returning to America he was Superintendent of Schools at Newnan until 1893, when he was called to the professorship in English at Mercer University. In 1894 he declined the office of State School Commissioner, tendered him by Governor Atkinson. In November 27, 1895, he was married to Miss Eva Selman, of Monroe, Georgia, who with one son, Daniel Marshall, still (1907) survives him.

In 1896 Dr. Pollock was made chairman of the faculty at Mercer University, and the following year was made president. This was his life-work. In utter self-forgetfulness he gave himself to his labors. In 1903 his health began to give way. After an heroic struggle against the gradually encroaching disease of pernicious anæmia he was compelled to resign the presidency; his death followed shortly thereafter on July 24, 1905.

As stated, Dr. Pollock's greatest work was in the presidency of Mercer University. Under his care, in some way out of him-

self as principal cause and source, the college was brought into such a state of effective life as it had not previously attained. The interest of alumni and constituency was quickened, the material resources of the institution were well nigh doubled, the faculty rose to greater zeal and enthusiasm, and, most of all, the student-body was regenerated in ideals and in effort. The very atmosphere of the college was surcharged with the newly born "Mercer spirit"; every student felt it, while those more sensitive to it gained an awakening, a point of view, an attitude which changed the whole life. To show adequately the measure and character of this man, to tell how he came to be what he was and how he accomplished such results is a task impossible, certainly to this writer.

The fact that the young Pollock, the oldest of eight children, had to help with the work of the farm and had to earn the means for his own education, must be considered in estimating the formative influences of his life. To the definite things of farm life probably did he owe his appreciation of definiteness in the planning of his work as president; he was never ready to commence upon a policy until the details had been carefully worked out—frequently reduced to writing—and discussed in all their bearings. To the struggles of his own early life, especially as interpreted by his own sensitive nature, did he owe much of his wonderful sympathy for those students who had to make their own way through college. While Dr. Pollock was beloved by all the students, he probably meant most to those who needed the encouragement that he thus knew so well how to give. His own success, too, in the efforts of his young manhood had its effect; for he appreciated, as many college presidents have not done, the value and possibilities of effort on the part of the student seeking financial aid. Such assistance was given, preferably as a loan, and the regulations were so drawn as to secure from the students benefited a maximum of indivdual effort.

Other formative influences must be mentioned. Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall it was who prepared the young man for college and who probably first waked him to his possible self. In college Dr. J. J. Brantley, by his love of literature and wonderful insight into it, impressed deeply and permanently the sensitive soul of the growing man. The two years in Europe broadened and deepened this effect. As old as humanity is the apparent conflict between justice and mercy, between law and love, between the group and the individual, between conduct flowing from external regulation and that coming from within the heart of the individual. Seldom if ever have these two apparently contradictory attitudes been so successfully reconciled and united as in the mind and heart of Dr. Pollock, and equally unique was the expression of this reconciliation in the life of the student-body. But an adequate understanding of the "Mercer spirit" demands the consideration of another element of college life, fostered and embodied by Dr. Pollock.

In the South during the decades immediately succeeding the civil war there was, permeating well nigh the whole intellectual and spiritual life of the people, a certain stagnation of thought, a disinclination towards change, frequently inducing a feeling that the golden age lay in the near past and that all ideas and opinions not held by the South during that golden age were to be shunned and even fought. The immediate predecessors of Dr. Pollock had done something to remove this attitude from Mercer University. It was the happy possibility of his administration to complete the removal and to give something better in its place. Dr. Pollock himself, and, for the most part, his faculty stood for the very opposite of this stagnant attitude. From the buoyancy of their life and thinking came inspiration to the students, and this inspiration was the second element in the formation of that "Mercer spirit" which was to make the life at Mercer under Dr. Pollock so famous.

This spiritual movement among the Mercer students of the time is hard to describe; but we must consider it, for it was Dr. Pollock's spirit "writ large," the embodiment within the student-body of his principle of life and action. In his students did he find a concrete expression of himself; and there we must look—in only apparent digression—if we would see in fullness what he was.

Openmindedness to truth, subordination of self in hearty co-operation for the common good, a zealous ideality—these are phrases that may be used in partial description of this movement. The effect was indeed a spiritual renaissance. Instead of a feeling of opposition between faculty and students, there was a feeling of community of interests well nigh unique in the college world. In sympathetic accord, professor and student worked together on common problems for the attainment of common ends. Coercive discipline gave place to individual self-control. Instead of the all too common student pranks, there was prevalent an interest in thought and study with a strong wish to utilize proffered opportunity, which gave dignity and sweet reasonableness to college life. Instead of stagnation, the student felt a thrill bounding through his veins as the wider life of present day thought and effort caught him up and carried him along on its tide.

It was a matter of common remark among those who had opportunity to observe that the young man who allowed himself to receive what the college nominally gave got therein such practical idealism, such an insight into the true philosophy of life, such an experience of true religion as differentiated him in thought and feeling from the students of other times and places. There was an ideality, a new insight, a spiritual force which took such strong hold of the student as to make him feel forever indebted to Mercer for the best single thing in his life.

This spirit included a loyal love of the college such as is seldom seen, much more than that college spirit which spends itself in loyal college yells on the athletic field. It loved the college for its own sake, and even more for the ideals that it embodied. The student zeal was for the preservation of these ideals and to bring other young men to Mercer to share in them. In the practical expression of these ideals hazing died, both in name and in fact; the first of April passed exactly as did the first of May; the paint pot had no place in the Mercer boy's repertoire, no class numerals besmirched wall or tower. Common remark of the neighbors testified to the quiet orderliness of the campus day and night. The vicious and silly had passed. The energies of the students had formed higher and more adequate means of expression.

On another occasion the writer sought to give the key to the interpretation of this movement: "This spiritual movement, like all such, had its birth in the tragedy of life sacrificed to an ideal. A man whose soul was the gentlest, the sweetest, the freest from envy, and the fullest of love, literally spent out, gave, lost his own, his individual life that the college might embody an ideal life; which, when it was embodied and he had died, proved to be—unforeseen by him—the very life that he had sacrificed. Thus, that which is finest—may I say, divinest?—in the Mercer spirit is the mind and life that was in President Pollock."

In a more public way President Pollock's success was no less signal. The college already high in public favor came under his administration to have a fame greatly superior even to what it had previously enjoyed. Under his leadership friends rallied to its support as never before; the endowment was doubled; the Alumni Gymnasium, the Wiggs Science Hall, the Selman Y. M. C. A. Hall were added to the college buildings; and the college was given an entirely new place in the love and confidence of its constituency. The "Mercer system" of schools and

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colleges was formed under the Education Commission of the Georgia Baptist Convention, Dr. Pollock being the first chairman and chief organizer. While it is yet too soon to estimate the worth of the work of this man, the writer hazards the opinion that the future historian of Georgia Baptist education will, in importance of contribution, ascribe to President Pollock credit second only—if second indeed it be—to the founders. His vision of the goal, his breadth of view in the planning, his energy in the prosecution of the work—these only can bring to the system the full measure of success inherent in it. In our, the finite, point of view it will ever be a source of greatest regret that he was taken away at the very time when he had best arranged for most substantial achievement.

The more personal side of Dr. Pollock's life and character can probably best be told by excerpts from Professor Moseley's address at the memorial exercises held September 22, 1905, in the Mercer chapel:

"He was one of the easiest men to love and one of the most difficult men to describe and estimate that I have ever known. That which was finest in him belongs to the world of appreciation and not to the world of description. While to know Dr. Pollock was to love him, you had to love him in order to know him. He gave kindness to all; he gave himself, without reserve, to those who appreciated, trusted and loved him. In an atmosphere of freedom and sympathy, he was so spontaneous and joyous, so much himself, that it seems sometimes a tragedy that he did not find a riper time for his coming.

"While that which we most admired and loved in Dr. Pollock—that which makes our estimate of him seem so extravagant to those who did not know him, and so miserly to those who knew and loved him best—is in itself indescribable, it is suggested by the fact that so many of the virtues we most dearly prize were in him harmoniously blended.

"His was a spirit kind and gentle, yet robust and wise. In him were combined the hope and enthusiasm of youth and poise and dignity of age. He was so childlike and simple, 'he seemed but a child of larger growth.' He was so thoughtful, he seemed as one much older than his years—a wise old man who had become a little child.

"He was an idealist by temperament, and at the same time he possessed a large measure of the saving grace of common sense. He was poetic, imaginative, sensitive to truth, beauty and goodness; he also possessed rare executive ability.

"I am told that this man who so loved the true, the beautiful, and the good in literature and especially in life, could make a good trade. But I never knew him as buyer and seller. I only knew him as one who knew how to give and receive, and who found it more blessed to give than to receive.

"His love for his family, for his friends, and for his life work, seemed to have been more perfectly balanced than that of any other man I have ever known.

"Dr. Pollock had a genius for making and holding friends. The young and the old, the poor and the rich, and the learned and ignorant, were his friends. He was so appreciative of every kindness shown him, so quick to recognize the virtues of others, so happy where he had an opportunity to serve, so genial, cheerful, and sympathetic, that his friends were all who knew him.

"In his religious life, I should like to say that he had more religion and fewer theories about religion than almost any other college man I have ever known. His faith in God and in man was child-like, yet robust and forever growing.

"Sad to the onlooker was the close of his life; full strength of mind to plan but no power of body to execute. A mocking disease offered hope of life while it threatened death. And the bravery of the struggle against death! For over two years it lasted. Not that he feared death, but there was so much, he said, to live

for. His planning for the college continued after he had resigned the presidency, even to the very last. His consideration of others, his utter unselfishness shone continually brighter and brighter. Peacefully he passed away."

The inscriptions on his tomb, written by Professor Clarke, tell the tale of his life.

"A true friend, an inspiring teacher, a Christian gentleman,—a man of love."

"He made Mercer University his life and his likeness."

W. H. Kilpatrick.

William Harrell Felton.

WILLIAM HARRELL FELTON, the only child of his parents, John and Mary D. Felton, was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, June 19, 1823.

His ancestors came to New England, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Branches of the three different divisions of the Felton family are easily traceable at the present time. They emigrated to America so early that no date of arrival has been recorded or preserved.

John Felton, the father of William Harrell, was a farmer, although in early manhood he was a captain in the war of 1812-14 against the British and hostile Indians. He served under General Floyd during the celebrated campaign on the western frontier, then represented by Fort Hawkins near Macon and Fort Mitchell, near Columbus, although there was no trace of either of these cities at the time here mentioned. The campaign closed with the battle of Challibbee and the hostile Upper Creek Indians were driven across the Chattahooche River, thus opening the way to settlers in that part of Georgia.

William Harrell inherited the patriotic instincts of his father and the strong mental characteristics of his mother, as well as her facial resemblance. His early boyhood was passed on the Oglethorpe plantation, but his education being the chief thought of his parents, they removed to Athens, so that the growing boy might be prepared for the University in the grammar schools of the town.

He was graduated at Franklin College in 1842, with a speaker's place, and began the study of medicine soon afterwards. He was graduated in medicine at Augusta, in 1844, being chosen as the valedictorian of his class, which was a large one.

A few years later he moved to Cass, now Bartow county, where he has continuously resided up to the present, (1907) having reached the ripe old age of eighty-four, still vigorous in mind and interested in all public affairs of church and state.

Dr. Felton's first public service came with his election to the Georgia Legislature in 1851. He also became a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, about the same time. Then followed a considerable period, including the War between the States, when he devoted himself to the active duties of private citizenship, his military service being confined to medical attention to the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Macon.

After the war, he gave time and attention to his farm and to the various civic interests which demanded notice during and after the reconstruction period.

Early in the year 1874, he was continuously urged to come out as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress. Not until June of that year did he announce himself as a candidate, however, when the people of the seventh congressional district expressed great dissatisfaction, because they claimed that ring-rule and unfair nominating methods demanded a revolt, and insisted that he was the man who could lead the independent movement for them. The district covered fourteen populous counties, and much of the country had to be personally canvassed in private conveyances. The excitement was intense from the start. Every other district in the State submitted to nominating conventions, with more or less dissatisfaction, and Felton's heroic venture immediately interested the entire State as well as the politicians.

As the canvass progressed, speeches and newspapers exhibited intense feeling. Some attacks were violent and generally personal in a political way. Neighborhoods and church members were divided; sometimes families split up on the candidates, and the approach of the election intensified feeling until the regular organized Democracy took down its candidate and put a second

man on the track; then, with every force at its command, opened up afresh on the independent candidate. Every day but Sunday the candidates were on the stump; sometimes three times a day. Not until the last vote was cast on election day was this hard work slackened, nor the strugggle for success abated on either side. Partisan feeling ran so high, and outside bets were so many, that the result was held back for three days. But the final returns gave Dr. Felton a majority of eighty-two votes in a contest where more than fifteen thousand ballots were cast and counted. By all odds it was the fiercest political battle ever known to the State at that time.

For three successive campaigns Dr. Felton won with handsome majorities as an independent candidate for Congress. The tide then turned and the regular organization defeated him three times. One election he contested, because he felt the methods used against him were brazen and arbitrary, but he failed in Washington in his protest against unfairness and injustice. He always insists, however, that his struggle to restore honesty to public elections was of great value to the general public, because thought was awakened, and all reforms must begin in such awakenings. He was gratified also that these political campaigns, which extended through a dozen years, filled as they were with vituperation and abuse, yet permitted him to come out of the scathing ordeal without the smell of fire on his garments.

His congressional career was attended with great honor and success. He served his State and nation at a time when Hill, Brown, Stephens, Colquitt and Gordon were also in public service; and it is meet and proper at this writing to say that no man in public life from Georgia had a fairer record in Washington than William Harrell Felton, and no member from the State enjoyed more respect or esteem from members of Congress sent by other States to the national legislature. While he was fiercely antagonized by the regular Democratic organization in Georgia, Speakers Kerr and Randall were so impressed with his value

to the country that they placed him for two terms on the Committee of Commerce as a Democrat, which committee at that time controlled the improvement of rivers and harbors, and one term on Ways and Means, then the ranking committee of the House with such statesmen as Abram Hewitt, Fernando Wood, Garfield, Kelley and McKinley for his colleagues. His diligent attention to the interests of his constituents has always been eulogized for he was sane and sober at all times, always at his post, and always true to his people, his section and himself.

After he was defeated for Congress, he served three successive terms in the Georgia Legislature, from 1884 to 1890. This service closed his active participation in the public business of the State. During this time he led in three great movements, namely: for securing proper scope and authority to the Railroad Commission of Georgia, for a reformatory for juvenile offenders, and for the second lease of the Western and Atlantic Railway. Until twenty-nine years elapse, the State will continually receive four hundred and twenty thousand dollars annually as revenue from her railroad property. The lease act was written in Dr. Felton's house and its main features were adopted by the General Assembly after he devoted the most of two successive terms to its advocacy and support. As a tangible measure of success no individual Georgian in public life ever brought so much actual cash into the Treasury of the State since General Oglethorpe landed at Savannah.

Dr. Felton has never been a writer of books, but as a logician and capable public speaker, no man known to Georgia has enjoyed a finer reputation among his own people. His habit of mind is analytical, but when he marshalled his facts and summed up his conclusions, his argument was matchless in strength and force of reasoning as well as illumined by eloquence in oratory. As an impromptu debater, he had no superior, for he enjoyed the gift of thinking on his feet. Some of his de-

bates in Congress and in the State Capitol are still fresh in the minds of the living, who listened with delight to his ready satire and scathing denunciation of error and evil.

As a pulpit orator his fame covered all Northwest Georgia. One of his opponents said: "Dr. Felton would have made a superb lawyer if he had turned that way for a profession." Another remarked, "He could have led his Church if he had turned that way for a life work." And he would have been one of the State's most valuable politicians, crowned with success, if he had been willing to obey the rules and methods of its leading political organization. But there was born in him a germ of independent thought and purpose of mind which refused to yield to dictation or political subservience. He was, therefore, no match for political tradesmen, and his politics brought him no reward in money or continued office holding. He was always jealous of his good name, and no public speaker or newspaper editor ever assailed the same who did not regret the effort to defame him, because all such attacks were promptly challenged and defeated.

To young men Dr. Felton commends an independent, fearless life as against submission and subservience that might give fame and wealth on one hand, but which might at the same time jeopardize the things to be better loved—an honest desire to serve one's country with loyal truth and patriotism, to be useful in one's day and generation, and to give the people an example of integrity, honesty and virtue.

Dr. Felton has been twice married and has two surviving children. His first wife was Miss Ann Carlton, of Athens. He was again married in 1853 to his present wife, nee Miss Rebecca Latimer. They have passed the fifty-year milestone in wedded life together, and have spent the time in the same locality, Bartow county, where the Doctor is now cultivating his fifty-ninth crop, during all these history-making years, and where those who know him best, keep him in kindest remembrance.

Mrs. W. H. Felton.

George Anderson Mercer.

GEORGE ANDERSON MERCER, lawyer, was born in Savannah, February, 1835. He married Miss Nannie Maury Herndon, October 20, 1861. They had seven children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Mercer is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry. Cyrus Griffin, Mr. Mercer's great-grandfather on his father's side, was born in Virginia in 1749 and educated in England. Returning to Virginia he became a member of the Legislature and a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1781, and again in 1787 and 1788. He was President of the Continental Congress in 1788. He was President of the Supreme Court of Admiralty, Commissioner to the Creek Nation in 1789, Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia from 1789 until the day of his death, December 14, 1810.

Hugh Mercer, the great-grandfather of George Anderson Mercer on his father's side, was born in Scotland in 1720. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Aberdeen. He afterwards became assistant surgeon in the army and was at the battle of Culloden. Compelled as a result of that battle to leave Scotland, he emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1747. He served as captain under Washington in the French and Indian wars. He was in Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne and was seriously wounded in the battle of Monongahela. Because of his gallantry and military skill in this war he was presented a medal by the corporation of Philadelphia and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment in 1758. He commanded three regiments of minute men in 1775 and became Colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment in 1776.

George A. Mercer

At the suggestion of General Washington, Colonel Mercer was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Continental Army by Congress in 1776. He commanded the Flying Camp. He accompanied Washington in the retreat through New Jersey and led the attack on Trenton and the night march to Princeton, where they encountered three British regiments. A fierce and desperate conflict ensued. General Mercer's horse was shot under him and he fell wounded within the enemy's line. He was left for dead on the battlefield, but was removed later and tenderly nursed until he died. His funeral, held in Philadelphia, was an occasion of universal sorrow. The St. Andrew's Society of that city erected a monument to his memory. Mercer county, Kentucky, and Fort Mercer, on the Jersey side of the Delaware River below Philadelphia, were named for him.

Hugh Weedon Mercer, the father of George Anderson Mercer, was allowed to enter West Point under the prescribed age by a special act of Congress in consideration of his grandfather's service to the country. He was graduated with high honors in 1828, and assigned to the artillery corps.

General Mercer was an officer in Dade's company of artillery, which was massacred by the Seminole Indians in Florida while Lieutenant Mercer was on detached duty, and was afterwards assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott. After resigning from the army he located in Savannah and took great interest in the local military of the city. During the Civil War he became Colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia. In October, 1861, upon the recommendation of President Davis, he was commissioned Brigadier-General and served in this capacity throughout the war.

George Anderson Mercer, the subject of this biography, has spent his entire life as a citizen of Savannah. He received his academic education in the private schools of the city, and graduated from Princeton College in 1856. He was reared in affluent

circumstances and he had the very best opportunities for educational training. These he has used to great advantage, having been a man of marked intelligence, high culture and strong character.

Mr. Mercer took the law course at the University of Virginia, graduating in the class of 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1859, but did not begin the practice of law for a year. He entered the Confederate service soon thereafter, and did not really take up his profession until after the close of the war.

Upon the reorganization of the Republican Blues, the old company in the ranks of which he entered the war, he was made captain and served in that capacity for fifteen years. He was then elected Colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia Troops, which position he held for nine years, when the condition of his health compelled his retirement. The order accepting his retirement and testifying to his faithful service and upbuilding influence did great honor to Colonel Mercer's efficiency and fidelity as a soldier. With the exception of a single term in the State Legislature, to which he was elected during his absence from the State, and a later service, under appointment by Governor Northen, on the commission which investigated and adjusted the controversy between the State and the lessees of the State Road, with ex-Governor Brown as President, Colonel Mercer never held any public or political position; believing that private station offered larger inducements for a happy, personally independent and truly useful life. He never allowed to drop out of his mind a fact related of his great-grandfather, Gen. Hugh Mercer, when at the beginning of the American Revolution all his contemporaries seemed seeking places of honor and conspicuous preferment, he modestly wrote upon a slip of paper, "Hugh Mercer is willing to serve his country in any capacity."

Colonel Mercer was offered the nomination to Congress when acceptance would have been equivalent to election. This he declined, as he had no aspiration for political preferment. President Arthur offered him the federal judgeship of Georgia. This appointment he also declined, although it was in the line of his chosen profession. He preferred the practice of law and the life of a private citizen. He had a large law practice which was quite remunerative.

Colonel Mercer was always willing and ready to accept places and positions that would give him opportunity to advance the interest of his community to higher ideals of life and citizenship, regardless of compensation. He was made a member of the Board of Education of Savannah, December 14, 1876, chosen president of this Board, March 12, 1883, and held this latter position till his death. He gave years of careful study and thorough investigation to the best systems of education, and advanced his local system to a high order. He was for some time president of the Savannah Medical College and was also president of the Georgia Historical Society for a number of years.

Colonel Mercer was not what is known as a club or society man. In politics he was always a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He was fond of books, but confined himself mainly to those seeking reasons for conditions and causes for effects, such as Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Edmund Burke's Works, Herbert Spencer's and the like. In his youth he was very fond of reading suggestive works and he had special admiration for Montesquieu. His library was one of the most splendid private collections in the State.

Colonel Mercer acknowledged his indebtedness for much that he attained to early home influence. He accomplished what he has sought, a large legal practice and the respect of his fellowmen.

Some years prior to his death a stroke of paralysis deprived him of the power to walk. Every afternoon when the weather was good and his health would permit, he might be seen sitting in front of his place on Whitaker street greeting the children and his other friends as they passed. He died from congestion of the brain, October 23, 1907, and was buried in Bonaventure.

W. J. Northen.

Washington Dessau.

WASHINGTON DESSAU, the youngest child of Abraham and Francesca Dessau, was born in Macon, July 24, 1852. He received his primary and academic education in the city schools and later entered the private school of Mr. Benjamin Polhill, who for many years conducted an academy of high grade in the city. After the War between the States, he attended the school under the management of Capt. R. A. McClellan, where he remained for several years. In 1867 he went from this school to the University of Georgia and entered the Sophomore class. Although he was not of studious habits at college, he was so gifted by nature with a quick and alert mind that with very little application and study he was able to master the tasks assigned him. He was prompt in his attendance upon other college duties and ready always to discharge them as a student. From his first entrance into the class it was apparent that by reason of the high order of his intellectual attainments he would stand in its front rank. This he did, graduating August, 1870, with second honor, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He returned to the University and entered the law department, graduating in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, at the same time having conferred upon him by the University the degree of Master of Arts.

After completing his course in law, he returned to Macon and was there admitted to the bar October 23, 1871. He was the first lawyer to be admitted in the court-house which had then just been erected, and from that day he became a conspicuous figure in many of the cases tried therein. He began the practice of law in the offices of Nisbet and Jackson. This was a firm of

distinguished and prominent lawyers composed of James A. and James G. Nisbet and James Jackson. Mr. James Jackson was later the venerated Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dessau formed a partnership with Henry F. Strohecker and continued this relation for several years. Later he was associated with Hon. Chas. L. Bartlett and they practiced together until January 1st, 1893, when Mr. Bartlett's appointment to the judgeship of the Superior Courts of the Macon circuit rendered the dissolution of the firm necessary. Under the firm name of Dessau, Bartlett and Ellis, Mr. Dessau renewed this relation when Judge Bartlett resumed his practice. He was later associated with N. E. Harris, Walter A. Harris, Nathaniel E. Harris, Jr., and Pope S. Hill, under the firm name of Dessau, Harris and Harris.

Mr. Dessau was admitted to the Supreme Court of Georgia, September 27, 1877; to the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia in 1881, and became a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court at its October term, 1888. He was for many years President of the Macon Bar Association.

On April 7, 1880, Mr. Dessau was married to Miss Fannie Gilmer. There were born to them four children, two daughters, Geraldine and Cordelia, and two sons, Gilmer and Washington, all of whom are living.

In his personal and private life Mr. Dessau was a man of the very nicest sense of honor, insisting upon the highest standards of fair dealing, spurning all actions that savored of wrong doing or dishonor. He observed this same rule in the practice of law, through his long professional career. His unalterable loyalty to principle made him impatient in dealing with precedents that had been established by the courts violative of justice and right. Gifted with a high order of mind that was acute, logical and comprehensive in its grasp, and always philosophical and inquis-

itive as to the reason of things, he did not hesitate as to his rights in the practice of his profession. He was a vigorous fighter in the court room, but could never be called contentious or obstinate. Socially he was the delight of the bar. He was a most interesting talker, full of the sunshine of life, and a lovable friend.

In his profession, as at college, he did not love to work, and yet he worked untiringly. He loved his ease and he was naturally averse to the increasing drudgery and labor that a large law practice imposes, and yet his loyalty to duty held him steadily to his engagements and his obligations to those whose causes he represented. His trained and seasoned mind compensated largely for his natural aversion to work. The statute creating the State Board of Examiners of applicants for admission to the bar was enacted largely through Mr. Dessau's suggestion and influence. He was made chairman of the board, and did much in this way for the improvement of the profession.

He was a member of the Bibb county Board of Education and filled its most important position, being chairman of the Committee on Text Books and Course of Study. He was one of the trustees of the Masonic Home and was connected officially with other charities and organizations to which he rendered faithful and efficient service.

He was an active member of the Georgia Bar Association, being one of its first presidents. He never failed to attend the annual meetings of the association, always doing more than his share of the committee work. In recognition of his conspicuous service in this connection, he was made permanent Chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1896, which for the first time nominated judges of the Supreme Court to be elected by the people, this reform being one of many in the support of which he had taken an earnest and controlling part.

Without the backing of friends, or the more powerful aid of family influence; without money and dependent on himself for his daily bread, Washington Dessau, single handed and alone, by the sheer force of his own ability, high character and untiring labor, wrought out for himself a place in his native city and in the State which the most successful might be well content to win and occupy. He so lived his life as to gain for himself the sincere regard and lasting affection of a proud and exacting people.

Mr. Dessau died April 12, 1905. His death was tragic and startling. While arguing an important case before the Supreme Court, having just uttered a striking and brilliant sentiment, he staggered and fell—the victim of heart disease. He died as he had always prayed to die, "with all his harness on and every buckle shining bright."

W. J. Northen.

Very truly yours
Thos G. Lawson

Thomas Goodwin Lawson.

THOMAS GOODWIN LAWSON is intellectually one of the strongest men in the State. He has had broad experience as a farmer, legislator, judge of the courts and congressman. He is a man of high integrity and a courage which does not regard unjust criticism. His actions are determined by what he believes to be right and not by what some one else might want him to do. This characteristic of the man was plainly brought out when he cast his vote in Congress to seat a Republican instead of a Democrat because he believed the evidence showed the election of the one and the defeat of the other.

Judge Lawson was born in Putnam county on a farm, May 2, 1835. He did all kinds of farm labor and grew to be vigorous and strong, with robust constitution and a love for the country which abides. He attended the country schools, then of inferior kind. He graduated from Mercer University in 1855. He married Miss Mary Frances Reid, November 27, 1860.

Reese Lawson, the father of Judge Thomas Lawson, died at twenty-six years of age. He was a man of marked industry and sobriety. His mother, who was Miss Elizabeth Keaton, greatly helped to shape the moral and intellectual life of her son.

In 1856 Judge Lawson studied law under Ebenezer Starnes, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. He received the degree of A. B. from Mercer University in 1855, and the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1858. He began the active practice of his profession in Eatonton, January 1, 1857. He was made a member of the Legislature in 1861-62, 1863-64, 1865-66 and 1889-90. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1877. He was judge of the Superior Courts of Ocmul-

gee circuit from 1879 to 1886, inclusive. He was a member of the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth United States Congresses. He has conducted large agricultural interests for many years and holds investments in several successful enterprises.

He has accumulated considerable property and has held many public positions, but he has never coveted wealth, office or position. Whenever called by the people to public service, he has had strong ambition to succeed, and the opportunity to be useful in service has been to him an inspiration. He is not what is known as a politician. As a State legislator in 1861, and the years following, he was the acknowledged leader of the party that struggled for the maintenance of the Confederate administration from the beginning of the war until the last banner trailed in the dust. All measures brought before the General Assembly antagonistic to the peace and the harmony of the Confederate States and hurtful to our own State were opposed by him in a manly, patriotic and fearless spirit. In the darkest days of the Confederacy, he stood more and more determined in the defense of constitutional liberty. He was the acknowledged leader in all measures that looked to the success of Southern arms and to the care and support of the families of indigent soldiers.

Judge Lawson's great powers of intellect and his sterling worth command the attention and the unqualified respect of the people. He has general and extensive information and large experience in public matters. His character is irreproachable. He reasons strongly. He is a deep and practical thinker, a forcible and eloquent speaker, an able lawyer, and an intellectual and cultivated gentleman. He is eminently a patriot and a statesman, worthy of all the honors he has won, and more.

Judge Lawson served nearly two years in the Confederate Army. For several years he has been a trustee for the State Sanitorium for the Insane and a member of the executive com-

mittee, upon which devolves the care and maintenance of the institution.

As Judge of the Superior Court, Judge Lawson had the fullest confidence and highest admiration of the bar and the people. Under his administration the humblest litigant had no fear of the denial of justice, while the most influential never had reason to hope for more than justice at his hands. His rare knowledge of the science of his profession, his acute sense of justice, equality and right, together with his spotless character, inspired in litigants and the public a respect and veneration for the arbitrament of the law most wholesome to society. Judge Lawson has always believed that the rights of persons and of property should be sacredly maintained; that justice and righteousness should prevail in all private and public transactions. These views he maintained and enforced positively during his administration of the courts and in all his public service as a law-maker.

While in Congress, he stood for Democratic principles, tariff for revenue only, the independence of the States, the reformation of the currency and banking laws. His speech before Congress on the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State bank issues made a profound impression and marked Judge Lawson as one of the ablest men in the country. Judge Culberson, himself a distinguished lawyer, pronounced the speech the strongest made in Congress in twenty years.

Judge Lawson is always courteous and kindly considerate. His manner is unassuming, even deferential, and yet he at once impresses strangers as a person of great latent force. He needs only the occasion and the opportunity to demonstrate his strong intellectuality, his argumentative force and his unusual power in public debate.

Judge Lawson has always been an earnest supporter of the common schools. He has given much of his time and wise counsel for the betterment of the State system. His address ad-

vocating local taxation to supplement the appropriations by the State is by far the best deliverance yet given upon this subject, and his utterances on this line have had much to do with the favor given the subject in different sections of the State by the votes of the people. The State is as much indebted to Judge Lawson for the success of this policy before the people as to any other one man.

Judge Lawson has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University, and his legal learning as well as wise counsels upon higher education, have had very much to do in protecting the interests and shaping the general policy of the University. He is one of the most prominent members of the board. He has long been a member of the Baptist Church. He takes interest in the councils of the denomination and has served most acceptably as Vice-President of the State Convention, and frequently on important committees in that body. He has been generous in his gifts to his Alma Mater, Mercer University. His bounty has been royal and without stint.

All his life Judge Lawson has been somewhat averse to severe labor. He loves his ease. He now thinks if he had his life to live over again he would be more industrious, courageous, persistent, thorough, unselfish, self-sacrificing, and less self-indulgent.

W. J. Northen.

Joseph Harris Chappell.

IN 1889 Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, representing the county of Coweta in the lower house of the General Assembly, introduce a bill creating the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, for the education and training of the young women of the State. This bill was enacted into law and was approved November 8, 1889. This marked the first effort on the part of the State to give aid to the training and education of women.

Joseph Harris Chappell was made the first president of the institution. For fourteen years he held the position continuously, with distinction to himself and with marked success for the institution. Because of failing health he resigned all connection with the institution in the summer of 1905, and, with a view to recovery, sought rest from his arduous labors.

Mr. Chappell was born in Bibb county, October 18, 1849. He married Miss Carrie Brown in 1883. She died childless in 1886. Afterwards he married Miss Henrietta Kincaid, June 26, 1891. To this marriage there have been born four children, three of whom are living. Absalom Harris Chappell, whose sketch appears in another volume of this work, was the father of Joseph Harris. His mother was Miss Loretto Rebecca Lamar.

Joseph Harris Chappell recalls with peculiar appreciation the beautiful influence exerted by his mother upon his moral and spiritual life. His ancestors, on his father's side, came from England about 1650 and settled in Virginia. The Lamars were Huguenots from France and settled in Maryland.

As a boy, Joseph Harris was of rather small size, strong and fairly healthy. He was reared mainly in the city, but spent two years when a youth in the country on his father's farm. He did all kinds of work usually done on a cotton plantation, and he regards these as the most interesting years of his life.

He received his primary and academic education in the city schools of Columbus. He attended the University of Virginia one year, but never graduated. He was given the degree of A.M. by Emory College and Ph.D. by the Peabody Normal College at Nashville.

He began life as a teacher in a country village school at Clinton in 1872, where he remained for eight years. In 1880 he was made assistant teacher in the Columbus Female College. This position he held until 1883. He was President of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, Ala., from 1884 to 1885; President of Chappell College for Women, Columbus, 1886 to 1891; president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, from 1891 to 1905. Dr. Chappell was Secretary of the Georgia Teachers' Association for one year, 1876, and was made President of this Association for the succeeding year.

In the intervals of his busy life Dr. Chappell prepared for the young men and young women of Georgia a little book, published by Silver, Burdett and Co., under the title of Georgia History Stories. The volume is the outgrowth of careful reading, study and research by the gifted author and is manifestly the work of a master mind. With striking originality and a singular felicity, Dr. Chappell presents the volume in twenty chapters, either commemorative of dramatic and critical episodes in Georgia history, or descriptive of the personal courage and heroism of her defenders, whose illustrious achievements finally resulted in the State's redemption from oppression by a foreign foe or from the intrigues by domestic traitors.

The baccalaureate addresses delivered by Dr. Chappell to the graduating classes of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School from 1891 to 1904, inclusive, have been published in book form under the auspices of the alumnæ of the institution, and they make most charming and helpful reading for the young women of the day. Whilst it is hardly possible to make selection from among these admirable deliverances, it is more than likely the

address delivered to the class of 1898, "Deep Calls Unto Deep," contains the strongest and deepest convictions of his mind and heart and soul, and, therefore, presents a fair reflex of the character of the man.

Probably no man has more strongly influenced the character of the young womanhood of the State than did Dr. Chappell. For thirty-one years a teacher, he touched hundreds of young lives, and by his earnest, faithful labors, his sympathetic interest and his high ideal of womanhood, he exerted a mighty power for good. In addition to his personal intercourse, he was, through his lectures and addresses, a source of inspiration to many who were not brought into intimate relation with him, for he possessed the rare and beautiful gift of eloquence, and that grace and charm of manner that carried his audience with him, making it think as he thought and feel as he felt. And the thought and the feeling were always noble. He held up before his pupils examples of right living, not in the passionless outlines of maxim or precept, but voiced in language so rich, so beautiful, so persuasive, that the lessons he taught have sunk deep into the minds and hearts of his hearers to ripen into a rich fruitage and achievement. Dr. Chappell was a member of the Episcopal Church and named the following as the books that gave him most help in fitting him for his work in life: The Bible, Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin and inspiring books as distinguished from the didactic and the technical.

Dr. Chappell, although a lifelong teacher, was not so by choice, but because of circumstances over which he had no control. One of the disappointments of his life, he said, was that he could not become a lawyer. He attained far greater success than he anticipated at the beginning. His advice to the young was: "Whatever falls to your lot to do in this world, do it to the very best of your ability."

Dr. Chappell died at Columbus, April 7, 1906, and was buried at Milledgeville two days later. W. J. Northen.

William Pierce Price.

WILLIAM PIERCE PRICE was born in Dahlonega, January 29, 1835. The founder of the family in America was William Price, who came from England to Virginia in 1707, and in 1711 was associated with DeGraffenried, Lawson and Hancock in North Carolina against the Tuscaroras. In 1819 William P. Price, Sr., the father of our subject, married Sarah Williams, who was born near Crawfordville, Georgia, in 1799. Her ancestors were of Welsh and English blood. Soon after their marriage they settled at Dahlonega. The father became a captain under Gen. Winfield Scott, served in the Florida (Creek) War, and assisted in the removal of the Cherokees. He died in 1839 leaving a widow and seven children.

Great difficulties beset the mother in her efforts to support and educate her children. By strict economy she fed them and paid their teacher, proudly disdaining the aid of the "Poor School Fund." She also made regular, though small, contributions to the support of her pastor. The son William, while a small lad, was sent to the public academy for a few terms, and at the age of ten was placed at the printer's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, although his mother refused to sign the indenture because it contained the words, "master" and "servant." In 1847, at twelve years of age, he and the little girl, who afterwards became his wife, joined the Baptist Church, and for sixty years worshipped at the same altar.

He went to Greenville, S. C., in December, 1850, and when he applied for work the printers objected to his receiving full pay as he was only sixteen years of age. Young Price chal-

Yours, Sincerely,

W. P. Price

Age 71 years

lenged them to a contest, agreeing in the event of his defeat to accept such wages as the Union should fix. The contest was held June 18, 1852, and the young printer won by such long odds that he was given a certificate, and allowed journeyman's wages without further question. The certificate, which is still preserved, shows that 16,016 ems were set up solid in a working day of ten hours. In less than four years he was able to buy a printing outfit of his own, and in 1854 established *The Southern Enterprise*. He kept up his literary studies under private instruction, and attended a term at Furman University. While editing his paper, he also read law under Gen. W. K. Easley, and on his twenty-first birthday was admitted to the bar in Charleston.

In October, 1856, he married Miss Martha A. Martin, of French Huguenot descent, a lady of fine educational attainments, and rare intellectual gifts. Her father was Col. William Martin. Mrs. Price died in 1907.

Mr. Price formed a law partnership with Congressman James L. Orr, then Speaker of the House. In 1864 and again in 1865 Mr. Price was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina. He resigned his seat in October, 1866, to return to Georgia, and dissolved partnership with Mr. Orr, who had been elected Governor of South Carolina.

At the age of twenty-six he was mustered into the Confederate service at Fairfax, Va., in Kershaw's Second South Carolina Volunteers, and was Orderly Sergeant of the Butler Guards. His regiment was in the first battle of Manassas, and the last struggle at Bentonville, N. C. A wound received in October, 1861, required his discharge, but he continued on staff duty and other assignments by Governor N. L. Bonham until the surrender.

He returned to Dahlonega in 1866 and devoted himself to bringing social and political order out of the chaotic conditions

which followed the war as well as to the establishment of schools and the rebuilding of churches. He became President of the Conservative Democratic Club of Lumpkin county, and in 1868 was nominated and elected to the State Legislature. He was chosen Speaker, *pro tem.*, and acted as chairman of the Democratic caucus of both houses. He gave much time to the bill establishing the public school system as required by the new Constitution. He was responsible for the two provisions "that the Bible shall not be excluded from the public schools of the State" and "that children of the white and colored races shall not be taught together in any sub-district." He was a member of the committee to investigate the official conduct of Governor Bullock, and also furnished much evidence to the committee which investigated the affairs of the W. and A. R. R.

While serving his county in the Legislature, he was nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth district and elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, and was placed on the Committee on Printing, where he suggested many reforms in the public printing. One of these in regard to indexes to the Congressional Globe meant a saving of $70,000. The change was ordered, but the publishers, Blair and Rives declined to perform the work, the Globe ceased to exist, and the Congressional Record has since been issued by the Government. Through his influence the United States mint building at Dahlonega, erected at the cost of $70,000, was donated to Georgia for a college. The North Georgia Agricultural College was organized, and for more than a third of a century Mr. Price has been President of the Board of Trustees, and in that time has not missed an annual commencement. The institution has no better friend. He has redeemed his promise to Congress that if the building were given for the benefit of the boys and girls of Georgia, he would devote the balance of his life to an effort to remove the dark lines of illiterary from his native State.

While in Congress Mr. Price worked for peace and harmony between the sections, and was consulted by President Grant about Southern matters on several occasions. When dying at Mount Gregor, the President sent his warmest love and friendship to his Georgia friend. During his last term Mr. Price made but two speeches. The first was on the Ku Klux Bill, and dealt with the unjust charges against the Southern people. The latter speech, made on February 13, 1873, was on water transportation, and was extensively read in the North. It was intended to open the way for discussing the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, for the surveying of which Mr. Price procured an appropriation of $50,000. He also discussed the Panama Canal, which, after a lapse of more than thirty years has become assured.

For several years he was a member and President of the Lumpkin county Board of Education, during which time he personally superintended the building of about thirty new school houses for both the whites and blacks. He has frequently represented his county in the Legislature where he framed and had enacted most of the mining laws now on the statute books. He was President, *pro tem,* of the Senate, in 1872. He has been Mayor of Dahlonega for a number of years, and was a leader in the establishment of the graded school system of that city.

He has already passed the age of three score and ten and has been a useful man in his day and generation.

G. R. Glenn.

William Charles Adamson.

WILLIAM CHARLES ADAMSON, of Carrollton, was born at Bowdon, August 13, 1854. His earliest known ancestor in America, Basil Adamson, a follower of William Penn, emigrated from London to Pennsylvania in 1691 or '92. He removed from Pennsylvania to Montgomery county, Maryland, and married Nancy Spiers, who bore him five sons and three daughters. One son, Greenbery Adamson, moved to Washington, Ga. His grandson, John Whitfield Adamson, married Mary Ann McDaniel. After a short residence in Clayton county, they removed to Carroll county, where their son, the subject of this sketch, was born.

The elder Adamson was both merchant and farmer, so the son was reared partly in the village and partly in the country. Guided by a father whose honesty, industry, and good judgment were reinforced by a mother, whose sweet influence gave direction to the intellectual and spiritual life of her son, young Adamson learned many practical lessons as he went on errands, or drove a team or worked about home, or field or store.

He received his preparatory training in the schools of his native village. Entering Bowdon College, he was graduated from that institution at the age of twenty, with the degree of A.B., and later received the honorary degree of A.M.

He yielded to his father's desire that he should become a lawyer, and, after reading law under Hon. Sampson W. Harris, was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and has since resided in Carrollton. He built up a large practice in the Circuit, Supreme, and Federal Courts. He always frankly advised against litigation, except when he believed his client had a good cause.

From 1885 to '89 he was Judge of the City Court of Carrollton, and City Attorney for a number of years. He was a Pres-

Yours truly
W. C. Adamson

idential Elector in 1892, and in 1896 was elected to Congress from the Fourth district, which place he has held without interruption till the present time (1908.)

On his election to Congress, Judge Adamson gave up the practice of law entirely, giving his whole time to the public service. He was assigned to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and, although a minority member, has aided in shaping important national legislation. He has rendered important service in resisting and defeating bad measures in committee-work, while not showing on the floor, has been none the less effective.

He labored for ten years to secure aid from Congress to protect our seaboard against yellow fever, without the humiliating conditions which some people sought to attach to it. He and his colleagues finally saw their efforts rewarded by the enactment of a Federal Quarantine law by the Fifty-ninth Congress.

He resisted the extreme features of proposed pure food legislation, and assisted in defeating most of, what he considered, the obnoxious provisions of the bill, before it became a law. He has been active in providing light-houses, light ships, revenue cutters, marine hospitals, railroad and highway bridges, and in the development of water power and navigation, especially in the South. After eight years, he secured the enactment of a measure for the development of both the navigation and water power of the shoal rivers of the South, by permitting the landowners to develop and utilize the water power, the government reserving the right to put locks in the dams when built; so that when the shoals have all been improved the government can secure slack water navigation at small cost on all the rivers. He has secured numerous pensions for Indian and Mexican soldiers and their widows.

During the Fifty-fifth Congress, he suggested to the author amendments to the Hepburn Bill which enabled advocates of canal legislation to unite on and report a satisfactory measure.

In conference, on committee and in the House he was always a consistent advocate of canal legislation.

Judge Adamson also championed the present Pacific cable, making minority reports in three Congresses, once against a subsidy and twice against Government construction and ownership. The third time the bill came before the House directly, backed by the administration and the Committee on Rules, Judge Adamson, with Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, made the fight resulting in the construction of the Pacific cable. Judge Adamson's most effective work, however, has been done in connection with railway rate legislation. His speeches, his labors in committee, and work on the floor show careful study of the subject.

Mr. Adamson was a member of the sub-committee which prepared the bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. He succeeded in restoring the Labor name and feature after they had once been eliminated in committee, his party having demanded a Department of Labor but not of Commerce. Appropriations for the Columbus Post-office building and Chattahoochee River improvements have been secured by him, while his district has been made a net-work of rural delivery routes since he went to Congress.

Judge Adamson has retained the physical strength which marked his boyhood and his favorite exercise, when at home, is walking about the farm and working with his own hands. He declares he had better opportunities for general reading when farming and wagoning than he has ever enjoyed since.

On January 29, 1885, he married Miss Minna Reese, a daughter of Rev. A. C. Reese. They have three children.

Judge Adamson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Royal Arcanum. His advice to the young is, "Never lose any time. Read, talk with intelligent people, form no habits but to work, to pray, to save money, and to respect your fellow men."

JOSEPH T. DERRY.

C. R. Pendleton

Charles Rittenhouse Pendleton.

CHARLES RITTENHOUSE PENDLETON was born on a farm in Effingham county, Ga., June 26, 1850. His father, Philip C. Pendleton, was born in Putnam county, Ga., in 1812, and was for many years prominently connected with the press of Georgia, being associated with C. R. Hanleiter in the publication of *The Southern Post,* in Macon, Ga. He severed his connection with this paper in 1836 to serve in the war with the Indians of Florida, in the ranks of the Macon Volunteers. About 1840, assisted by Rev. George F. Pierce (afterwards Bishop of the Methodist Church), he began the publication, as editor and owner, of *The Southern Ladies' Book,* in Macon. He subsequently changed the name to *The Magnolia,* and published it awhile in Savannah, and afterwards in Charleston, S. C. The first literary production of the great Southern poet and novelist, William Gilmore Simms, appeared in the columns of this magazine.

While living in Savannah, Mr. Philip C. Pendleton was married to Miss Catherine Tebeau, daughter of Frederick E. Tebeau, a descendant of James Tebeau, one of the first settlers of Savannah, whose son, John, the grandfather of Mrs. Pendleton, married Catherine Treutlen, daughter of Frederick Treutlen, and niece of John Adam Treutlen, Governor of Georgia from May 8, 1777, to January 8, 1778. This Catharine Treutlen was the grandmother of Mrs. Pendleton, the mother of the subject of this sketch. The Pendletons and the Treutlens were English, and the Tebeaus French. The Pendletons came from the English gentry, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, was President of the House of

Burgesses, and chairman of the Committee of Safety. John Esten Cooke made the claim that he (Edmund Pendleton) was the real author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson said he was the ablest man he ever met in debate. The Pendletons were connected by blood and marriage to the Washingtons, the Dandridges and the Lees.

Giving up the publication of *The Magnolia,* Mr. P. C. Pendleton practiced law for awhile, and then for several years conducted, as editor and proprietor, *The Central Georgian,* published at Sandersville. Removing to South Georgia on account of his wife's health, he made his home in Ware county, naming his residence Tebeauville, which has since grown into the enterprising town of Waycross. Though not favoring secession, he volunteered soon after the opening of hostilities, was elected captain of a company from Ware county, and at the organization of the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment was elected its Major. After serving through several campaigns, in Virginia, he retired on account of failing health and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he purchased a plantation ten miles south of Valdosta, then the new county seat of Lowndes county, and in 1867, in addition to his farming operations, began the publication of *The South Georgia Times,* which he continued until his death, in 1869, which was caused by his being thrown from a vehicle with such force as to produce death.

To his son, Philip C., Jr., he left the editing and managing of *The South Georgia Times.* Within a year this talented young man died, and soon the responsible duties which had belonged to the elder brother devolved upon the subject of this sketch, Charles R. Pendleton. He was quite a lad when his father moved to Ware county, and until 1864, when the family moved to Lowndes county, had only such advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the country and later, the study of the classics in a private school. After the close of the war he was

compelled by necessity to forego the collegiate education which his father desired for him, and handled the plow himself, although at intervals he did attend the Valdosta Institute, at that time under the management of Mr. S. M. Varnedoe, a teacher of fine reputation. With a somewhat limited education and with a mortgage on the plant double the value of *The Times* office, he began his career as an editor at the age of twenty. In 1874 the mortgage was foreclosed, but by the timely aid of his brothers, he was enabled to pay it off. Two years later, in 1876, the destruction of the office of *The Times* by fire left him without a dollar. Friends came to his rescue, however, and he was soon able to start again the publication of the paper. On November 26, 1879, he married Miss Sallie Patterson Peeples, daughter of Judge R. A. Peeples, of Valdosta. To them have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living at this writing. Their names are Charles R., Jr., Luelle, Philola, W. Edmund, Carita, Vida, Louis and Zera. He has, living, four brothers. They are William F., Bishop; Alexander S., prominent in business; Louis B., author and editor; N. Dandridge, minister. Three brothers, Edward, James and Philip, are dead. Two single sisters, Emma and Zella, are teachers. He served as a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1882 and 1883, and voluntarily retired at the end of his term. He has never been a candidate for any other public office.

In 1896 he became connected with *The Macon Telegraph* as editor, and in 1898 was made President and Manager of *The Macon Telegraph* Publishing Company, finally purchasing the property. Under his able direction *The Telegraph* has prospered, and is counted one of the most influential papers in Georgia. By appointment, he is a life member of the Bibb county School Board. In 1896 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention from the Eleventh Georgia district, and favored the views of the "Gold Bug" Democrats on the money

question. His decided dissent from the position taken by his party on the financial issues, however, did not cause him to forsake the Democratic fold, and in 1904 he was again a delegate from the State at large to the National Convention of the Democratic party, and served on the committee which notified Judge Parker of his nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Pendleton has always been a man of decided convictions, and has ever had the courage to stand up bravely for what he deemed to be right. For ability in his chosen profession, and for integrity and true worth, Mr. Pendleton ranks among the first in his native State. It has always been his idea that "success is to learn wisdom and follow where the truth leads."

The editor of the Brunswick (Ga.) *Journal,* comparing Mr. Pendleton to Henry Watterson, of *The Courier-Journal,* wrote of him, in 1905, as follows:

"We have here in Georgia an editor quite as notable in his State sphere of influence as Watterson has been in the national field, a man who, if he had owned Watterson's backing and opportunities in journalism, would have surpassed him in fame and productive influence. The gentleman we have in mind is Hon. Charles R. Pendleton, editor of *The Macon Telegraph.*

"He is one who has come from the people, bringing the strength that grew with a stressful early life, the high thinking that belongs with plain living, and those fine ambitions which spring alone from the heaven-born spirit that is without selfishness and zealous for the good, the true and the beautiful for man and the State.

"His is a rare and admirable character to his friends and a trusted standard of honesty and loyalty to the people who are his clients in the field of opinion, and counsel where the true editor finds his best functions. He is honest first with his own soul and can not be false to any man, whether friend or foe. Noth-

ing sinister marks his dealings with men or measures. He is prouder of independence than of fortune gained by fawning, and he

> 'Would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
> Nor Jove for his power to thunder!'

"If he believes a cause right he will fight for it like a Richard of the Lion Heart; if he believes it wrong, neither priest, nor prince, nor stake and faggot could intimidate him from denouncing it.

"In Georgia he is known among his colleagues of the press, among public men and among the major moiety of the mass as a virile thinker, a pungent writer and a publicist in whom there is no guile. What he says goes far and holds weight. No editor in the State has obtained since the war—not even Henry Grady—the reputation for solid and enduring common sense and nobly-cast patriotism that is accorded to Colonel Pendleton."

This splendid tribute to his ability and worth as an editor and man does not go beyond the facts. His fame has grown by great leaps in the last few years. Not many men in the newspaper world wield a more vigorous pen, and none can excel him in the use of pure English—his mother tongue. His editorials are models of composition, and his statements of his position are as clear and convincing as logic and common sense can make them. He has lived a pure and blameless life, believing in and practicing the old-fashioned methods of honesty in all of his business. He abhors littleness and demagogy, whether in church or in state. He has not always followed the popular lead, but he has frequently found himself for a time in opposition to the views of his friends and his contemporaries. In all such instances his advocacy of his positions and his opinions is strong, trenchant, and, to his admirers, apparently irresistible. His bent has been rather constructive than destructive; and in his work and his editorials he has sought to build up his State,

encourage its enterprises, mould its thought, and direct and lead its opinions, instead of following the same.

He has given the editorial page of *The Telegraph* a wide, in fact, a national reputation. People read and admire his utterances though they may disagree with his position, and give him credit for honesty of motive, though they differ as to his conclusions. He is regarded as the leading reactionist writer of his time in Southern journalism.

In his church relations he is a member of the Swedenborgian, or New Church, and endeavors to conform his life to its teachings.

Jos. T. Derry.

Yours Truly
John W Macdox

John W. Maddox.

JOHN W. MADDOX, of Rome, soldier, legislator, judge, congressman, and now mayor, has been in the public service almost without a break since he was fifteen years of age.

He was born in Chattooga county, June 3, 1848. His father was George B. T. Maddox. His grandfather came to Georgia from Virginia and first settled in Greene county. His mother was Sarah (Dickson) Maddox. She was a native of Jackson county, but was reared in Dekalb. The Maddoxes are of Welsh extraction. On his mother's side Judge Maddox traces his ancestors in America back to his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Riley, of the District of Columbia, who was an officer in the Revolution, and who was of Irish lineage.

John W. was a healthy, robust lad, growing up on his father's farm and enjoying such advantages as the schools of that day could give until the outbreak of the War between the States in 1861. His father having enlisted in the Confederate service, he accompanied him, in 1862, to Savannah, and was present during the construction of Fort Boggs. He returned to school, but early in 1863, when only fifteen years of age, enlisted for service in the Sixth Georgia Cavalry. A few weeks later, at the battle of Chickamauga, he received his baptism of blood and shared the fortunes of his regiment for the remainder of the war in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina. He was twice wounded; in the face at Yellow Creek, Ala., October, 1864, and in the arm at Aiken, S. C., the following year.

His mother, of whom he speaks as a woman of strong mentality, of excellent education and possessing all the virtues of

the best womanhood of the South, passed away soon after he entered the army. On returning home after the war he attended school for twelve months under great difficulty, first at Summerville and then at Bethel Church. His father, whose health had been broken by the war, died in 1870, and the support of the family, of which he was the oldest son, devolved on him. It is hard to realize what this meant, unless it be remembered how bare North Georgia had been laid by the invading army. Not only had farms been devastated, but live stock and even the domestic fowls had been appropriated to such an extent that the rehabilitation of the country was greatly retarded. With only the horse brought with him from the war, Mr. Maddox took up the struggle, made harder by the reign of the carpet-bagger. He was very active in his resistance of their measures. This rendered him popular among his neighbors, and he was appointed deputy sheriff of his county before he was twenty-one.

He engaged in railroad contracting, but had to suspend operations on account of the panic of 1873. He was in Alabama two years—one year at the Round Mountain iron furnace and one at Stone Hill copper mine.

On August 15, 1872, he married Miss Frances Elizabeth Edmondson, of Chattooga county, Georgia. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living.

Later Mr. Maddox began the study of law, and, with some assistance and direction by Judge Taylor, of Summerville, was admitted to the bar at the September term of court, 1877. He was mayor of his town when admitted to the bar. This position he resigned to accept a place on the Board of County Commissioners, which position he resigned to represent his county in the Legislature. After four years service in the House of Representatives, he went to the State Senate. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Rome circuit, and again resigned as mayor of Summerville to accept the judgeship. In 1890 he was re-

elected for a second term. This year he moved to Rome, where he has since resided. Two years later he resigned his judgeship to accept the nomination for Congress from the Seventh district to succeed Mr. Everett. He was elected over the Populist candidate, Mr. John Sibley, by a majority of more than seven thousand. In 1894 he was elected over Dr. Felton, who contested the election. For each succeeding election till 1904, when he retired from Congress, of his own accord on account of his health, he held his place against all comers either from his own or other parties. Mr. Sibley, Dr. Felton, Judge Milner, Mr. McGarrity, Mr. Massey, Judge Harris, Mr. McKnight, and Mr. Austin all measured swords with him. His course in Congress was marked by careful attention to the interests of his constituents. Fort Oglethorpe and Chickamauga Park were within his district. He secured regular appropriations for the Oostanaula and Coosa Rivers. No representative from the South has given more attention to rural mail delivery than has Judge Maddox. He vigorously opposed the appropriation for the gathering of cotton statistics by the government as unnecessary and expensive, giving information to the consumer without advantage to the producer. On the great questions of tariff, finance, colonial possessions, etc., Judge Maddox has always acted with his party. In 1900 he had passed the bill creating the Northwestern Division of the United States Court of the Northern District of Georgia. He also secured the appropriation for the erection of the government building at Rome. He was a member of the following committees in Congress: Revision of the Laws, Indian Affairs, Banking and Currency, Labor, and Insular Affairs. His official life is a matter of public record. He always asked his constituents to compare his pledges with his actions, and he never appealed to them in vain.

On returning home, Rome demanded his services as Mayor, and he now (1907) holds that office.

Judge Maddox is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Mason of the rank of Knight Templar. He is an earnest advocate of popular education. To the young he commends a fixed purpose and energetic action, or, as he tersely expresses it, "Set a stake and drive to it."

A. B. Caldwell.

Allen Fort

Allen Fort.

THE Constitutional Convention of 1877 made many changes in the fundamental laws of the State, no one of which has worked so great a revolution in our State government as the ordinance authorizing legislation looking to the control of freight rates and kindred matters. The outgrowth of this ordinance has not only become the fixed policy of our State government, but the principles involved have since been embodied in the federal law and made part of our general government through the authority given the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The presentation of the personal history of those taking active and prominent part in this legislation is but the record of so much of the general history of the State. The late Allen Fort, of Americus, deserves a conspicuous place among those who shaped this State policy. Mr. Fort was the son of James Arthur Fort and Mary A. (Belcher) Fort. He was born near Lumpkin, Stewart county, Georgia, July 14, 1849.

Mr. Fort came from distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather, Arthur Fort, was a member of the first Executive Council of the first Governor of Georgia. He lived in Warren, Wilkes and Twiggs at different times and held offices of honor in all of these counties. He was reputed to be the author of the celebrated Judiciary Act of 1799, some provisions of which are in force in Georgia to-day. He early became interested in the cotton gin, and had a law suit with Eli Whitney, claiming that Whitney was not the inventor of the cotton gin. Dr. Tomlinson Fort, a distinguished physician who resided for many years at Milledgeville, was a son of Arthur Fort, and the great-

uncle of Allen Fort, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Tomlinson Fort was a distinguished soldier in the Florida Indian wars and was a member of the United States Congress 1828-1829. He was a contemporary with Clay and Calhoun, and an intimate friend of the latter.

Allen Fort attended the schools of his community until prepared for college. He entered the junior class at the State University in 1866 and was graduated the following year, sharing first honor with Samuel Spencer, the late President of the Southern Railway. Mr. Fort read law in the office of Willis A. Hawkins, at Americus, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868.

On December 13, 1876, he was married to Miss Floyd Hollis, of Buena Vista, one of the most beautiful and brilliant women of the State. To this marriage eight children have been born. Six are living.

Mr. Fort's first public service was as a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President in 1876. He served on the committee of notification, having been appointed as the member from Georgia. On the resignation of Hon. W. Y. Atkinson as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Mr. Fort was chosen to succeed him, and he served in this capacity to the satisfaction of the people and the success of the party.

Mr. Fort was first elected to the General Assembly of the State in 1872. He declined to be a candidate for reelection. In 1876, while absent from home, his friends entered him as a candidate and he was triumphantly nominated. He served in the Legislature of 1877 and was again elected and served in 1879-1880. At this session he was Chairman of the House Committee on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. He introduced and advocated the bill which resulted in the sale of that road and its extension to Atlanta.

It was at this session that Mr. Fort introduced and championed, with Hon. W. R. Rankin, of Gordon county, the bill to create a Railroad Commission in Georgia. This bill, known as the Fort-Rankin Bill, was stubbornly fought from the beginning by the railroads. It passed by a bare constitutional majority. The circumstances of its final passage are worth mentioning. As already stated, the contest between the opposing forces upon the passage of this bill was vigorous and long drawn out. By many the measure was considered violently revolutionary, and by others as of doubtful precedent. Mrs. Fort became intensely interested in the efforts of her husband and the general discussion before the House. She looked well to the honors to be won by Mr. Fort in the public service and she cooperated, in her way, with his untiring efforts for the passage of the bill. In this way Mrs. Fort obtained several votes for the measure, and Mr. Fort always said that it was through her personal influence alone that the final vote was obtained which secured the constitutional majority necessary for the passage of the bill.

Before the Constitutional Convention, General Toombs, more than any other single man, had been responsible for the railroad enactment as a part of our fundamental law. He watched with intense interest the management of the bill before the House. During the session he delivered a speech before the General Assembly, by invitation, that greatly strengthened the sentiment in favor of the bill. Under date of May 12, 1880, he wrote Mr. Fort a letter of hearty congratulation, from which the following extract is taken:

"Our work will not die yet, if ever. The country is greatly indebted to yourself especially, and other gentlemen of the House, for the zeal and energy and ability which you displayed in this great battle for the rights of the people against the public plunderers."

In 1882 Mr. Fort was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Southwestern circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge Charles F. Crisp, who had resigned. Judge Fort was twice re-elected to fill full terms and resigned in 1892 to accept the appointment of Railroad Commissioner, which had been tendered him by Governor W. J. Northen.

Whilst Judge Fort's retirement from the bench was regretted by the people of the Southwestern Circuit, the people of the State received his appointment as Railroad Commissioner with expressions highly complimentary to Judge Fort's ability and character. In editorial comment upon the appointment, *The Atlanta Journal* said:

"Judge Fort will recognize that the people by common consent regard him as the Moses that led them out of the Egypt of railroad bondage, and that, therefore, more will be expected of him than from a man of less conspicuous antecedents. The people will not be disappointed in the work he will do upon the Board. The field for good work in behalf of the railroads and the people may be well worthy of the attention of our most distinguished statesmen, lawyers and men of affairs.

"Judge Fort's appointment was due not only to his eminent fitness for the place, but also to the fact that Southwest Georgia, the cradle of the Commission, is entitled to a greater share of recognition in the management of the affairs of the State than have heretofore been accorded. 'The Southwestern Circuit has lost a good judge and the Railroad Commission has gained a capable member.' "

Mr. Fort was a member of the Railroad Commission for six years, and devoted his time and study to the intricate questions involved in the railroad problem.

While on the Railroad Commission, Mr. Fort was elected President of the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners which met in Washington, D. C., in 1895. He served on

several of the most important committees of that distinguished body, at the request of the Convention.

At the expiration of his term of service as a member of the Commission he was not a candidate for reappointment. Mr. Fort's retirement from the Commission was a matter of general regret throughout the State. The following extract from *The Albany Herald* is fully representative of the newspaper sentiment at the time: "We should regret very much to see Judge Fort retire from the Railroad Commission. He is a strong man and a friend of the people. He perhaps did more than any other man in Georgia to create the Railroad Commission, and he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of a member of the Board."

Judge Fort, while a member of the General Assembly, introduced and had passed the bill creating the public school system for Americus, his home town, and was elected a member of the Board of Education under this system and was as useful in its operation as he was in its creation.

After a most useful life, in which he won for himself the enviable reputation of having served his country faithfully and intelligently, of having been a grateful son, a devoted husband, and a noble father, of having been a true friend and an honest man, always adhering closely to truth and justice; Judge Allen Fort, beloved and respected by all that knew him, was called to answer the final summons after a two weeks illness with pneumonia at his home in Americus, April 20, 1907.

Judge Fort was survived by a wife and six children. At one of the largest funerals ever occurring in South Georgia, hundreds of those who had known the real worth of his character were in attendance to witness the last rites that closed a life so nobly spent.

W. J. Northen.

Beverly Daniel Evans.

BEVERLY DANIEL EVANS was born in Sandersville, Ga., May 21, 1865. His father, Col. B. D. Evans, was descended from a distinguished Welsh family that settled in the vicinity of Cat Fish Creek, S. C., about 1736. The members of the family were Baptists. They came to this country to avoid persecution inflicted upon lovers of religious liberty.

A church in the Cat Fish Creek vicinity had, in 1779, two hundred and twenty male members, but so many of them were killed in the Revolutionary War that, in 1793, there were only forty-eight male members. Among these patriots there was evidently a large number of the Evans family.

Colonel Evans was born in Marion, S. C., but moved to Georgia and was admitted to the bar at Dublin in 1854. He served four years in the Confederate army and was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Georgia Regiment, where he displayed great courage and valor. During the war he was married to Miss Sarah Smith of Sandersville, where he resided and practiced law until his death. Mrs. Evans was one of the women who have made Southern homes and Southern hospitality famous. Beautiful, cultured, educated and deeply pious, she was a blessing not only in her home but in her community.

With such parentage to bless him, we need not wonder that Judge Evans was born to master facts. To this end he gathered even in childhood information from every available source.

In 1881, at sixteen years of age, he was graduated at Mercer University. His decided legal talents found an inviting field

Beverly D. Evans

for usefulness and development in his father's law office. He finished his law course at Yale in 1884 and was admitted to the bar before Judge T. J. Simmons, who was presiding temporarily for Judge Carswell. He was in successful law practice with his father until 1897; and after the latter's death, with his brothers, Messrs. George C. and A. W. Evans, until January 1, 1899.

Honors began to come to him early in life. He was nominated for the General Assembly before he was twenty-one. His statesmanship won ready recognition from older and maturer lawmakers. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In 1891 he became Solicitor General of the Middle Circuit and for six years served with signal ability and success. During that time he was connected with almost every large civil suit in the circuit.

A striking characteristic of the man is shown by a notable act of his while Solicitor. He prosecuted and convicted a man upon whom the presiding judge imposed a heavy fine. The criminal's wife came to Judge Evans, gave him all the money she had and asked him to credit her for the remainder of the fine. After hearing of the hardships and trials of this woman and her children, Judge Evans gave back her money and paid the fine out of his own pocket. He loves justice, but a "justice tempered with mercy."

During his residence in Sandersville as an attorney he was employed on one side or the other of every important civil case in the county. In 1898 he became Judge of the Middle Circuit and presided with such honor and distinction that he was, in 1904, appointed by Governor Terrell Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

The oldest lawyer in Sandersville says: "Judge Evans has an innate value of character that enables him to exercise his

sense of justice in all the relations existing between man and man. This, coupled with his knowledge of the technicalities of law rendered him capable of becoming early in life a jurist of the first rank. It is likewise fortunate for him and the State that he has been made a Justice of the Supreme Court. His genial and amiable disposition, his rare graces of culture and refinement make him pre-eminently companionable among his friends who abound wherever he is known."

Judge Evans has been for many years a faithful and efficient trustee of Bessie Tift, formerly Monroe, Female College, at Forsyth. He was, in 1900, Vice-President of the Georgia Baptist Convention and presided over one session of the convention with an ease and modesty so becoming that he won the admiration of all who were present.

His wonderful memory enables him to recognize friends or associates whom he has not seen since boyhood. His kind heart, his cheerful word for everybody and his superior ability have enabled him to lead a people who believe him worthy of any office or any honor within their power to bestow.

His devotion to his mother, who recently passed away, was beautiful in the extreme. In her last years she was much of the time in bed, and his daily visits did much to dispel the gloom produced by her suffering. Unspeakable joy filled her heart as she realized that though highly distinguished and honored, he was still her devoted son.

It is with considerable difficulty that we produce a just record of this useful man; he has done so many things that can not be appreciated unless we knew the indescribable circumstances under which they were done.

Judge Evans is not erratic. He is not a ranting stump-speaker, but rather a patient marshal who gathers all his resources upon the field ready for action, and being in command of both himself and his resources, knows his opportunities and uses them to advantage for the best ends.

Judge Evans has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Bessie Worthen, of Worthen, Ga. His present wife was Miss Jennie Irwin, a grand-niece of Governor Jared Irwin. He has four sons,—two by each marriage,—Thomas W., Julian R., Beverly D. and George R.

A. Chamlee.

William Coachman Vereen.

WILLIAM COACHMAN VEREEN, of Moultrie, Ga., was born in Cheraw, Chesterfield county, S. C., August 5, 1859. His father, W. J. Vereen, a merchant in Cheraw, was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was evidently a man of mark in his community. His mother, Eugenia M. (McNair) Vereen, was a woman of exceptional culture and force, with a deeply religious nature. She was the highest type of the Southern gentlewoman, and throughout her life her influence was paramount over her son. It would be impossible to estimate the extent of her influence over him and over all who knew her.

Mr. Vereen's earliest known ancestors in America were the Coachmans, Greers, Magills and Mitchells; on his father's side Huguenot and on his mother's Scotch-Irish.

In early life he had regular tasks about the home after school and play hours. He was educated in private schools during the years from 1866 to 1876. In the latter year he began working in his uncle's store in Cheraw. On October 13, 1880, Mr. Vereen was married to Miss Mary McNeill, of Cheraw. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Vereen died August 1, 1898. On October 10, 1899, Mr. Vereen was married to Miss Ellen McNeill. One child was born to them, but died in infancy.

Mr. Vereen has been engaged for some years in the manufacture of naval stores and cotton goods. He is a director in the Downing Company, president and general manager of the Moultrie Cotton Mills and president of the Poulan Cotton Mills. He is interested in numerous other enterprises, however, and is

H. C. Vereen

president of the Hays Lumber Company, the Yellow Pine Land Company, the Natural Bridge Railroad Company and of the Moultrie Banking Company. He is also Treasurer of the Colquitt County Cooperage Company. Mr. Vereen holds and has held many positions of responsibility and trust. He was county commissioner for four years, chairman of the Moultrie School Board for six years, alderman of the city of Moultrie for two years, and has been and is now a trustee of Young's Female College, Thomasville, Ga.

Mr. Vereen is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and has filled the position with marked ability. Although crowded with other things, he considers election to this office the highest honor that has come to him and appreciates its grave responsibility.

Mr. Vereen has been a lifelong Democrat, a loyal member of the Presbyterian Church, a student of biography, a close, clear reasoner and a most convincing public speaker with marked characteristics of the orator. He is a tremendous force in his community, moral, religious, political and social. He has diplomatic, social and intellectual gifts of the highest order. But the real secret of his influence and position is the unblemished life, the unquestioned integrity, the fine sense of honor and honesty and the utter incorruptibility of the man. He is a true friend and regards no man as his enemy. His advice is often sought and never in vain. He has very decided opinions. He believes that honesty, temperance and industry with even moderate gifts will bring success. His advice to young men is, "Select your occupation carefully and then stick to your bench." He is a strong Calvinist with a firm belief in the regenerating power of faith in Christ.

Mr. Vereen is a man of splendid physique and winning personality. His favorite recreation, if it may be said that he has a favorite recreation, is driving. He is a man of simple tastes and almost austere life. Few men have his capacity for work.

One other thing there is that may not be written, for it was said of old time, "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Few men, perhaps, obey this command of Christ more literally or more often than William Coachman Vereen. J. C. Tims.

John Collier Hart.

JOHN COLLIER HART, eminent jurist, and Attorney-General of Georgia, was born July, 1854, on his father's plantation at Union Point, in the good old county of Greene. He still lives on the old homestead, where as a boy he began to develop his usefulness on the farm, and where he attended the common schools of that day.

His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Anna Hart, came to Georgia from Virginia and settled in Greene county in the pioneer days of this portion of the State. This was many years before the days of steam and electricity, and as was the custom in those primitive times, the family rode the whole distance on horseback, bringing their household goods and other valuables in a couple of wagons. Thomas Hart was a patriot soldier in the Revolution and served as an officer in the Virginia Continental Line. Until within recent years, the family preserved with pardonable pride the epaulettes this good old Major wore through that great struggle. Unfortunately this much treasured historic souvenir was burned in a late fire.

Major Hart was an extensive farmer and also a brick mason. Besides the other buildings erected by him during his period of usefulness, was the first chapel of Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. Soon after this he constructed the court-house at Greensboro in which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, held court as presiding judge for several years beginning in 1894.

Judge Hart's father, James Hart, was born at the old homestead in 1825, and, after passing through the common schools of that time, by his own unaided efforts, went to a high school until

he obtained a good English education. At an early age, he went to Augusta to begin his business life. Here he clerked for several years for Mr. Alfred Baker, a leading merchant of that place. So impressed was the employer with the industrious habits and strict integrity of young Hart that he offered him an equal interest in his business. He accepted the proposition, and the firm became Baker and Hart, and for more than a quarter of a century did a most prosperous and extensive business in Georgia and adjacent states. As a member of the city council of Augusta, Mr. Hart inaugurated many important measures for the good of this beautiful and progressive city. For instance, the planting of the beautiful trees which now adorn Greene street was done under his personal supervision. This developed into a monument of beauty and pleasure that will commemorate his name in the grateful hearts of the "city beautiful" for generations to come.

On his maternal side, John Collier Hart descends from the Collier family, which has been noted in many ways as one of the most influential in South Carolina. His grandfather, Dr. Collier, was a most noted and skilled physician in his day and a cousin of the Hon. James L. Pettigrew. His grandmother was Miss Sarah Germany, a member of a prominent South Carolina family.

In September, 1872, Judge Hart entered the Sophomore class, half advanced, at the University of Georgia. Besides taking the literary course he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At college, he was noted for his gentlemanly deportment, close attention to the performance of his duties and for his scholarship. He was editor of the *Georgia University Magazine,* junior medalist in the Demosthenian Society for 1874, one of the champions of debate in 1875 and Captain of Company C of the University Battalion. He afterwards commanded a company of State militia in Greene county.

Judge Hart took these honorable positions at college in a class which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the history of the institution for the brilliance and success of its members. Journalism, the bench, the bar, medicine, the business, professional and official life of the State have all been enriched by his class.

Mr. Hart's father died the year of his graduation, leaving a debt of ten thousand dollars upon his estate at twelve per cent interest. Within a short time the son had paid this debt in full.

He at once adopted the law as his profession and located at Union Point. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and was recognized from the very beginning as an able lawyer, not only by members of the local bar, but by those of the profession throughout the whole State.

He was wedded to his profession, for many years strictly eschewing politics, but in 1884, his fellow-citizens, appreciating his energy, legal acumen, broad mind and sterling worth, chose his as Greene county's representative in the Legislature. He entered public life about the same time as did Governor Terrell, who preceded him as Attorney-General. In the House of Representatives he met many men who have since won distinction. Among them were W. Y. Atkinson, A. S. Clay, C. L. Bartlett, W. G. Brantley, W. A. Little, and others. Mr. Hart was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1888. He made an able legislator, leaving his impress upon the State.

In 1894 Mr. Hart was elected by the Georgia Legislature to the judgeship of the Ocmulgee Circuit. For two terms, eight years, he filled this high office with distinguished ability. In rendering many judgments and decisions, he has seldom been reversed by the Supreme Court.

In the early part of 1902, at the solicitation of his friends, he resigned the judgeship and became a candidate for Attorney-General of Georgia. Here he has had literally no opposition.

His record was before the people; they pronounced it good. They sealed the verdict by unanimously electing and re-electing him to this exalted position, for which his natural ability, acquirements, and long training, had so eminently fitted him. He has been re-elected to this position the second time.

Judge Hart is a prominent Master Mason and in all party affiliations has always been a Democrat. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Irene Horton, of Augusta. They have five children, three boys and two girls.

As church members Judge Hart and his wife are active Presbyterians and have been so for many years. At Union Point, Judge Hart has so beautified the old homestead that his residence today is one of the most beautiful in middle Georgia. Notwithstanding his many arduous duties, he finds much time to spend at this beautiful home an ideal married life.

R. J. Massey.

Yours truly
H. G. Turner

Henry Gray Turner.

AMONG those who removed from Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century, were Vines Turner and Anna Turner, his wife. They purchased land in North Carolina in then Granville, now Vance, county and established a comfortable home there. Both were of Scotch-Irish stock and both were remarkable for the industry and economy of their race. Soon they acquired a competency and felt able to give their children a good start in life. Among the children born to them in Virginia, was a son, Archibald Adams Turner. Shortly after Archibald grew to manhood he married Mary Anna Howze, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Howze. These were the parents of Henry Gray Turner, the subject of this sketch.

Seeking still beter educational facilities for their children, Archibald Turner moved to the village of Henderson, the present county site of Vance county, N. C. Henry, with the other children, was placed at the village school. The lad soon won the respect of all who knew him by his diligence in study and uprightness in conduct. He evidenced considerable talent in debate and declamation, though he was always a modest youth, reserved in his manners and conversation. After he concluded his academic course he matriculated as a member of the Freshman class at the University of North Carolina. But severe sickness overtook him, and later he decided upon an elective course at the University of Virginia.

The death of his father entailed another disappointment upon this young man's hopes, for there were serious financial losses, and he saw it had become necessary to seek employment as there

was left only a bare support for his mother and the children after the estate was finally settled up.

A position was offered him as teacher in Alabama, and his success as a teacher won him reputation elsewhere. After teaching one term in Brooks county, he was tendered and accepted the position of principal of Piscola Academy, located in Brooks county, Georgia. Here he lived the remainder of his useful and honored life.

Early in the summer of 1861, Mr. Turner joined a military company, organized in Savannah, and entered the Confederate service as a private. As a member of the "Savannah Volunteer Guards" he endured with patience and fortitude, the toils and privations of a common soldier until August, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain and assigned to the command of Company H, 23rd Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, which belonged to Garland's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia.

It is pleasing to pay a tribute in this place to the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Turner in the various battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, and a score of other bloody engagements besides, up to the time he received a desperate wound at Gettysburg, on July 1, 1863. He was taken prisoner and confined alternately in Sandusky and on Johnson's Island until November, 1864. His physical condition became so desperate that he was dismissed from prison and forwarded to the authorities at Richmond. The Federal surgeons notified the Richmond doctors that Captain Turner was a "disabled soldier, and incapable of further military service."

Arriving at Richmond under such conditions, he sought to make his way back to Georgia, as best he might with danger of death on the way from further exposure and extreme cold. When he reached the old home place in Henderson, N. C., he

rested awhile, and recruited his strength sufficiently to start on the longer trip. The journey was finally made on horseback, mostly traveled by night. Enfeebled by his ill-cared for wounds and infected with the pestilential malaria of those fearful Federal prisons, it is a marvel that Captain Turner's life was prolonged for so many years afterward.

His indomitable will and unflagging energy had much to do with this struggle against disease. The quality of the man was seen in the fortitude and unexampled patience of the sufferer. All the honors which were heaped upon his later life were worthily won by this heroic soldier in his unflinching devotion to his beloved State and section.

Soon after he reached Quitman, he took up the burden of life again and prosecuted his legal studies so persistently that he was admitted to the bar at Nashville, Ga., in October, 1865.

On the 16th of June preceding his admission to the bar, he was married to Miss Lavinia C. Morton, daughter of Judge James O. Morton, also of Brooks county. The loyal lady who became Judge Turner's wife, after his return from the military service of his country proved herself to be the worthy helpmeet this noble man needed. With his life partner, he lived in perfect peace and rare enjoyment. She was ever at his hand to encourage the rising statesman, sincerely rejoicing in his well-earned fame.

A daughter and two sons also survived the father and husband when Judge Henry G. Turner passed to the Great Beyond. Henry Turner possessed rare gifts as a successful lawyer. His industry never slackened in preparing his cases while his readiness was phenomenal. His was a master mind, endowed with quick apprehension and application of legal principles in the court room. His speeches had magnetic influence, before judges and juries.

There was never anything flashy about the man himself because he maintained a grave and dignified manner and never

became impassioned except upon great occasions. His manner of delivery was quiet, while his arguments were masterful and convincing to his listeners. In figure he was about middle height. His complexion was swarthy and he had no peculiar graces of carriage or gesture, but he did have an earnestness and vigor of speech in presenting a case that might always be classed as superior and eloquent in the best sense of the term used, because there was entire absence of affectation or meretricious display in his legal efforts.

Judge Turner, as a lawyer, soon won fame and success as a capable and trustworthy practitioner. His reputation extended throughout southern judicial circuits. His work was almost uniformly sustained by the Supreme Court of his State. But Judge Turner's fame does not rest upon his superiority as a lawyer alone. He was elected to the Legislature in the year 1874 and his constituents returned him for three successive terms. He quickly established a reputation for integrity and capability that never waned nor wavered but grew into prominence all the time. He was recognized as a safe leader among men, a conservative legislator, impressed with his duty to all concerned, not given to rash experiment or intermeddling with the best interests of the taxpayers.

This legislative experience fitted him for successful congressional service. For sixteen years he was elected to represent his district in Washington City, with little or no opposition. He won the respect and undying esteem of his colleagues in Congress. He established a reputation for integrity in the House of Representatives that any man might be proud of, and when he retired from Congress he had also established a claim to prominence, as among the foremost statesmen of his time that all Georgians are proud to remember.

Because he was a foe to injustice of every sort, he held the standard of congressional service very high as a trust confided

by the people. He grew to be a parliamentary debater of great power and force among the members, regardless of party distinctions. As a member of the Committee on Elections he won unstinted praise by his legal learning and judicial fairness. He examined everything for himself, and this established in the minds of all concerned a respect for his integrity and capacity, a just man in a high and responsible position.

After this long term of sixteen years of congressional service had expired, Judge Turner felt obliged to differ with the majority of his party in Georgia on a vital public question. He could not surrender principle to party, but he felt he could retire with dignity and maintain his self-respect. He longed for his books and the ease and quiet of his Quitman home, and this well equipped statesman went into retirement with the undiminished regard and confidence of his fellow-men. During eight years this retirement was maintained, until the Chief Executive of Georgia invited Henry G. Turner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a Justice of the Supreme Court. Public approval of Judge Turner's selection for the position was everywhere declared. There was no question as to his qualifications, the finger of Providence seemed to point to his selection, as the right man for the right place. When he accepted this unsought position there seemed to be a prospect of long life and usefulness for Judge Turner on the Supreme Bench.

There was general satisfaction, that the State might profit by his rare legal acquirements, in a needed place, and no man was ever more heartily welcomed than himself when he accepted the responsible position at the solicitation of the Governor. But the old malady, perhaps the dregs of that terrible suffering in a hard Federal prison, soon made itself apparent. Immediate relief from the mental strain of judicial labor was demanded. A surgical operation was determined upon, but when the distinguished patient arrived in Baltimore, the wise surgeons decided

he was too much weakened to bear the knife. Disappointed and disheartened, Judge Turner started on the return journey to his beloved home in South Georgia. Halting to rest at the house of his brother in Raleigh, N. C., Dr. Vines E. Turner, death came suddenly to the stateman and jurist, and took away from the State of Georgia one of her most useful and capable citizens, one whose name the State will ever delight to honor.

There was universal regret expressed at his sudden and unexpected decease. The newspapers were filled with tributes to his superior excellence in all walks of life. The speeches made by his legal brethren were full of sincere regard and condolence with his stricken family.

Judge Turner's marked characteristic was his devotion to truth. He detested shams, eschewed deceit, and continually pledged his devotion to the eternal verities. Whatever he believed to be true, right, just and honest he advocated in spirit and deed; and if he had chosen, he might have been a member of Congress to the day of his death, as he was tendered a renomination after his views were known.

The setting sun of this brave man's life shone unclouded to the very end, and he left the world with the plaudits of his countrymen and neighbors, because he died as he lived, a true man, devoted to justice and right.

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Judge Turner's memory is kept green in the hearts of his compatriots in every home of rank in his beloved State. His example is a blessing and inspiration to young men, and his work and words will long live after him.

Mrs. W. H. Felton.

Yours Truly
H. G. Hardman

Lamartine Griffin Hardman.

DR. L. G. HARDMAN was born in the town of Commerce, Jackson county, Ga., in the days when the village was known as Harmony Grove. He began life in the peaceful little community on April 14, 1856.

His father, Rev. Wm. B. J. Hardman, was a minister and physician, and it is due to his influence that his son, who often went with him on his visits to the sick, decided to take up the study of medicine and surgery, a profession in which he has made for himself a name second to none in his State.

He came of good old English stock, his people settling first in Virginia and later in Georgia. His early childhood was spent on the farm, occupied in all the thousand and one tasks that fall to that useful factotum, the small boy. This was during the Reconstruction Period, a time of turmoil and of difficulty in securing an education. The few schools in his neighborhood were so poorly taught that much independent study was necessary for literary, and more still for medical training. But this was the ambition of young Hardman, and when he was through with his farm work, he devoted the remainder of his time, principally the summer months, to school.

At seventeen he began the study of medicine under his father, —students at that time being required to read a certain length of time before they could enter college. Two years was the course in the medical institutions of his native State, and by the time he was twenty, he had graduated and was ready to begin practice with his father.

In 1877, one year after his graduation, he took a degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and later a post-

Dr. Hardman was married March 26, 1907, to Miss Emma Wiley Griffin of Valdosta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Griffin.

During the Spanish-American War he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon but did not accept, preferring to carry on quietly and unostentatiously his daily tasks of helping and healing those around him. In fine, his whole life has been a blessing to the Commonwealth of which he is a leading citizen. Gifted by nature with brains to plan and with ability to execute, Georgia proudly claims him, like the mother of the Gracchi, as one of her most loved jewels. M. L. Brittain.

Joel Branham.

JUDGE BRANHAM, like many other distinguished men of Georgia, was born in that fine middle section that lies midway between the mountains and the sea. He first saw the light at Eatonton, in Putnam county, on August 28, 1835. His father was a distinguished physician, Dr. Joel Branham, and his mother was Emily (Cooper) Branham, a lady of rare intelligence and charming social qualities. On both the father's and the mother's side, Judge Branham is connected with some of the most distinguished families of Georgia—such, for example, as the Nisbets, the Coopers, the Boykins, the Turmans, and others. The only school advantages that Judge Branham ever enjoyed were obtained in the "old-field" school at Eatonton, where he studied until his fourteenth year. In his fifteenth year he moved to Morgan county and began work in a store in the town of Madison. Three years later he returned to Eatonton and opened a jewelry house, beginning business with a stock worth ten thousand dollars.

By 1856 the young merchant decided that he ought to study law, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Robert V. Hardeman, of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Two years later he moved to Macon, where he devoted himself actively to the duties of his profession. His native ability, his legal learning, and his genial manners drew to him many friends, and he was successful from the very outset. Honors and responsibilities came to him quickly. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court in 1860, and about the same time Governor Brown appointed him Solicitor-General of the Macon circuit, to fill an unexpired term, and subsequently re-appointed him for the full term.

When the War between the States broke out, the brilliant young Solicitor-General felt it his duty to take up arms for the South, and, accordingly, on the 20th day of April, 1861, he entered the Confederate ranks, serving as a private in the Macon Volunteers, Second Georgia Battalion. With reference to his career as a soldier, it is not too much to say that, from the time he was mustered in until the time he was honorably discharged, he never once shirked a duty.

Shortly after the war, Mr. Branham moved to north Georgia and opened his office in Rome, where he was associated in practice with the lamented Chas. H. Smith ("Bill Arp"). He enjoyed a large and profitable practice, and established himself firmly in the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens. In January, 1880, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In July, 1882, Governor Colquitt appointed him judge of the Rome circuit; and in the same year he was elected for the full term by the Legislature. He wore the ermine most worthily, and it can be said very confidently that his record while on the bench will compare favorably with that of any man who has preceded or followed him. So high was the valuation set upon his legal attainments that he was called, on more than one occasion, to preside in the Supreme Court in certain cases in which Justice Jackson was disqualified. His opinions and circuit court charges attracted wide attention, and established his reputation as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

In January, 1887, Judge Branham retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law at Rome. That his services in a legal capacity were in great demand is shown by the fact that, before many months had passed, he was employed as Division Counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad, Division Counsel for the Receivers of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and Division Counsel for the

Savannah and Western Railroad. His connection with all railroad property ceased in November, 1895, but in March, 1901, he was prevailed upon to accept his old place as Division Counsel of the Central of Georgia Railroad, which position he still holds.

Few men in the State take higher rank in the legal profession than does Judge Branham. It is universally recognized that his learning is profound and accurate, that his grasp of legal principles is sure, that his personal integrity is of the most exalted type, and that his courage is as dauntless as his nature is kindly. His character as a lawyer is so well rounded that it is not easy to point out his special distinction in the profession, but he is probably at his best in the management of complicated equity causes.

Judge Branham was married in 1861 to Miss Georgia C. Cuyler. Mrs. Branham died on January 13, 1889, leaving two daughters—Mrs. George H. Peniston, now of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. D. S. Appleton, now of London, England. Since the death of his beloved wife, Judge Branham has found such solace as he could in the society of his friends, and in the rendering of useful service to his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He leads a serene and contented life, and in his tastes and sympathies he is as young as a man of thirty-five. So far from withdrawing himself from active life, he is public-spirited in the highest degree, and is always ready to encourage those movements that are designed to increase the happiness and promote the culture of his community. He entertains a high respect for religion, and looks upon it as the very foundation of a healthy social order.

Judge Branhan, the man, is a striking and interesting personality. His height is medium, his build is slendor, his bearing is dignified, his manners are easy and cordial. He is fastidious in his dress, and has about him a certain air which one

would be apt to describe as "patrician." His temperament is poetic, even romantic, but guarded by fine taste and a keen sense of the ludicrous.

The high esteem in which Judge Branham is held was brought out strikingly on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Many distinguished men—including governors and United States senators—came from Georgia and other States to do him honor. *Apropos* of this birthday celebration, one of the most eminent journalists of the South published in the *Atlanta News* the following tribute to Judge Branham:

"Judge Joel Branham, of Rome, whose recent unique and charming celebration of his seventieth birthday, which was perhaps one of the most notable social events of the season in North Georgia, is the rarest and most genial of men. A lawyer of more than ordinary ability, a judge of high repute, an advocate of convincing power and a practical politician as well, he is yet a man of tender and exquisite sense of humor and genial good fellowship, and a philanthropist of the most effective mould.

"Judge Branham has been mentioned at various times for Governor of Georgia, for Justice of the Supreme Court, and for representative of the seventh district in the American Congress, and he would doubtless have graced any one of these positions with great ability. By his own choice he has now settled voluntarily into a green and beautiful old age, in which he takes rank easily as 'The First Citizen of Rome.'"

T. J. Simmons.

John W. Stevens

John Wesley Akin.

INTO the unrest and hardships of the period immediately preceding the Civil War and consequent upon it, a number of men were born destined, as if by Divine appointment, to compose the civil, industrial and political difficulties which resulted. Among these men none rose to higher distinction than John Wesley Akin, who was born in Cassville, Ga., June 10, 1859. He was the child of Col. Warren Akin who married Mary de Verdery, of Augusta, Ga. His father was one of the most distinguished and successful lawyers the State ever produced, and his mother a woman of unusual gifts and culture.

The primary education of Judge Akin was received at his mother's hands and in the common and high schools of the day. At fifteen years of age he went to Emory College where he was graduated in 1877 with distinction, being the Boynton medalist of his class. He was admitted to the bar in his nineteenth year, rapidly winning, and holding to the last, a commanding position and remunerative practice. But he was more than a successful advocate, for he developed unusual ability as a writer upon the fundamental questions and principles of the law and of politics.

He was one of the editors of the Van Epps-Akin "Digest of Georgia Reports," and his "Aggressions of Federal Courts" had a wide circulation in the law journals of the United States and Canada. The Legislature of Wyoming published five thousand copies of this essay for circulation in the State, and one hundred thousand were distributed in Kansas alone. "The Fourth Form of Government" delivered before the literary societies of Emory College at Oxford, Ga., in 1897 was prophetic

of impending centralizing manifestations of capital, and in it he advised safeguards and reforms afterwards adopted in political platforms. As secretary, and, thereafter, president of the Georgia Bar Association, his influence as a jurist became State-wide. He was Judge of the City Court of Cartersville by the unsolicited appointment of Governor Atkinson, and was successively a member of the House of Representatives and a Senator of his native State. Here his gifts and force of character were so pronounced that he was elected President of the Senate, as well on the ground of his knowledge of parliamentary law as upon his incorruptibility and impartiality; and the eyes of the State were fixed upon him as a man worthy and sure of the highest political preferment.

Notwithstanding this busy and successful professional life, he found time to indulge a taste for general literature and arrived at a degree of culture which marked few men of his generation. Among his strongest orations and papers of a general character may be mentioned "The Shackling of Jefferson Davis," "The Real John Marshall," "Masonry and Immortality" and "Sidney Lanier."

This outline of labors shows how great a force he was, but the results of his conspicuous service to his State are the more creditable to him in the light of the frailty of his body, and actual illness the last three or four years of his life. Never strong, he yet, by a marvellous diligence and fortitude brought his generation under obligations which, it is very agreeable to record, were, in this case, at least, gratefully acknowledged. The various positions of trust in which he was placed by the people in life, and the deep and widespread sorrow reflected at his funeral and in the press at his death, evidence the great respect felt for him and are a solace to his family and friends now that his earthly career is closed.

As a lawyer Judge Akin was thoroughly equipped and alert; as a legislator he was a statesman and not a partisan; as a writer he was clear, beautiful and concise; as an orator direct and forceful; and, as a friend, loyal all the time and everywhere. Having identified himself in early life with the Church, he actively supported it to the end, and the cause of education received at his home and throughout the State his wise and valuable championship.

The qualities which tied men to him personally bound his own family to him in the sweetest bonds, and perhaps he set no greater example than in the establishment and maintenance of a beautiful home, the bedrock of civilization. He was married May 18th, 1882, in Cartersville, Ga., to Miss Frances Johnson, daughter of Col. Abda Johnson of that city. She and their three daughters survive him. On October 18th, 1907, he died at home in Cartersville, just a few hours after the painless and sudden death of his noble mother, and their bodies were laid away in the earth on the same day, each of them receiving the highest honors of burial. Subsequently his wife gave five thousand dollars to the English department of the Emory College library as a memorial of her husband, and the authorities of the college have caused to be placed upon the walls of the library a marble tablet, fittingly inscribed, in commemoration of his distinguished services to Church and State. The last line engraved on this tablet may appropriately close this notice of his life—"Transeat in exemplum."

R. J. Bigham.

Alexander Lawton Miller.

ALEXANDER LAWTON MILLER is regarded as one of the State's foremost lawyers. He began the practice of his profession at Perry. From the very beginning of his career he had the confidence and patronage of his community because of his strong character and his devotion to his profession, coupled with his painstaking investigation and the successful management of the cases committed to him.

Mr. Miller had most helpful environment during his youth. He was born November 6, 1848, near Augusta, into a cultured family. His father, Jonathan M. Miller, was an intelligent and successful planter.

Mr. Miller spent his early life upon his father's farm and did all kinds of farm work. His father's means were ample and he had all the needed advantages for his early training. He attended the country schools of his neighborhood, and in 1869 he was graduated with distinction from South Carolina College. He read law at Perry, Ga., with Col. C. C. Duncan, and was admitted to the bar at the spring term of Houston Superior Court in 1871. He later took a course at law in the summer law school of the University of Virginia.

He entered upon his professional life fairly well prepared mentally. The training received during his college course and his natural fondness for study and investigation soon made him a reputation in his profession. He was chosen to represent Houston county in the Legislature from 1876 to 1882 and, as in his profession, he went at once to prominent leadership in the House. Mr. Miller did not seek so much to inaugurate new policies or to enact new laws, but he made it his special

business to defeat hurtful legislation and to prevent the repeal of that which was good. This incurred much arduous detail service not sought by many legislators, as it compels opposition to many measures that endanger individual popularity. Mr. Miller did not seek such leadership as is found in the chairmanship of committees. Indeed he avoided such position so that he might be left entirely free to advocate or oppose measures as he saw fit. His attention was given in a general way more especially to matters considered by the Finance and Judiciary Committees. He was always, by his own choice, a member of these two committees. His record for untiring devotion to duty and intelligent discrimination, won for him as a legislator the general recognition of his powers by his colleagues, as he won the appreciation of the people through his advocacy of such measures only as looked to the highest public good.

Mr. Miller has vigorous intellect, clear conception and untiring energy in the prosecution of his purposes. He masters difficulties with unusual ease and presents his views with distinctness, clearness and force. As an advocate he makes no claims to oratory. He speaks very deliberately, using the choicest English without strained effort at rhetorical flourish or useless ornamentation. He deals in argument, handling logically the facts in the matters he presents. His success has been largely built upon his sound common sense. These elements, coupled with his attractive personality, command attention and secure conviction in debate, and oftentimes he gains his end because of his high character and his known loyalty to the truth.

From 1882 to 1887 he was a member of the Capitol Commission, appointed to erect the new capitol. In this relation he rendered valuable assistance in the counsels of the commission.

He was appointed by Governor Gordon, Judge of the County Court of Houston county from 1887 to 1890. Again in 1890 he was appointed by Governor Gordon, Judge of the Superior

Courts of the Macon circuit. He resigned this position in 1893 to enter again upon the practice of his profession. He was the partner of Hon. A. O. Bacon until Mr. Bacon's election to the United States Senate. Judge Miller's administration of the business of the courts was characterized by despatch, firmness and absolute impartiality as between both lawyers and litigants. His sense of justice is acute and strong. His jury charges were masterful presentations of duty and law.

Upon the death of Hon. Washington Dessau, Judge Miller was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Macon Bar Association. He does not devote himself exclusively to his profession, or his personal business, but he takes prominent part in whatever most concerns the community, the State and the nation. He is always prominent in political conventions called to shape the public policy, but he seems to have no desire for personal preferment. Public office comes to him, if at all, through the insistence and urgency of his constituents, and not because of his seeking.

Judge Miller is a strong advocate for the education of the people to the end that they may be better citizens, and the State and the nation strengthened thereby. He has been a member of the board of education for Bibb county since 1890. This board has built up one of the best systems in the State. The methods pursued and the plans developed have been adopted by other localities throughout the South.

Judge Miller has always been a Democrat and a strong factor in the support of the policies of his party.

Judge Miller was made Chairman of the State Democratic Convention that nominated Hon. Hoke Smith for the office of Governor of the State and ex-officio Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. His splendid executive ability eminently fitted him for these high places. He has just begun (1908) his term as Mayor of the city of Macon, strongly endorsed by a

most gratifying support. His administration promises well for the betterment of all community interests. Judge Miller has unusual administrative ability as demonstrated during his terms as Judge of the Superior Courts of the Macon circuit, and his remarkable success in this relation made him much in demand by his fellow citizens where executive control is needed.

He married Miss Katherine H. Hurt, October 26, 1876. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

He believes the best life must be based upon hard work, good habits and plenty of sleep, and generous consideration for other people.

W. J. Northen.

William Ambrose Wright.

WILLIAM AMBROSE WRIGHT, for nearly thirty years intimately connected with the office of Comptroller-General of Georgia, was born in the historic old town of Louisville, Ga., January 19, 1844.

Before the Revolutionary War, Mr. Wright's great-grandfather, Ambrose Wright, lived in Virginia, removing to Louisville, about the beginning of the 19th century. His grandfather was also named Ambrose Wright and was born in Virginia, being brought to Georgia when quite a small boy. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, being a Major in the Virginia Continental Line.

Mr. Wright was the son of Gen. Ambrose Ransom Wright, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated at Louisville under the tutelage of Prof. W. S. Lowry, who had also been his father's teacher. In May, 1861, at the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in the Third Georgia Regiment which was commanded by his father. While the command was marching from Richmond to Manassas Junction in August, 1862, young Wright was promoted to First Lieutenant of artillery and ordnance officer of Wright's Brigade. He served in this position over two years, when in November, 1864, he was assigned to post duty at Augusta, where he remained till the close of the war.

Lieutenant Wright had a remarkable military career. He was in the great Seven Days Battle around Richmond. On August 30, 1862, he was severely wounded at the second battle of Manassas, necessitating the amputation of his right leg. Remaining in a farmhouse near the battlefield three weeks, he

then went home, where upon leave of absence he stayed from October, 1862, till April 1863. Maimed as he was, he returned to duty, rejoining his command at Fredericksburg, and continued in active service until June 1863. He took an active part in the battle of Chancellorsville in May of that year. In June 1863, he was captured at Sharpsburg by some New York soldiers and taken across the river from Harper's Ferry to the headquarters of General Tyler. For two weeks he was imprisoned at Fort McHenry and then transferred to Fort Delaware, where he remained for nearly a month. From Fort Delaware he was sent to Johnson's Island, where he was detained about a year. Then with a band of disabled Confederates, amounting to several hundred, he was again transferred to Richmond, Va. The condition of these poor, disabled men can scarcely be realized. Out of this large number Lieutenant Wright was the only man that could walk. Remaining here a month, he was regularly exchanged and rejoined his command at Petersburg, in May, 1864. Although crippled, as he was, he participated in several hot fights. His last engagement was in the memorable Battle of the Crater. Soon after this he was detailed to service at Augusta.

Accepting the situation after the war ended, Mr. Wright quietly went to work on his farm in Jefferson county. His health failed, and in 1868, he removed to Columbia county, where he resided for the next nine years. In 1877 he removed to Atlanta and accepted a position in the office of Hon. W. L. Goldsmith, who was Comptroller-General of Georgia at that time. When impeachment proceedings were instituted against Comptroller-General Goldsmith, Governor Colquitt appointed Mr. Wright to fill the vacancy, and at the next regular election in October, 1880, he was elected to the full term. The position is an exacting one. The Comptroller-General looks closely after the finances of the whole State. Even a check drawn by the

Governor on the Treasury is not valid till countersigned by the Comptroller. He balances his books with the Treasurer every day; he supervises the taxes of the whole State; the tax collectors of the counties are under his supervision and must report to him all their collections. He is ex-officio Insurance Commissioner. So onerous are the duties of this department that many States have created a separate office for this special business.

Comptroller-General Wright has had an experience of thirty years service in this department, and his books testify that he has made for himself an honorable and most excellent record. During this whole time of service there has never been detected an error in his administration. In fact, so satisfactory has his administration been that for the past twenty-seven years he has been continuously re-elected, regardless of changes in other branches of the State government. General Wright was elected first President of the Confederate Veterans Association of Fulton county and after serving one term, declined re-election.

In October, 1871, he married Miss Nellie Carter, daughter of J. B. Carter, of Augusta. After her death, Mr. Wright married again on November 19, 1885, Mrs. Mary Sledge, formerly Miss Mary Cox, daughter of Judge A. E. Cox, of LaGrange. His children are Ambrose Ransom, Philip, Misses Nellie and Annie. General Wright is a member of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta, with which church he connected himself in 1880.

R. J. Massey.

Yours Very Truly,
B. S. Haeker

Billington Sanders Walker.

BILLINGTON SANDERS WALKER, lawyer, banker and manufacturer, is a native of Walton county. He was born in Monroe, April 6, 1852. His father, Judge Dickerson H. Walker, was a lawyer of prominence and a most successful business man. In his early practice he was appointed Solicitor of the Western Circuit, and afterwards made judge of the County court. He raised a company in Walton county for the Confederate service and was made Captain. After being mustered in he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. During the latter part of the war he was elected State Senator from his district.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary Neel, was a woman of culture and strong Christian character. Reared under such home influences, it is to be supposed that Mr. Walker's training would lead him to the same conceptions of life. He joined the Baptist Church when quite young. His service to his denomination and his Church, as well as his usefulness as a citizen and his large Christian benevolence, have all marked him as worthy of the confidence and of the esteem in which he is held by the people of his community and his business associates. He was clerk of his local church for twenty-seven consecutive years.

Mr. Walker's earliest known ancestor on his father's side was John H. Walker, from Scotland. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and subsequently became a Baptist minister, —among the earliest in the State.

Mr. Walker's earliest known ancestors on his mother's side were Matthew Rabun, John Veazey and Simpson Neel. Mat-

thew Rabun removed to Georgia from Halifax, Halifax county, N. C., about the year 1785. He was long an honored citizen of Georgia. He was the father of Governor William Rabun of Georgia, who was the brother of Mr. Walker's great-grandmother. Matthew Rabun was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia which convened in the year 1798 and by which a State constitution was adopted that was in force more than half a century.

John Veazey was of English origin, and was a freeholder and planter in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1687. Among his descendants was Thomas Ward Veazey, Governor of Maryland, 1836-38. Mr. Walker's great-grandfather, James Veazey, a grandson of John Veazey, of Maryland, was living in Georgia in 1784 and was a soldier of the Revolution from this State.

Of Simpson Neel, Mr. Walker's great-grandfather, it is only known that he was an honorable citizen of Yorkville, York District, South Carolina.

Mr. Walker's father maintained firm but loving family government. He taught his children to be industrious, and had them become personally familiar with manual service as honorable and desirable employment. He reared his boys on the farm and required each one of them to grow three crops before going to college. As a result of this training Mr. Walker, at fifty-three years of age, has never been sick or needed the attention of a physician. He is able to endure an immense strain from work and resist the demands made upon his strenuous life as but little more than an entertainment. He attributes his success largely to the training he received on the farm.

Mr. Walker received his primary education in the common schools of his community. He afterwards attended the Mount Zion Select School, of which Hon. W. J. Northen was Rector. From this school he entered the University of Georgia and graduated in 1872. He read law in his father's office, and began

the practice at Monroe, his native town. Having inherited fine business ability and afterwards receiving most excellent business training from his father, he gave his attention as a lawyer largely to the business side of his profession.

On October 29th, 1874, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Alice Mitchell. They have had seven children, five girls and two boys, all of whom are living.

In 1892 he established the Bank of Monroe and became its president. In 1896 he built the Monroe Cotton Mills and was made president of that company. These two institutions, co-operative in their business under his management, have had unvarying and most gratifying success.

For three years Mr. Walker was President of the Georgia Industrial Association, composed of the cotton mill companies of the State. His administration of this office has had much to do with creating sympathy between the cotton mills and the banking interests of the State. This has finally resulted in somewhat of a co-operative action on the part of the banks, the mills and the cotton producers, bringing about a sympathy of interest that has largely influenced the greatly improved financial condition of the State.

Mr. Walker gives his community the benefit of his business experience. His energy and public spirit have entered into all of the enterprises of his people. He was largely instrumental in the construction of the two railroads that enter his town. He has actively cooperated in all the improvements projected by others in his local community. He has never sought public office, although he takes an active interest in all public and political matters.

One special feature of Mr. Walker's business management is found in his thoughtful consideration for his employees. He believes in diligence and industry and he enforces kindly but firmly his demands; but he is generous in compensation, consid-

erate in government and open hearted in furnishing such opportunities as will make his people not only the best for his service, but good citizens as well. The children of his operatives have all necessary school facilities, and they, together with their parents, are furnished all suitable advantages for moral and religious training.

Mr. Walker believes that "Habits of industry cultivated for the first fifteen or twenty years will insure an active and successful life."

W. J. NORTHEN.

George Henderson Miller.

THE Georgia peach, with an aroma that lures, with a luscious flavor that brings the acme of ecstacy to the palate, attractive to the eye by reason of the sun-kissed blush that is rivalled only by the one mantling the maiden's cheek, is famed to the world. The red clay hills and uplands that only two decades since gave back the angry glare of the sun, nonproducing and profitless, are to-day carpeted with green and checked with trees that annually bud and blossom and bear what has become one of Georgia's greatest wealth producing crops. Within a period of twenty years, the first peaches were shipped beyond the borders of the State and by leaps and bounds the industry grew until today literally thousands of carloads are shipped out annually and bring in return their millions of wealth.

The pioneer in making a great commercial product of the peach in north Georgia, the father of the industry in that part of the State to whom the greatest possible credit is due is George Henderson Miller, of Rome. Though a native of Ohio, his services to the State in the evening of his life give him eminent rank among the men who have led in the industrial development of Georgia. He is of Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfathers, George Miller and Frederick Henderson, both originally Scotchmen, came to America from the North of Ireland and settled in Ohio. His father was John Miller and his mother Martha Henderson. Born April 21, 1837, in Muskingum county, Ohio, he inherited his father's sturdy integrity and determination, and in his early youth received the strictest moral and religious training. Reared on a farm, he was fond of

reading and study and had advanced to the Junior year in Muskingum College when the death of his father compelled him, when only sixteen years of age, to take charge of the farm and support his mother and younger sister, whose only dependence he was. His education was rounded out through his own efforts, and though farmer, fruit grower, nurseryman and orchardist, he was also a teacher for awhile. He was married to Miss Clarissa Cooper in 1859 and they have one child. He was a member of the board of trustees of Muskingum College for a number of years and held various positions in the Ohio Horticultural Society and in farmers' institutes. Always strongly religious, he was made an elder in the Northern Presbyterian Church in 1865, and, since 1886, has held a like office in the Southern Presbyterian Church. He has written a book for girls, "The Beautiful Life," which was published in 1904 by the Winona Publishing Company, of Chicago. Since coming to Georgia, Mr. Miller has devoted his time to the introduction and development of commercial fruit growing in north Georgia and the beautifying of homes and surroundings. For some years he was secretary of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, president of the North Georgia Fruit Growers' Institute and has held similar positions of honor and trust in kindred organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. He is fond of travel, but is always interested in good books, private study having given him his splendid mental training and equipment. To attain success in life he believes the requisites are to "avoid idleness. Keep the faculty of effort alive by exercise. Inure yourselves to habits of concentrated attention and energetic purpose. Have for your principle eternal truth and sterling integrity. Avoid dissipation of every kind, practice self-denial in unnecessary things and live a full and abundant and an unincumbered Christian life."

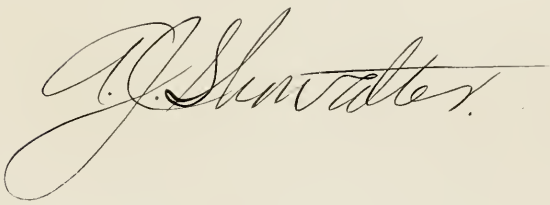
The vision of an orchard of peaches in the glory of bloom has been described as "like billows of roses rolling over a sea of green." The existence of such scenes in Georgia is due to the prophetic vision of men like Mr. Miller. Upon coming to Georgia, he recognized the possibilities for the development of peach growing on a commercial scale through adaptable soil and favorable climate. He went into the work heart and soul, and by success convinced others with most marvelous results. From nothing the industry grew, enhancing the value of lands, giving thousands employment, and bringing in handsome incomes to growers everywhere. Mr. Miller has accomplished a great work in Georgia.

G. T. Halley.

Anthony Johnson Showalter.

ANTHONY JOHNSON SHOWALTER, teacher, author, editor, and publisher, was born at Cherry Grove, Rockingham county, Va., May 1, 1853. His childhood and young manhood were spent in that most beautiful part of the Old Dominion, the Shenandoah Valley. Through his father, John A. Showalter, who was a native Virginian, and his mother, Susannah (Miller) Showalter, he traces his ancestry back to Germany. These ancestors include the Showalters, Funks, Millers and Sengers, who first settled in Pennsylvania. One line of his ancestry, represented by the Shulls, came from England and first settled in Virginia. So it will be seen that Professor Showalter is descended on the one side from sturdy German-American stock, whose industry and integrity are proverbial. His musical talents are doubtless inherited from these music loving German ancestors. His father, in addition to being a school teacher, was also a singing teacher. He is spoken of as a man of earnest Christian character and strong religious convictions, to which he held tenaciously. On the other side, Professor Showalter inherits the traditions of the Old Dominion, stretching back through several generations to England.

Young Showalter, as a boy on his father's farm, was taught to take his place in the field, where he engaged in all sorts of manual labor. At an early age he developed a decided taste for books and music. The War between the States found him at the age when most boys are in school. His early training was received in private schools taught by his father, his uncle, C. C. Shoemaker, and a kinsman, Rev. Timothy Funk. Later



he entered the public schools, and, after a course at the county normal, taught in the public schools of his native county one year.

His natural talent for music was early cultivated and developed under his father. The impulse to do his best and make the most of his life kept pace with his physical and mental growth. Determined to reach the top, he took a course at the Virginia Normal School, at New Market. This was followed by alternate teaching and courses at the National Normal at Erie, Pa., the International Normal at Meadville, Pa., and the Boston Normal, where he studied the theory and science of music and the methods of those institutions. In 1886, he was able, for the first time, to attend the Cincinnati May Festival with its splendid chorus, famous Thomas Orchestra, and fine soloists. In 1895, he went abroad and studied the methods of the music teachers and schools of England, France and Germany. So he brings to his work the approved methods of the popular music schools of two continents.

When only fourteen years old he began his career as a teacher by assisting his father. Previous to his majority he had taught many singing schools in Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Greene counties, Va., and Hardy county, W. Va. In 1880, he began his normal work at Dayton, Va., where he taught rudiments, sight singing, ear training, voice culture, harmony and composition. Finding himself at home in this field, he extended the work to Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, and, in 1882, to South Carolina and Georgia.

His reputation as a teacher grew with the years, and his work spread to Arkansas, North Carolina and Missouri. Since 1880 he has held nearly two hundred sessions of his Southern Normal Musical Institute in various parts of the South, and numbers among his pupils thousands of prominent singers, players, teachers and composers.

While he excels in teaching, he is no less distinguished as an author and composer. His first book, Singing School Tribute, was published in 1880. Since then he has brought out sixty-eight others, or an average of nearly three a year. These have reached an aggregate sale of nearly two million copies. They are as follows: Singing School Tribute; Hours of Singing; Showalter's Harmony and Composition; Temple of Song; Good Tidings; Good Tidings, No. 2; Good Tidings, Combined; National Singer; Work and Worship; Glad Evangel; Showalter's New Method; Rudiments of Music; Class, Choir and Congregation; Showalter's Theory of Music; True Method for the Reed Organ; Hymns, Tunes and Gospel Songs; New Voice of Praise; Showalter's Select Songs; Glad Evangel, No. 2; People's Anthems; The Singer's Ideal; Perennial Songs; New Rudiments of Music; Practical Voice Culture, (Associate Author); Blessing and Glory; Blossoms of Song; Revival Choir, Rudiments and Notation; Song Land Messenger, (Associate Author); Harp of the South; Showalter's Quartet and Chorus Book for Men's Voices; Showalter's New Harmony and Composition, Part One; Showalter's New Harmony and Composition, Part Second; Showalter's New Harmony and Composition, Complete; Showalter's Normal Chorus Book; Class, Choir and Congregation, No. 2; Sunlight Songs; Complete Rudiments; Revival Choir, No. 2; Coronation Songs; Bright Beams; Lamp and Light; Song-Land Messenger, No. 2; Showalter's Gospel Songs, No. 1; Highway to Heaven; Songs and Hymns of the Sanctuary; Our Thankful Songs; Gospel Praise; Showalter's Gospel Songs, No. 2; Standard Church Music; Singing for Joy; Men's Treasury of Song; Showalter's New Songs, No. 1; Hymns of Glory; Showalter's Anthems, Vol. I; Glad News; Salvation's River; Praise and Rejoicing; Best Gospel Songs; Soul Stirring Melodies; Peans of Praise; Songs of Light; The Feast of Song; The Song Temple; Church Re-

vival Songs; Showalter's Practical Harmony; Showalter's Practical Harmony Tablet; Selected Songs and Anthems; and Sweetest Praise.

No other musician in America of Professor Showalter's age has composed so many separate works, while in the South he holds the record regardless of age.

In 1887 and 1888 he wrote and published eight books, the sales of which reached nearly a million copies, and that without the backing of any great evangelist or denominational publishing house. The music and the refrain of the great gospel song "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms" are from his pen—a song which has been translated into many languages, published in hundreds of books, and sung in every country of the world where the story of Jesus has been told.

In 1905, Professor Showalter was called on to direct the "all day singing," a feature of the State Fair held at Atlanta on October 13th. A chorus of four thousand voices responded to his call, and the day was made memorable by the effective rendering of the old gospel songs.

While writing and teaching music might be called the life work of Professor Showalter, he is also a successful business man with diversified interests.

In 1884, he moved to Dalton. Realizing the advantages of being able to publish his own productions, he established what has developed into The A. J. Showalter Company, the largest music publishing house south of Cincinnati. He is also editor and publisher of *The Music Teacher and Home Magazine,* which has a circulation of many thousands. Professor Showalter is also President of The Showalter-Patton Company, a similar establishment at Dallas, Tex., and Vice-President of the Cherokee Lumber Company, of Dalton.

He finds recreation in and secures profit from his farm and extensive peach and apple orchards near Dalton.

He carries into his religious life the same enthusiasm which characterizes his professional and business life. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and stands high in the councils of his denomination. He was the first ruling elder to act as Moderator of the Cherokee Presbytery, and the first President of the Y. M. C. A. at Dalton.

He is a Mason. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat. Apart from his professional and scientific reading, he prefers history and biography, and considers his private study of these two branches of literature, especially biography, as the strongest influence upon his own success. Another important factor has been contact with the foremost men of the day at home and abroad.

To the young, he says: "Make the most of opportunities for a general education, choose a calling or profession in which you can work with the heartiest pleasure, seek to learn all that may be learned of that calling or profession and then stick to it, doing your best always, ever remembering that he who is most useful in his day and generation is most successful."

Professor Showalter was married to Miss Callie Walser, of Texas, on November 13, 1881. Seven children have been born to them, all of whom are living. A. B. CALDWELL.

Marion Luther Brittain.

MARION LUTHER BRITTAIN was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., on November 11, 1865, near the town of Lexington. His father, Dr. J. M. Brittain, is a minister of the Baptist denomination and has held successful pastorates in Covington, Barnesville, Eatonton, and other cities of the State. His mother, Ida Callaway, is from the well known Wilkes county family of that name, and she was born on land which has been in possession of her people for more than a hundred years—ever since it was settled by her ancestor, Col. John S. Callaway, to whom it was granted for services rendered during the Revolution.

The two families are English and Welsh and first settled in Virginia, but near the close of the eighteenth century joined several others who left the Old Dominion for the pioneer regions of Georgia. One of the Callaway brothers left the rest of the party in North Carolina and accompanied Daniel Boone to the still more unsettled lands of Kentucky, where, as the early chronicles of the country show, he did good service in the wars with the Indians.

M. L., or Luther as he is widely known, like most preachers' sons, was brought up all over the State, obtaining his early education in various towns where his father was stationed during his youth. He worked one year on the farm and one in a store, his parents taking this means of delaying his entrance into college for which he was prepared at the age of fourteen.

He entered the Freshman class at Emory College and four years later graduated from this institution with the Greek medal

and the English Professor's testimonial that he was "the best student in that department Emory College has had in ten years."

Later he did graduate work at the University of Chicago and, after a year's work in order to secure the necessary funds, rounded up his career as a student by a trip to Europe, where he spent several months during the year 1888.

His life-work has been teaching, and he began in the country school, at "the Ryals Institute," Gordon county. After one year's labor in the mountains school he was elected to a position in the Atlanta system. He taught two years as principal of the Crew Street grammar school and was then transferred to the Boys' High School. He was promoted from grade to grade until he was made head of the Department of Languages, including Greek, Latin, and Spanish. After thirteen years of service in the city system he was, through the advice of Governor Northen, elected Superintendent of the Fulton county schools which position he now holds. For several years past in connection with this work he has been one of the lecturers at Cox College, having in charge the work in Pedagogy.

His work in Fulton county has been particularly fruitful. When he assumed charge the free school term lasted only five months in the year and the entire amount annually paid to the teachers was less than eleven thousand dollars. He conducted two campaigns to remedy this by local taxation. Alone and practically unaided he went to every school house and church in the county to arouse the people on this subject and was fortunate enough to secure a complete victory. To-day as a consequence every child in Fulton county may have nine months of public school training and the teachers' pay roll has more than trebled in amount, being thirty-two thousand dollars for 1907.

In addition he has initiated and superintended the erection of twelve new school houses, costing thirty thousand dollars,

during his term of office, and the larger amount of this money was raised under his supervision and in response to his appeals to the people, the county being able to appropriate less than half of this sum for new buildings.

Mr. Brittain has earned some reputation as a writer during his career. His first book, "Introduction to Cæsar," published by the American Book Company, has had a sale of fourteen thousand copies and is used in more than a dozen States. Besides this he has published a small volume on "Sunday School Methods" and a "History of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta." For the last seven years he has been one of the regular writers of the Sunday School lessons published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and a contributor to *The World's Work* and other magazines.

In the line of his profession he has been signally honored by his fellow-workers. For three years he was President of the Atlanta Teachers Association and during 1905-6 was at the head of the State organization. For three years the Baptist Young Peoples Union of Georgia elected him as their leader and he is a member of the Home Mission, the State and the Baptist Education Boards, besides being a director of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A. and a member of the "Ten" club. In addition he has been offered the presidency of Cox College and twice urged to accept a professorship in Mercer University.

In 1889 he was united in marriage to Miss Lettie McDonald, the daughter of Dr. Henry McDonald, for twenty years the distinguished pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta. Three children have been born of the union, McDonald, Marion L., Jr., and Ida Louise. The family home is on Capitol Avenue in Atlanta.

No sketch of Mr. Brittain would be complete, however, without at least a passing reference to an incident in his career which caused much comment at the time of its occurrence. In

the Summer of 1897 *The Atlanta Constitution* inaugurated a "Missing Word" contest in which that periodical agreed to give one thousand dollars to the one of its readers who could supply a certain word which was omitted from a sentence printed in that paper. The sentence was taken from a rare old book on English literature. There were only one or two copies in the State and the managers of the contest took the only volume about Atlanta—which was in the public library—and locked it up in their safe. Some months previous in making a study of literature Mr. Brittain had read thirty or forty books on this subject and among them this very text. When the contest was announced he was the only one among sixteen thousand contestants who could supply the word, and not only so but told the manager the very chapter—the last in the book—from which he had obtained the sentence. Accordingly, a committee composed of Chief Justice Simmons, Comptroller-General Wright, and Paul Romare awarded him the check for $1,000, the only "easy" money the subject of our sketch thinks he has made in all his rather arduous career. W. W. Landrum.

Robert Emory Park.

ROBERT EMORY PARK, State Treasurer of Georgia, was born in LaGrange, Troup county, Ga. He received his academic education at Greenville Academy and at Brownwood Institute, LaGrange. He entered Emory College in 1860. In 1861 he was a student in the Junior class in Auburn, Ala., from which place he joined the Macon Confederates, a military company organized at Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala. The company was composed of one hundred and six men, about thirty of whom became commissioned officers. This company reached Manassas July 22, 1861, the day after the bloody battle, and assisted in burying several hundred Federal soldiers.

When the company was re-organized at Yorktown the subject of this sketch was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. His captain, R. H. Keeling, was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, and Lieutenant Park commanded the company during the remainder of the engagement. The regiment lost two hundred and five killed and wounded out of four hundred and eight present for duty. This battle occurred May 31, 1862, and two days afterwards he was promoted First Lieutenant. As First Lieutenant he participated in the seven days battle around Richmond, the first Maryland campaign, the battle of Fredericksburg, and the series of battles near Spottsylvania Court House. He took part in the valley campaign under General Early, and was present when Washington City was threatened. He commanded his company after Captain McNeely was desperately wounded and retired at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and was promoted

Captain after Captain McNeely's retirement, remaining in command until he was severely wounded, September 19, 1864, in the battle of Winchester, and left in the enemy's hands. He was confined at West's Prison Hospital, Baltimore, then at Point Lookout, Md., then at Old Capitol Prison, and lastly at Fort Delaware, from which place he was released June 14, 1865, and left for his home in Georgia the same day. For eight months he was compelled to use crutches, and during the time employed himself studying law.

He accepted a place in the Tuskegee High School with his brother, James F. Park, Ph.D., LL.D., where he taught one year. Then he was elected principal of Lucas Institute, Mount Meigs, Ala., and two years later Principal of La Grange High School, where he taught for two years. His health became impaired and he resigned and moved in 1872 to Macon, and became Southern Agent of a large publishing house.

Mr. Park was married while at LaGrange to Miss Stella Swanson. She lived only five months, dying at the early age of eighteen years. Four years later he married Miss Ella H. Holt, daughter of Gen. William S. Holt, of Macon. Mrs. Park died, leaving two children, William Holt and Ella Henrietta.

On April 27, 1892, Mr. Park was married to Mrs. Emily Hendree Stewart, of Atlanta.

Major Park, the father of Robert Emory, was a distinguished scholar and eloquent speaker. He was devoutly religious and a strong temperance advocate. His efforts in the temperance agitation in the earlier days had much to do with the favorable adjustment of this important question as a State issue.

Major Park graduated at the State University and became a most successful teacher and planter. He was founder and the first president of the La Grange Seminary for women. He was a charter trustee for Emory College, and remained in that rela-

tion until his death. Major Park died when the subject of this sketch was about five years of age.

Robert Emory was left in tender years to the care and training of his mother. The strong character and manly bearing to which he has attained in his maturer years pay marked tribute to the helpful influence of his early home life. The worthiness of all her sons attests most beautifully the mother's Christian service and the efficiency of her loving care, and to his early home life Captain Park attributes whatever he has become as a citizen and a man of affairs.

Arthur and Mary Park are the earliest known ancestors of Robert Emory Park. They came from Ireland and settled at Parksburg, Chester county, Pa., in 1720. Joseph Park, son of Arthur and Mary, was an Ensign in the Colonial War, and his son, John Park, was a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Continentals during the War of the Revolution.

Robert Emory Park is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is useful in the councils of his denomination and exemplary in his life. He has been a trustee of Emory College since 1886. He has also been a trustee of Wesleyan Female College—the mother of female colleges—located at Macon, for many years. Emory and Auburn both conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Captain Park has been a lifelong Democrat and active in the service of his party, but he has never sought political preferment, except for the place he now holds as State Treasurer, to which he was elected October 1, 1900, without opposition. On the corresponding dates 1902, 1904, and 1906, he was re-elected and each time without opposition. He is now serving his fourth term in the capacity of State Treasurer.

In the announcement issued by his friends advocating his election, the following highly complimentary expressions are found:

"Born in Troup and reared in Meriwether, and for twenty-eight years a citizen of this county (Bibb), he is widely known as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and of the highest mental and moral worth, and possessing a broad and liberal knowledge of men and affairs. His training in matters of finance makes him peculiarly and eminently fitted for the exalted station to which his friends would now call him.

"In the bloom of his early manhood, he followed the 'Stars and Bars' of the 'Lost Cause.' In the sulphur smoke of battle, he was one of those who grandly and gloriously illustrated the chivalry of the South, and in the time of peace, no less, has he been found at the post of duty.

"Thoroughly identified with the agricultural and educational interests of his native State, his service for sixteen years as a member of the State Agricultural Society, and in later years as editor and publisher of *The Farmer and Dairyman,* has been intensely devoted to that which makes for the uplifting and upbuilding of his beloved State.

"Without stint of words we do unhesitatingly and most earnestly commend to the Democratic party throughout the State the candidacy of our distinguished fellow citizen, Capt. Robert E. Park.

"In the rank and file of the party, he has been a consistent colaborer since earliest manhood. Such a man deserves well of his party and country. When we honor him with the office he is now seeking, we feel that we shall in turn be honored by his faithful discharge of duty. So exalted a trust calls for our truest and best men. Therefore, with a confidence born of a knowledge of an intimate acquaintance with our friend and neighbor, who for a generation of years has gone in and out before us, we most cordially commend him as worthy of all esteem."

During Captain Park's first administration an incident occurred that not only established his eminent fitness for the office he holds, but it became an event in the history of the State that will fix permanently the financial policy to be pursued. In March, 1901, it was ascertained that the teachers in the public schools of the State could not be paid in full for their services without the use of what was generally known as the Public Property Fund, amounting to four hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred dollars. This fund was, according to the Constitution of the State, pledged for the payment of the bonded debt of the State, and the Treasurer believed could not be used for any other purpose whatever. He regarded this feature of the Constitution as one of the many safeguards of the Treasury, the purpose of which is to protect the honor and credit of the State. His opinion was that if this fund could be used for the pay of the public school teachers, then the Governor would have the power to draw on it for any other purpose; and thus the money set aside to pay the debts and protect the credit of the State could be squandered at the pleasure of any reckless and extravagant administration, that might chance to be installed in power through a political upheaval or the caprice of voters.

The preceding Legislature, and others before, had recognized the danger of establishing such a precedent, although it had the legal right to authorize the use for the pay of the teachers by providing for the return of the same. The Legislature left the fund sacred, declining to make it available for the pay of teachers. In the opinion of the State Treasurer, the demand was now made upon him by the Governor to do illegally a thing that the State Legislature refused to do when it could have done so according to law. After deliberately making up his mind on the subject, Treasurer Park, before refusing the warrants issued by the Governor and Comptroller-General upon

that fund for the pay of the teachers, secured the opinion of several eminent lawyers, all strongly favoring the course upon which he had determined.

Governor Candler did not accept these opinions as a satisfactory conclusion and directed that mandamus proceedings be instituted.

Without making an elaborate statement of this very famous trial, it is only necessary to say that the Treasurer was represented before the Courts in argument by Messrs. Dessau and Guerry, and his nephew, O. A. Park, while the Attorney-General, Joseph M. Terrell, represented the Governor.

The argument was begun Thursday, May 23, 1901. The final result of the case was announced by the Supreme Court June 12, 1901, and thousands of extra papers were published and circulated throughout the city of Atlanta and on the outgoing trains to adjacent towns and cities. The decision as published in the extras said: "The Courts decide that State Treasurer Park has no right to use the Public Property Fund to pay the school teachers of Georgia, or for any other purpose except the bonded debt of the State." The ten contentions made by the Attorney-General were overruled.

The case is one of the most celebrated in the annals of the State. The decision of the Supreme Court was most important for many reasons. The authority of the State Treasurer has been plainly defined and the inviolability of the clause of the Constitution relating to the Public Property Fund has been so established as to leave no room for further controversy. Again, the decision brought the State face to face with a problem which had been troubling the lawmakers for several years. It demonstrated that the Legislature should make direct and liberal appropriations for schools, pensions, and like purposes, and put the Treasury in condition to meet these demands without embar-

rassment, or cut down their appropriations and raise by taxation sums sufficient to pay them.

In a public statement made through the city papers, Treasurer Park generously resented the intimation that the decision of the Supreme Court was in any sense a personal victory. He was not seeking a personal victory. He only desired information on a point that had caused much discussion and annoyance and one that might result in serious complications. It was generally agreed that it was wise that the question had been raised and finally determined.

Captain Park had five brothers and two sisters. They were Rev. William Park, D.D., editor of *The Sandersville Herald and Georgian* for twenty-five years; Maj. John W. Park, of Greenville, Ga., late president of the Georgia Bar Association; Hon. James F. Park, Ph.D., LL.D., late mayor of LaGrange; Howard P. Park, A.M., who died a highly esteemed planter, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Lemuel M. Park, Esq., late president Park Cotton Mills, LaGrange; Mrs. M. C. Huntley, of LaGrange; Mrs. V. V. Blalock, of Greenville, Ga., two ladies of great accomplishments and loveliness of character.

W. J. Northen.

Henry Herbert Johnson.

INSPIRATION for the rising generation is given in the life-story of Dr. Henry Herbert Johnson, a Georgia country boy, who, unaided, has gained a high place in his profession. His grandfather was Richard Johnson, of an old Virginia family. Needham Thomas Johnson, his father, was a planter in Houston county, Ga. With a few negroes, a good home and simple living, no family was more independent and contented up to the Civil War. When the war ended all except the home was gone, and the father's health was wrecked.

Henry Herbert Johnson was born just as the war was at its height—in November, 1861. His first memories were closely associated with the struggle of parents, who had known better times, to overcome the difficulties of adverse conditions.

When Henry Herbert was old enough to go to school, he was old enough to do the farm work, and, anxious as his parents were to give him an education, it was only with great difficulty and sacrifice that they could spare him for even a part of the time for school attendance. He, however, was very studious, diligent and ambitious, and bore off the prizes offered at the country schools in every case but one, when he and his closest opponent had a tie. His parents managed to give him a short term in the Hawkinsville High School; after this he was compelled to give up all hope of a higher education. He was not willing to be a farmer all his life, and he resolved to become a dentist. To make the money to pay his way, he joined a young friend, who had credit, in buying a traveling threshing machine. A country doctor, who was his friend, loaned him a treatise on Anatomy, another on Physiology, and a United States Medical

H. Herbert Johnson D.D.S.

Dispensatory. While he was itinerating with his thresher, he spent all his leisure in reading these preparatory books. He had made some money, and after selling his interest in the machine, he had enough to begin a course in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He was twenty-five years old when he graduated from that College in 1886. He had been forced to borrow some money to finish his course, and he had none with which to buy his outfit. He returned to his home without a cent and opened his office in Hawkinsville. He had many friends there and soon built up a profitable practice.

Dr. Johnson joined the Georgia State Dental Association and won recognition by an essay which he read, and further fame by a useful invention for the aid of dentists. He was then invited by a firm of dentists in London, England, to take a partnership in their office, and he did so. After two years, finding his father's health was giving way, he came back to America and settled in Atlanta as a partner of Dr. Holliday.

In 1891 he opened an office in Macon and is still a resident of that city. He was elected Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy in the Southern Dental College of Atlanta, and goes there each week to lecture and hold a clinic.

Dr. Johnson also assumed the editorship of *The Southern Dental Journal,* and afterwards the editorship of *The Dental World* and *The American Dental Weekly.* He has been a frequent contributor to the dental journals throughout the country. He was made a member of the Committee on Essays for the World's Dental Congress at the Chicago Exposition, and for the Third International Congress in Paris, France, he was selected for a delegate and invited to write an essay. He could not attend, but at the Fourth International Convention, which met in St. Louis, he was Chairman of the committee on Organization for the State of Georgia. He has made several inventions which are very valuable to the profession.

Dr. Johnson has been for years a member of the Baptist Church, and a Mason of high degree, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He has filled the highest office in all these bodies except the latter, thereby becoming a Past Master, Past High Priest and Past Eminent Commander. He was for five years a member of the Board of Dental Examiners of Georgia, and is a member of the National, Southern and Georgia Dental Associations, of the last two of which he is an ex-president. He is a man of position in his community and a director in the Commercial Bank.

Dr. Johnson's most beneficent work, taking it all in all, was the securing of the appointment of a dentist to the State Lunatic Asylum. He found that the suffering among the unfortunate inmates resulting from defective teeth, aggravated their troubles and interfered with treatment, especially convalescents, and that only a specialist could properly care for them. He not only succeeded in having the appointment made in Georgia, but his papers on the subject have been read even in Nova Scotia, and a committee was named to secure the appointment of such an officer to the hospital there.

Dr. Johnson was happily married to Miss Wilhelmina Wheeler, February 9, 1897, and they have two children.

He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession and he has a fame wider than his own State. Starting as a farmer boy who lived twelve miles from a town, working a large part of his time at heavy farm work until he was almost of age, snatching his chances to secure mental culture, and finally his profession, and reaching by his unaided efforts the high position he now holds, he may well be regarded as one of the "Men of Mark in Georgia." He shows, by the success he has achieved, the possibilities of overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles.

Dr. Johnson is but a representative of the best of our rural people. His family, while plain and reduced in circumstances,

were among the best in the land. The Johnsons were represented by Richard Johnson, grocer in the London Company in 1620. Richard, Thomas and William Johnson were gentlemen in Virginia as early as 1637.

The Holmes family had long been in Virginia and North Carolina, and is one of the best of the families in that section. 'Squire Johnson, as Needham Johnson was called, was an influential citizen of his community. Isaac Holmes, the father of Dr. Johnson's mother, was a member of the Legislature from Houston county, Ga., and a man of independent property. While the surroundings of the country home were very plain, the people in it were the equals by birth and position of any in the land.

Dr. Johnson is a living example of the rule which he laid down in an interview. When asked what is the best method to secure success in life, he said: "Systematic living, regular and prudent hours for the rest of mind and body. Avoid stimulating and intoxicating drinks. Cultivate habits of industry."

GEORGE G. SMITH.

Francis Henry Gaines.

FRANCIS HENRY GAINES, minister and college president, came to Georgia from Virginia, though a native of Tennessee, and has become a strong and active force in the religious and educational interests of the State.

He was born at Tellico Plains, Monroe county, Tenn., July 25, 1852. His father, John R. Gaines, was a successful farmer in that section and especially fond of his home life. Whilst he was a man of mental vigor and strong character, he never allowed himself drawn into what is called public life. He was active in the support of all worthy public interests and he displayed a most worthy citizenship in the advocacy of high ideals in home and community life.

The mother of Francis Henry Gaines was Sarah Rice, before marriage. She died during the early childhood of the son and he was thrown entirely upon the care of the father and the older members of the family.

As a boy he had a vigorous constitution and he inherited from his father great energy of spirit and activity. He did all kinds of farm work and so laid the foundation for a strong and healthful manhood that has greatly aided his life-work.

His early physical training, he regards, as possibly the best part of his education. He was apt at school and made good progress in books from the start. He received his primary and secondary education at Croton Academy, Tennessee, and, later, at Hiwassee College. He was graduated from Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1870. His theological course was taken at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He was graduated from this institution in 1876.

He began the active work of life as a Presbyterian minister as pastor of the Hopewell and Clintonville churches, Kentucky, where he remained until May, 1878. He was pastor of Hebron church, in Virginia, from May, 1878, until November, 1883. He was then elected pastor of Falling Spring church, Virginia, where he served for five years.

The Presbyterian church at Decatur, Ga., called him to its pastorate in 1888. On July 17, 1889, at his suggestion a meeting of citizens was held at his residence to consider "the need and the feasability of establishing in Decatur a school for young ladies and girls, to be of high order and under Presbyterian control and influence."

Because of his previously expressed interest, Dr. Gaines was called to preside over the meeting. After free and full discussion, Col. George W. Scott offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we determine to establish at once, a school of high grade."

A committee, with Dr. Gaines as chairman, was appointed to prepare, and report at a subsequent meeting, a plan of organization. It was he who suggested the ideal of the institution and has nominated nearly all the officers and teachers from its beginning to the present.

The school was started, as the Decatur Female Seminary. About one year after the organization Colonel Scott contributed forty thousand dollars to the endowment, and the name of the institution was then changed to Agnes Scott Institute, in memory of the mother of Colonel Scott. This amount was promptly supplemented by other generous Christian people. Later, Colonel Scott added to his donation sufficient funds to make his entire contribution for the support of the College amount to $170,000. In 1906, having attained to the grade of a college, the institution became Agnes Scott College by charter amendment.

In 1895, Dr. Gaines resigned the pastorate at the Decatur Church to accept the presidency of this most promising institution, established for the education of young women. Dr. Gaines had lived in the service of the people of Decatur for seven years, and his fitness for such executive position was fully appreciated and his service, as the head of the institution for eighteen successive years, has demonstrated the wisdom of the choice of the board of management. The school has prospered and grown uninterruptedly, under Dr. Gaines's executive control. Whilst his discipline is positive and firm, his kindly nature and very attractive manner give him rather the parental relation to the young women under his care, so that he manages the large student body without friction or jar. The school commands patronage from a very extended territory, having had students from other States, both North and South.

Dr. Gaines has calm, dignified manner, but is easily accessible, though sometimes he appears reserved. He is deeply thoughtful, always conservative and never extreme. He is a most mild mannered man and of most lovable nature, a most diligent student of nature, of books and of men. He is slow to form and express an opinion. This makes him unusually accurate. He is a thinker above the average, especially in the realm of philosophy and theology. He does not love books because they are books; he loves them for the truths they teach and the great principles they expound. He has no patience with trash, whether in books or among men.

In 1894, the year before he was called to the presidency of Agnes Scott, Davidson College, North Carolina, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. As a minister Dr. Gaines is always instructive. While he does not now have any pastoral connection, his services are frequently solicited by the ministers of his denomination. His pulpit style is always didactic and expository. His book, "Bible Course: Outline and

Notes," published by the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, Atlanta, has been widely used by the members of his denomination. His main study is the Bible and standard works on philosophy and theology.

Recalling the past of his own life and feeling an abiding interest in the young about him, his constant exhortation is: "Make God first in all things. Do your best and trust Him. God helps those who help themselves."

Dr. Gaines was married to Miss Mary Louise Lewis, of Virginia, May 17, 1877. They have had only one child—a son—Dr. Lewis M. Gaines, who is now professor in the Medical Department of Wake Forest College, North Carolina.

W. J. NORTHEN.

John David Walker.

AMONG the leading young business men of the State is John David Walker of Sparta. Mr. Walker was born in Augusta, January 6, 1871. He has an illustrious ancestry. His Walker ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Virginia. They can be traced without a break to David Walker, who was born before the beginning of the eighteenth century, and who had high place in Virginia in the middle of the same century.

By the records of Bristol Parish, Va., Freeman, son of David, was born in 1734. The family records begin with this Freeman Walker, who married a daughter of John Minge, in Charles City county. One of his sons, whose name was also Freeman, was the distinguished Freeman Walker, a leading lawyer and prominent politician in Augusta, who was at one time Mayor of the city of Augusta and afterward United States Senator. Hon. Freeman Walker married Mary Garlington Cresswell, daughter of Col. David Cresswell and Phœbe Talbot. One of his sons was George A. Beverly Walker, who married Miss Lucy Pearson. Mr. George A. Beverly Walker was the father of Miss Lucy Walker, who married Col. Clarence V. Walker, and who was the mother of John David Walker. By the marriage of Col. Clarence V. Walker, who, while bearing the same surname was not a kinsman of his wife, he became closely connected with the Talbots, Conways, the Garlingtons and the Cresswells, all historic families in eastern Virginia.

Colonel Walker, the father of John David Walker, was one of the most genial and popular men of the city of Augusta, as well as one of the most prominent. The celebrated Gen. William H.

Jno. D. Walker

Talbot Walker was the great-uncle of Mr. Walker. The Walkers were more distinguished socially than rich financially, and young Walker had his own way to make in the world. While it was the desire of his friends that he complete his education by taking a full university course, he preferred to enter the commercial world at the early age of thirteen. He began business life as a clerk of the Southern Telegraph Company. In one year he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper for the company, then for several years was bookkeeper for large mercantile houses, and when a youth of nineteen, he went to Sparta, Ga., to take the responsible position of cashier in the private bank of R. A. Graves. He was careful, competent and reliable and did much to build up the business, and at the time of the death of Mr. Graves in 1902 he was shown the distinguished honor of being appointed sole executor of Mr. Graves's large estate.

In 1893, when 22 years of age, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Christine Berry, of Sparta. At this time he was Cashier of the Bank of R. A. Graves, Treasurer of Hancock county, Treasurer of the town of Sparta, President and General Manager of the Sparta Brick Company, and also conducted a large insurance business.

After Mr. Graves's death, Mr. Walker continued to operate the Bank of R. A. Graves, serving in the capacity of President, and the business still prospered under his capable management; but deeming it best, in view of the large interests entrusted to him, Mr. Walker organized the First National Bank of Sparta as successor to the Bank of R. A. Graves, and was elected its President. He is also President of the Bank of White Plains; Jones County Bank; Bank of Gray; Bank of Mineral Bluff; Bank of Hiram; Citizens Bank, Reidsville; Jefferson County Bank, Wadley, Ga.; President of Hancock County Land Co., The Union Store, Sparta Realty and Improvement Co.; Vice-

President of The Georgia Fire Insurance Co., Cedartown; Sparta Cotton Mill; and Treasurer Cotton Journal Publishing Co., Atlanta. He conducts a large vehicle business in Sparta and also runs a country store at his large 8,000-acre farm. He has the largest insurance and real estate business in Hancock county and is an extensive property owner.

When the effort was made by combinations to so depress the price of cotton as to threaten the planters with ruin, Mr. Walker promptly united with the Southern Cotton Association and through his efforts among the banks of the South, raised $10,000 with which to carry on the work. As an evidence of the appreciation of the service rendered, he was presented with a handsome silver service by the southern bankers at New Orleans April, 1905.

The foundation stone of Mr. Walker's remarkable success has been integrity. He has been an active but unpretending Christian. He is a leading member of the Methodist Church, and has been a lay delegate to its highest legislative body, the General Conference.

Mr. Walker's ancestors, to whom a mere allusion has been made, have been famous in the history of America. His grandfather four times removed was for twenty years a member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia and a member of the Georgia Conventions and the Georgia Legislature. His ancestor, Rev. James Cresswell, was one of the most distinguished Presbyterian ministers of his time. James Creswell's wife was a first cousin of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

Mr. Walker, by his energy, capacity and integrity, has won for himself a high place, and has reflected honor on the illustrious family from which he springs. His rule in life has been to do the right thing in the right way and at the right time, and hustle continually.

The Atlanta News on October 26, 1905, says concerning Mr. Walker: "One of the strong and vital factors in the movement

which has resulted in giving us something like adequate prices for our staple crop is John D. Walker, of Sparta, Ga. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the work he has accomplished in behalf of the farmers of the South.

"That the Southern Cotton Association has done good work is no longer a matter of debate. The fact is thoroughly established. And in connection with his work, too much can not be said in praise of Mr. Walker, who succeeded in raising $10,000 from among the banks of the South for the purpose of carrying on the work.

"As a result of his work for the Southern Cotton Association, Mr. Walker is known throughout the South. Thousands of farmers and cotton dealers know him, not personally, but by reputation for what he has accomplished for them. Hon. Harvie Jordan, president of this gigantic organization, has pronounced words of praise on Mr. Walker's work which would serve well as a memoriam, and would not be out of place if framed in a wreath of gold. He said: 'The work you have done in behalf of the Southern Cotton Association has not been surpassed or equalled by any other man in the South, and the fund which you have so unselfishly sought to raise has enabled the Southern Cotton Association to accomplish a work that could not have been accomplished without the funds raised by you.'

"He has the honor of being Treasurer of the Georgia division of the Southern Cotton Association, and President of his county division. Governor Smith made him a member of his military staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

"He has been a County Commissioner and has twice successfully led the slogan against the whiskey sale in Hancock county. This young man of intellect and Christian character is an example in Georgia history of what a boy without means can accomplish. Quiet in manner and attending strictly to business, he has a bright future before him."

GEORGE G. SMITH.

William T. Newman.

WILLIAM T. NEWMAN was born in Knoxville, Tenn., June 23, 1843. He belonged to a family noted for patriotism and fearless independence. His father, Henry B. Newman, distinguished himself as a gallant Captain in the Mexican War.

William Truslow attended the schools of his native city and received good academic education, but was not graduated at college, as he entered the Civil War at seventeen years of age. He was mustered in as a private in the Lookout Rangers at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the command of Capt. W. F. Ragsdale. This company subsequently became Company H in the Second Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry.

The modest spirit and manly bearing of the young cavalryman attracted attention and he was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He made a good record as a soldier. He was in the engagement of Fishing Creek, Ky., in which General Zollicoffer was killed. He took part in the fights attending the occupation of Cumberland Gap by the Federal forces under General Morgan of Ohio. He was also in the battle at Perryville and the other engagements resulting from General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky and was later in the battle of Murfreesboro. He then served for several months in the cavalry brigade commanded by Gen. John Pegram.

Lieutenant Newman received a severe wound in the leg and was captured at Somerset, Ky., and sent to Lexington, and from there to Camp Chase, at Columbus, O., and finally to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner until August, 1863. He was exchanged at City Point and rejoined his command at

Knoxville. With his regiment he participated in all the engagements leading up to the battle of Chickamauga. He accompanied Gen. Joe Wheeler on his famous raid through Tennessee and was in engagements with the enemy almost every day. During the spring of 1864, he was in the fights at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, and the battle around Atlanta.

July 30, 1864, his company, while attached to General Jackson's brigade, came upon the Federal cavalry near Jonesboro tearing up the track of what is now the Central of Georgia Railway. A serious engagement resulted, in which Lieutenant Newman led his company and received a wound which caused the loss of his right arm. He was on his way to rejoin his command when the armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered.

He came to Atlanta soon after the war and studied law in the office of Judge John L. Hopkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and at once began an active practice. His remarkable aptitude for the law, his industry and personal popularity very soon enabled him to draw around him a good clientage, and his practice rapidly increased. During the war he believed that it was the duty of every young man to rally to the defense of his country, and at this time when Republican institutions were menaced, and his own section oppressed as the result of the reconstruction measures, the young lawyer believed it to be the duty of good citizenship to take an active interest in public affairs. He became the leader of the young men of Atlanta in the patriotic work of restoring the government of the State to its own people. While absolutely fearless, he was at all times cool and clear headed, and became distinguished for tact and political judgment. He became the intimate friend and companion of the leading men of the State, who placed great value not only upon his intrepid spirit and patriotic views, but who also relied upon his prudent and wise counsel. No young man

during those dark days deserves higher credit for his tireless efforts in behalf of the rights of the people.

In 1871 he was elected City Attorney for the city of Atlanta. At that time municipal affairs were in a somewhat chaotic condition. In the conduct of the legal business of the city, he was remarkably successful, and during the twelve years in which he held this important office very few judgments were had against the city, and the vast majority of cases were dismissed by the court on points raised by the legal acumen and research of the City Attorney. His services as a city official became almost invaluable, and even after he left the office he was retained as special counsel in all important cases in which the municipality was interested.

After leaving his official position he formed a copartnership with Capt. W. D. Ellis, and the firm of Newman and Ellis was rapidly acquiring reputation and a large practice when the senior member was elevated to the Federal Bench.

In 1886, that splendid jurist, Judge McCay, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, after a life of usefulness and distinction, was called to his reward. Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, United States Attorney B. H. Hill and the lamented Henry W. Grady personally presented to President Grover Cleveland the name of William T. Newman, endorsed by the bar of the district for this exalted position. The President promptly made the appointment, and the Senate unanimously confirmed it.

Judge Newman was one of the first Democratic appointees to the Federal Bench in the South after the war. When he took his seat the United States Court was regarded by our people generally as a foreign tribunal, and comparatively little civil business was brought in it, as the lawyers felt more at home in the State courts. From the day Judge Newman held his first term the court began to grow in popularity and importance. Its

business rapidly increased, and the people soon commenced to regard the court as a part of their own judicial system, and the lawyers filed in this court all the cases over which it had jurisdiction. Under Judge Newman's administration, many important cases, involving great principles both of law and equity, have been decided. It has been very rare that the Judge has been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and in several instances where he has been reversed, the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error, has sustained Judge Newman's decision. This marked growth of the court has been largely due to two causes,—Judge Newman's personal popularity, and the perfect confidence of the bar in his ability, impartiality and integrity. The lawyers not only admire and respect him as a Judge, but they feel for him genuine affection as a man. In the nearly twenty years of his service there has never been an unpleasant or adverse criticism of his judicial conduct. No litigant has ever left his court room feeling that he had been unjustly treated, and no lawyer has ever left his presence at the conclusion of his case without realizing that he had been fully and fairly heard and his cause impartially considered. His intellectual qualities are solid, rather than of a shining order. He combines in a remarkable degree the judicial temperament with the legal intellect. He is, therefore, at all times calm, patient, courteous, impartial, just and able.

Judge Newman on all occasions maintains the dignity and respect due the august tribunal over which he presides, but he does this, not by the adventitious aid of bailiffs and batons, or the petty ways of small men in high position. He holds the court up to the respect of all men by his official and personal conduct, always characterized by courtesy, kindness and firmness.

In his administration of the criminal laws of the United States, while his sympathies are always quick and strong, and his heart ever open to the "genial impulses of nature and truth,"

yet he does not permit his sensibilities to overcome, but only to temper justice and judgment. Judge Newman is a man of the simplest habits, perfectly unostentatious and the most approachable of men. His judicial opinions are remarkable for terseness and lucidity. He makes little use of ornamentation in diction, but goes to the truth and justice of the case with clearness and directness. So satisfactory has been his work while presiding in the Circuit Court that Judge Pardee practically leaves to him the disposition of all business of the Circuit Court. He is also frequently called upon to preside in the Circuit Court of Appeals where his learning and wisdom are highly valued by his distinguished associates. His career on the bench has been one of steady and substantial growth, and in the opinion of the members of the bar (who can always be depended upon for truthful and just criticism), no Judge on the Federal Bench stands higher as a jurist.

Judge Newman's personal appearance is remarkable for its strength and dignity. He is unusually tall and erect, with a face indicative of great strength and thought, courage, willpower and endurance.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Fanny Percy Alexander, the daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Alexander, for many years the Judge of the Knoxville Circuit Court of Tennessee, and one of the most honored Judges of that State. It has been in every respect a happy and fortunate marriage for him. His wife has, at all times, been the mainspring of every useful endeavor and the inspiration to every high and noble achievement. They have been "blest with sons and daughters," and his family is a charmed circle into which it is a privilege and a pleasure to enter. In the beneficent serenity of this happy home, Judge Newman has at all times found comfort, confidence and peace, and here those flowers of head and heart, which have drawn to him affection and admiration, have come to fragrant and abundant fruitage.

B. H. Hill.

PUBLIC

Yours truly
Thos. E. Watson

Thomas Edward Watson.

THOMAS EDWARD WATSON was born September 5, 1856, near Thomson, in what was then Columbia county, now McDuffie, Georgia. He is of good native stock, one of his ancestors, Charles Watson, having been Secretary of the Royal Council of the Colony of Georgia, during the Colonial era.

Coming to America from the Scotch border, the family first settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward migrated to Virginia, from whence descendants dropped down into the Carolinas and Georgia. The Saxon origin of the family is denoted by the fact that the men almost invariably are tall, slender, blue-eyed and fair-haired, sandy or red. The subject of this sketch is himself auburn-haired, gray-eyed, slender, and five feet nine and a half inches tall; his weight is about one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

On their first settling in Georgia they formed part of a Quaker colony which acquired 40,000 acres of wilderness land near where Mr. Watson now lives. They founded the town of Wrightsboro, named for the Royal Governor, Wright.

Thomas E. Watson now resides within the boundaries of the ancient Quaker colony and owns a portion of the original tract as some members of his family have done since 1754.

John S. Watson, the father of Thomas E. Watson, was a farmer by occupation. He married Ann E. Maddox (another familiar Georgia name) and to them were born several children. "Tom," as he was familiarly known then in the neighborhood, and is now affectionately so called by multitudes, was a rather delicate boy, slight of build, but active, and fond of hunting,

fishing and riding. Early in life he developed "bookish" tendencies, especially along the line of historical literature.

At fourteen years of age his budding ambition led him to essay original composition, poetry, prose, speeches and sketches. His early schooling was obtained in a local school conducted by a teacher employed by his father and several neighbors. Later on he entered the Thomson High School, walking the three miles morning and evening. This was the pivot on which his life turned. The teacher in charge was the Rev. E. A. Steed, who is the young preacher in Mr. Watson's story of "Bethany," and according to Mr. Watson's own testimony, was not only an extraordinary man from an intellectual standpoint, but was a most potent factor in shaping Watson's future life.

He evidently became greatly attached to the promising youth as he took special pains in instructing him how to analyze and discuss questions and constantly urged him on to strenuous effort. That a strong tie bound teacher and pupil is proven by the fact that when Mr. Steed was elected Professor of Latin in Mercer University, Macon, Ga., he prevailed upon the elder Watson to permit the youth to go with him, so that October, 1872, found young Watson entered as a Freshman at Mercer on the endowment privilege, which had been established for the benefit of "young men of decided promise," and which relieved them of the payment of tuition fees.

John S. Watson's fortunes were then decaying and the panic of 1873 gave him such a crushing blow that he could no longer maintain his son at Mercer. Driven by this condition, the ambitious youth spent the three months vacation teaching school in the Big Warrior district of Bibb county. He earned $150, which enabled him to complete the fall term. He left the college at the end of the Sophomore year, June, 1874, and then went to Screven county, and, as he puts it, "taught school for a living."

In November, 1876, being then in his twenty-first year, he returned to Thomson to practice law. During a vacation visit home the opportunity had been seized upon to read law under Judge William R. McLaws, of the Augusta bar, and he was admitted to practice by the Superior Court of Richmond county. He tells the story that his poverty was so great he could not pay the admission fee of ten dollars, and Judge William Gibson instructed the clerk, Samuel H. Crump, to credit him for the amount. He further adds that it was paid at the earliest possible moment.

From 1876 to 1891, fifteen years, was a period of marvelous success for the young lawyer, both in winning cases and making money. He acknowledges that his constant opponent at the Thomson bar, Col. W. D. Tutt, an unusually strong lawyer, was of great help to him inasmuch as Colonel Tutt's able opposition made it absolutely essential for him to thoroughly prepare himself before going into trial. Mr. Watson's practice carried him all over the State and his income was probably larger than any other country lawyer in the State, with the exception of General Toombs and Benjamin H. Hill.

He gained a place at the bar so promptly that on October 9, 1878, when just entering his twenty-third year he married Miss Georgia Durham, who has since shared his struggles and triumphs. To them have been born three children, of whom two survive.

Innumerable stories are told of Mr. Watson's methods and his great success at the bar, but the space allotted to this sketch will not permit their repetition. The substantial fact is that his success was such by 1890 that he felt he could afford to gratify a lifelong desire and serve the people in public office. Selling some of his law books and giving the others away, he abandoned the law and entered the political arena.

Stripped of all impediments, with comfortable means, in the prime of life, being only thirty-five years old, with a burning zeal for the welfare of the people, thoroughly equipped for the work with a large stock of historical, economic and legal lore and a brain of the first order, he entered upon his public career.

There had been some preliminary training. In 1880 he had been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, which nominated Governor Colquitt. In 1882-3 he was a member of the Georgia Legislature and in that body gave strong support to the local option law, and was active in the passage of the bill which subjected railroad property to county and State taxation in each county through which the roadbeds ran. This, while valuable experience, was only an incident in the life of a busy lawyer. His real public career began with his entrance into Congress in 1892. In those brief two years, 1892-3, he grew into a national figure, and has steadily grown larger in the years which have since elapsed.

In Congress he supported the eight-hour bill and led the fight in an all-night session which defeated certain corporate interests and passed the law requiring the railroads to equip their freight cars with automatic car couplers. He made a point of order and a speech which drew the Democrats to his support and was thus enabled to defeat what was then known as the "Cutting" bill. In later years this measure, now known as the "Dick" bill, has become law, and Mr. Watson regards it as a very dangerous measure, as it will operate to take away from the States the control of the militia and to Germanize our military system.

His great work in Congress was in giving a start to the rural free delivery of mail. On February 17, 1893, he secured an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill requiring the Post Master General to use $10,000 of the appropriation carried

by the bill to experiment with the free delivery of mail to country people.

Previous to that time, Mr. Wanamaker as Post Master General, had instituted what he called a rural free delivery of mail, but Mr. Wanamaker's system confined the free delivery of mail to incorporated towns and villages of not less than 1,500 inhabitants. Therefore it was not a rural free delivery system at all. Mr. Watson's amendment specifically required the Post Master General to experiment with the free delivery of mail to *people living outside* the limits of incorporated towns and cities. Mr. Bissell, then Post Master General, declined to take notice of the law.

After he went out and Mr. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, became Post Master General, Congress in the meanwhile having renewed the appropriation, Mr. Wilson obeyed the law and made the experiment of delivering mail free to the people living along a certain route in West Virginia. The experiment proved a perfect success, and the Rural Free Delivery System gained so rapidly in popularity and the size of its appropriation that today more than 35,000 rural carriers are making their daily rounds in every part of the United States.

Mr. Watson had been elected on the Farmers' Alliance platform. His State was controlled by the Democratic party through a machine as perfectly appointed, in its way, as the Republican machine in Pennsylvania. Mr. Watson had become a national figure, his ability was of the first order and his fighting qualities second to none.

His continuance in office boded ill for the supremacy of the Democratic party in Georgia and the interests allied with it, for he had followed his Alliance principles into the People's Party. So the fiat went forth that Watson must be defeated. It could not be done honestly so it was done through crooked

methods. It was charged that stuffed ballot boxes and fraudulent counting were equal to the task of thwarting the will of the people and throwing out of office their great Tribune.

He has never re-entered public life as an office holder, and has resisted numerous efforts of his friends to draw him again into active political life.

While in office his work as an author had its beginning in the shape of a political textbook for the People's Party issued in 1892. It had a large sale, but is now out of print. About that time he wrote "Sketches from Roman History." This, too, had a large sale, but is also out of print. His first really ambitious effort in authorship, "The Story of France," followed in two large volumes. It met with success and has only recently gone through another and revised edition. Its sales are on the increase. It was first published in 1898 by the Macmillan Company. In 1900 came his "Napoleon" in one large volume which has gone through six editions. In 1902 came "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." This has had good sale and has been profitable to the author. In 1903 he wrote a historical novel called "Bethany" dealing with conditions in the South just prior to and during the war. He says: "This book was probably not well named" for at first it did not take, but recently its sales have shown a decided increase and it seems to please those who read it.

He now has ready for the press the "Waterloo Campaign" which will beyond question prove of most dramatic interest.

He is running "The Life and Times of Andrew Jackson" in serial form through his monthly magazine at this time. He is also conducting as owner and editor the *Weekly Jeffersonian,* and the monthly *Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.*

In 1896 Mr. Watson was the candidate of the Peoples' Party for Vice-President, and in 1904 was named by the same party its candidate for President. With no hope of success, but from

a sense of duty he toured the country and did a greatly needed educational work. Such in brief outline is the record up to date.

Now in his fifty-second year, with his genius ripened, his powers unabated, his capacity for work prodigious, he sits in his study, at his comfortable country home in the suburbs of the little town of Thomson and puts into enduring print the fruits of his labors. This brief sketch will not permit quotations from his speeches or writings, but two or three recent statements can not be left out. He says: "Am now and have always been a devoted disciple of the school of Thomas Jefferson. While I was born into the Democratic party and have since been training with the People's Party, I hold party allegiance in subordination to my adherence to the principles of what I understand to be Jeffersonian Democracy."

This is literally true. Mr. Watson has ever stood for "convictions," "principles" and not for mere party shibboleths. He is a Radical Democrat of the constructive type, just as Thomas Jefferson was a Radical Democrat of the constructive type. At first almost alone, he has lived to see a great and growing army of men who believe in principles first and party afterwards and who are in the future to save Democratic institutions, if salvation be possible. Again he says: "In one sense my life has been a complete failure. I have not been able to do that which I set out to do. My dream was to be useful to the country in the public service. Perhaps, in a dim way, I even hoped to emulate the example of such men as Stephens and Toombs. Providence ruled it otherwise, and only a very few years of my life have been spent in office. The force of circumstances at last led me into the literary life. At my age one no longer has illusions on the subject of holding office, therefore, it is certain that I will never hold another. Perhaps my best work has been done with the pen." There is almost a note of regret

here, but his last conclusion is sound, his best work has been done with the pen. Our children know Dickens, the writer, but not Palmerston, the statesman. Macaulay, the historian, all of us know, but who thinks of the contemporary statesman of his time?

The Providence which "shapes our ends" simply ruled him out of the field where he thought he could do the most good and placed him in the field where he could really do the greater service.

In his chosen field there would have been more noise, more vexation of spirit and less real service. As an educational force he has accomplished much, multitudes of his countrymen are better citizens and have a clearer sense of their rights and duties because of his work. He says: "No man is conquered until he himself hauls down his flag." There we have the keynote of his character. Cheated of his rights, thwarted in a laudable ambition, he turns to another field and wins worthily and well an enduring fame. It is very hard to measure accurately a living man, especially a many-sided man like Thomas E. Watson. Lawyer, orator, statesman, author, good business man, it is hard to measure him impartially when we are so near.

In getting a correct idea of a mighty mountain it is necessary to have the perspective which only distance gives, so in measuring men we must have the perspective which time only gives. If one gazes at Chimborazo from a distance, its massive bulk, its towering height, its symmetry of outline impress the eye and mind as perfect in proportion, but go closer and defects appear, its vast expanse is seamed and scarred with great gulches worn by torrential rains of the ages, huge boulders disfigure its rugged face, and one loses sight of the symmetry and strength so captivating when at a distance. Watson has so many angles that one seeing him from one angle only and at too close range may get an entirely erroneous conception of the real man.

His magazine well illustrates his character. For public and private wrong-doing he has the bitter hatred of a strong and honest man who wants nothing but his undoubted rights. For the public wrong-doers and exploiters he has a store of vitriolic and biting English equalled by no man of his day. But however bitter the arraignment, however impassioned the appeal, his arguments and statements are always so cogent, lucid, and logical that few men who have any prestige to lose, care to take up the foils with him. After reading one of these scathing indictments, one is amazed to find the next article of such tender pathos and poetic beauty of imagery that it stirs long slumbering chords of memory and makes us thankful that in the desert of life are restful oases where may be found living springs of peace and contentment.

A great man in everything he has undertaken, his enduring fame will rest on his literary work and with our children his historical and biographical work will be as classic as Macaulay's or Dickens's England, or Carlyle's French Revolution are with us. When the record of the men of our time in Georgia comes to be made up in the future, in that small class which includes Robt. Toombs, Alexander Stephens and Benjamin Hill, will be found of equal dignity the name of Thomas E. Watson.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Walker Patterson Inman.

THE life of Walker Patterson Inman was typical of the American citizen—quiet, useful and devoted to his family, his friends, his church and his country. Of rather a retiring disposition, and living in the quietude of his home, he did not make much of a stir in the world, but those who knew him best remember his integrity, his kindness of heart and his true worth.

Born near Huntsville, Ala., June 18, 1828, of parents descended from Revolutionary ancestors, he was left a penniless orphan as a young boy. Moving to Tennessee, he lived in the family and on the farm of his oldest brother, S. W. Inman. After a short time he was given employment in the village store of this same brother, and from this beginning gradually rose to a partnership, developing habits of good business judgment, integrity and industry, until he became one of the leading business men of the community.

He married Miss Cordelia Dick, and soon afterward moved to Ringgold, Ga., where he and his brother, Wm. H. Inman, engaged in banking. In 1859 he removed to Atlanta and continued the banking business during the early part of the war. At the same time he was partner in the wholesale house of Inman, Cole and Company. When Atlanta fell, he moved to Augusta, where he lived from 1864 until 1869. Returning to Atlanta, he entered the cotton firm of S. M. Inman and Company, which in a few years built up, perhaps, the largest cotton business at that time in the world. He retired from business several years before his death.

In November, 1892, his wife died and he married Miss Frances Jones, who survives him. By the first marriage there were

four children: William H. Inman, John Walter Inman, Mrs. James R. Gray and Mrs. Morris Brandon.

A candid estimate of the life and character of Mr. Inman has, by common consent, placed him high among the citizens of Georgia who, without aspiring to public station, have exerted a powerful influence upon their epoch and environment. His philosophy of life and conduct were marked by a wholesome sanity, cheerfulness and sincerity. There was a directness in his manner and in the processes of his mind, born of rugged honesty and clear vision, which bespoke the confidence of wisdom and experience and inspired confidence in others. He applied to business affairs the business principles which are the very logic of success, and yet where his personal interests alone were concerned his warm humanity suffused and colored even these material relations. The prudence and systematized industry of the man of affairs went hand in hand with an unfailing kindliness of heart and the highest sense of fairness. In a man whose success in life inevitably made him a notable character in spite of his retiring nature, these distinguishing attributes exerted a strong influence upon the younger generation of the business world.

His equable temper was not that of a man of negative emotions, but of one whose stronger passions were kept in orderly subjection by the dominance of his will, so while his convictions were pronounced, he was tolerant of the opinions of others.

In the sheltered relations of the home circle, the fine qualities of his mind and heart flowered in full perfection. The tenderness and solicitude which found so many forms of expression reached their climax in his love of children, which increased, if possible with his advancing years.

It is safe to say that outside of these immediate circles, *The Atlanta Journal*, of which he was the president, claimed his warmest devotion. He fully realized the power and influence

for good which a public medium of wide circulation exerted on the life of the people and the welfare of the State. The mature judgment and long experience he had acquired as a citizen interested in every phase of civic life gave him a keen insight into the needs of the people, not only in the larger outlines, but in the infinite details which are relatively more important, and his wise counsels were always on the side of good citizenship and the public welfare. Many of his policies, unaggressively suggested and finally crystallized into practice, prevail in Georgia to-day, as a result of his timely counsels, with which his name has never been publicly associated.

His interest in the practical affairs of the people was illustrated by his long and valuable services as one of the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county.

His personal affairs were so largely bound up with those of the business community in which he lived that his business sagacity was a well diffused benefaction. For many years he was vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, of Atlanta, and his knowledge of banking and credits rendered his services invaluable.

His religious life was exemplary and consistent. He was a member and Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was the senior officer. His was the cheerful piety which could see no reason why the Christian's hope of Heaven should be shadowed with the sombre formalism which may easily degenerate into cant, nor yet was it a detached abstraction, for he carried his religious convictions into the practice of daily life. It was as unostentatious as his charity, of which many kindly deeds bore silent witness. Devotion itself could have asked nothing gentler than the manner of his death. Midway of his eightieth year he passed, painlessly and unaware, from quiet sleep into the long silence.

S. M. Inman.

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PUBLIC

Sincerely Yours
Clark Howell.

Clark Howell.

THE most conspicuous figure in the journalism of the central South to-day is Clark Howell, editor of *The Atlanta Constitution.* Inheritance of the mantle of Henry W. Grady gave him, primarily, the right to that distinction, but his own subsequent activities as journalist and public servant have fixed his place among the men of mark of his time.

Between the year 1883, when, as a mere stripling, he plunged into the turbulent sea of metropolitan journalism, and the present (1908), when he stands as a recognized exponent of southern thought and sentiment, there runs an interval which may be considered typical of the southern manhood of our times. Though only in his forty-fifth year, his career holds within its recorded and its potential chapters the strange blend and inspiration of the old and the new South.

Students of the man of achievement demand a chart of his traits as a guide to a knowledge of his actual personality and the secret of his success. Those detaching Clark Howell from his official environment, see in him these things:

He is national in his mental horizons, seeing issues in other than their local bearing or their immediate effect; he leans, temperamentally, rather toward that which is proved and established, yet his career shows a strong grasp on the elements of progress and improvement; he has a definite comprehension of the resources and possibilities of Georgia, the South and the whole country and an honest anxiety to promote their development; he is energetic, buoyant and persistent; his loyalty to his word and to his personal friendships is proverbial.

Clark Howell was virtually cradled in the dying throes of the old South. He was born September 21, 1863, at Erwinton,

S. C., the old home of his mother, Julia Erwin, where she was a refugee while her gallant husband, whose sketch appears in another part of this work, was at the front.

Clark received a thorough rudimentary education in the grammar and high schools of the city, entering the University of Georgia in the fall of 1880. He was known throughout his school and college days as an apt student, with a fondness for debating and the faculty of making and keeping friends. Upon his graduation in 1883, he went directly to New York where he took his first steps in his chosen profession on *The New York Times*. Later he was at work on *The Philadelphia Press*. On both of these papers he displayed the qualities which have since distinguished his course. It was while on *The Press* that he secured the famous interview with Samuel J. Tilden that silenced the national Democratic demand for the re-nomination of the "old ticket." Tilden had refused to make utterance on the subject and public opinion conceded him the nomination if he would consent. He broke his long silence by a definite interview with the young reporter, positively withdrawing his name from consideration. The interview was published next morning in every daily newspaper in the country.

Captain Howell had, since 1877, been editor-in-chief of *The Atlanta Constitution*. When Clark returned to Atlanta from New York in 1884, he was assigned to the night-desk on that paper. In 1885 he became night editor of *The Constitution*. It was in this capacity that he came into contact with the brilliant Grady, who at this time, as managing editor of *The Constitution* and as an orator of national fame, was writing his name in indelible characters in the history of his country. For a little more than three eventful years Mr. Howell was first lieutenant and trusted friend and associate of this remarkable man. It is not strange that under such virile and inspiring tutelage the development of the broader qualities of his nature should have undergone an infinite quickening.

When Grady was in demand for speeches throughout the country, as happened in his later years, young Clark Howell was left in practically full control of the news end of the leading paper in the South. It was then that he was laying the generous foundations for the executive ability, the thorough knowledge and the wide sympathies imperative to the man in his position.

Another element had, meanwhile, entered into the molding of his career. In 1886 he was nominated by one of two local factions for the Legislature without his knowledge that his name was even under consideration, and he led the ticket.

His university training, his newspaper experience and his close association with his father, Grady and other prominent men of the day, had given him the preliminary equipment for this broader phase of his life. He met its exacting duties with ease and competence. For three consecutive terms he served Fulton county in the Legislature, the last one in the capacity of Speaker of the House. It speaks significantly of the hold he had on the hearts and the confidence of the people of Georgia, that the General Assembly which conferred this last honor upon him was known as the "Farmers' Alliance Legislature." Its members had come directly from the masses of the largest producing element in the State's population.

In 1889 Grady died and Clark Howell succeeded him as managing editor. He served out his elective term in the Legislature of 1889-90 and refused election, feeling that his enlarged editorial duties required his undivided attention until he could master the last detail of directing the tremendous machinery of a national newspaper.

In 1897 Captain Howell sold out his stock in *The Constitution* and retired from business. Although at that time, Clark owned but few shares in the corporation, he had shown such ability and attained such prominence that the new owners

elected him to succeed his father as editor-in-chief. It is one of the few instances in American journalism, where so young a man has been given undisputed control of the policies and direction of a journal of the importance of *The Constitution.*

In 1901 Mr. Howell bought back the shares his father had sold and subsequently in connection with Mr. Roby Robinson, acquired the stock of the then largest stockholder, Col. W. A. Hemphill. In the reorganization, Mr. Howell was made president of the corporation and editor-in-chief of *The Constitution* with Mr. Robinson as business manager.

Prior to this in 1896 he was elected as Democratic national committeeman from Georgia, and has served on that highly important executive body for twelve years. With the passage of the old United Press and the ascendancy of the Associated Press, Mr. Howell was elected a director of the latter, a position he still holds. He has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia.

Under the rotation plan of electing State senators the right in 1900 fell to Fulton county. Mr. Howell was tendered the nomination and was elected without opposition, becoming President of the Senate through unanimous choice of its members. At the expiration of his term, the designation of a senator for this district would naturally have fallen to Clayton county. This county established a new precedent in Georgia politics by voluntarily abrogating its right in favor of Fulton. Mr. Howell was again elected and again chosen President, his collective terms aggregating five years.

At the close of his last term in the Senate Mr. Howell offered as Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia to succeed Governor Joseph M. Terrell. The native energy of the man is shown in one of the most remarkable and aggressive canvasses in the history of southern politics. He spoke in nearly all of the 145 counties in Georgia; in some of them twice.

The vacillating and insecure arbitrament of politics decreed that he should not attain this logical promotion in the line of his public service. Stripped of all extraneous and meretricious issues, the campaign had resolved itself into the historic divergence between progressive-conservatism and ultra-radicalism. Mr. Howell felt that he could not conscientiously subscribe to policies which, in their extreme interpretation, he believed to be unproved, superfluous and experimental. His position on these policies cost him the governorship. His editorial affirming his submission to the popular will and summarizing the convictions the Creator gives all men the right to hold inviolate, stands as one of the most manly, incisive and straightforward utterances in Georgia journalism.

The key to Mr. Howell's success in professional and public life may largely be found in the broad, constructive policies exemplified by the man and through him in *The Constitution.* Under his administration, that newspaper has a record for aggression in industrial development, for devotion to the cause of the people, and a political stability and sanity that has no parallel in post-bellum journalism. Recognition of this fact is seen in the public honors bestowed upon Mr. Howell and in the prestige and influence of *The Constitution.*

Mr. Howell has been twice married; in 1887 to Miss Harriet Barret, of Augusta, by whom he had a son and a daughter; and in 1900 to Miss Annie Comer, of Savannah, two boys being born of his second marriage.

An analysis of his career and the influences bearing upon it disclose a man who has realized energetically upon his opportunities; who has coerced opportunity when it was dilatory, but who has sacrificed none of his manhood in the process.

S. W. Dibble.

George Washington Cooper.

RICHARD COOPER, of English parentage, came from Orange county, N. C., and settled in Montgomery county, Ga., near the old Dead River Church, about the year 1800. His children were George, William, David, Jane and Rachel. William and David were bachelors, Jane married James Middleton, and Rachel became Mrs. Rev. Wm. Parker. George married Nancy Conner, daughter of Rev. Wilson Conner, one of the most prominent and forceful Baptist preachers of Georgia. He was of Irish parentage, and came to Montgomery county from South Carolina about 1799.

George Washington Cooper, inventor and patentee of the "Cooper Plows," was one of the twelve children of George and Nancy (Conner) Cooper. His parents were in many respects an exceptional couple. His father was energetic, moral, mild in disposition but firm in action and management; his mother one of the noblest of women, intelligent, motherly, neighborly and godly. They were of a class of farmers, in those days common in the prosperous sections of Georgia, who with their descendants have made the State rich in sturdy, industrious and fearless manhood and womanhood.

Young George was described in his youth as a "leader in all boyish sports; could run the fastest, jump the farthest and seldom failed to take off the head of a turkey or squirrel with his rifle." In temperament he was robust and energetic; quick witted, but mildly disposed and retiring; in action firm and fearless.

In the winter of 1840-41 the young inventor moved to Screven county with his father, who, though owning considerable

property in Montgomery county, disposed of it in order to take charge of the large estate of his bachelor brother William, who had just died. He settled in what became known as Cooperville, near Dover, on the Central Railroad.

In those days farm implements were crude, scarce and expensive; farming was consequently arduous. Considerable work was necessary to prepare ground, and the yield was curtailed by insufficient breaking and culture. When just entering manhood, George realized this condition, and determined to devote himself to the relief of the farmer, through the improvement of his implements. His father always had a blacksmith shop in which he made and repaired his own plows, vehicles, etc., where George learned the use of tools, and the working of iron.

He perfected a drawing-knife in 1850, and exhibited it at the fair of the South Carolina Institute in Charleston that year, and was awarded a diploma. This was the first exhibition of any of his work, and he was very much encouraged by its reception. He was at this time giving almost undivided attention to improvements in plows and plow-stocks. An adjustable plow-stock was evolved in 1855, and patented January 1, 1856, upon which he subsequently received first premium in every contest entered. It was exhibited in almost every agricultural fair held between 1856 and 1873 in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. In Louisville, Ky., in 1857, The United States Agricultural Society awarded him first premium (Gold Medal) for the "best universal plow-stock" and "best subsoil plow." Again, in 1860, in Charleston, he was given first premium for best plow-stock, shovel and sweep. In 1859 at the Georgia State Fair, Macon, he was awarded first premium for best one and two-horse plows. Mr. Brinley, plow manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., was dissatisfied with the award, and claimed that Mr. Cooper received the consideration because he was a

Georgian. He was immediately challenged for contest at the Montgomery, Ala., Fair to be held the following week. He accepted, with the result that Mr. Cooper was given first awards by the unanimous decision of the judges.

In 1871, at the Industrial Exposition, in Savannah, Mr. Cooper was awarded first premium on best one-horse mould-board plow, best turning plow on rooter stock, iron standard plow, and whiffle tree.

Doubtless the most notable contest in which the Cooper Plows ever entered was in Atlanta in 1869. All of the principal plow manufacturers in the United States were present, including Brinley, of Louisville, South Bend Plow Works, of Indiana, Peekskill Plow Company, of New York, Avery, of Boston, and Watt, of Richmond. Mr. Cooper was awarded premiums for best plowman, best one and two-horse turn plows, shovels, sweeps and adjustable plow-stock.

In 1867 he perfected and patented an adjustable Rice Cultivator, on the priciples of which the improved cultivators of the present day are made. Numerous agricultural societies and kindred organizations awarded him prizes and gave him testimonials of the practical utility of his inventions.

Mr. Cooper's inventions include, drawing-knife, cultivator, plow-stock, turn plows in eight shapes—numbers one, two, three and four; and A, B, C, and D; sweeps, whiffle tree, and heel. The last named was a very important, yet simple improvement. Previous to the invention of the heel, there was no way to guide the plow and regulate its depth except by "main strength and awkardness." The best turn-plows of the present day are modeled almost exactly upon the lines of the old Cooper plows and the "Georgia" stock of to-day, used extensively by the farmers throughout the State, is about the same as the old "Cooper Cricket" stock of years ago.

Unfortunately for himself and fellow-farmers, Mr. Cooper's health failed about 1875, and his death followed shortly after.

At that time he was engaged in some of the most important improvements he had ever undertaken. An additional misfortune to his family was, that his patent rights were disposed of for a mere pittance, when they should have returned a handsome royalty. A great benefactor to the agricultural class, he secured very little to himself and family, financially. The idea of money-making concerned him very little; his one absorbing idea being an improved plow. There is no question that he contributed more to the improvement of agricultural implements than any other man of his time.

In the early part of the war between the States he remained at home, making and repairing plows for the farmers in the surrounding country. When the danger of invasion of the State by Sherman became imminent, he left the shop, and joined Johnston's army above Atlanta. He was in a number of the battles above Atlanta, and also the great battle of Atlanta. His oldest son, George M., though a mere boy, was also in Johnston's army, having joined early in the conflict, and remaining to the end.

George W. Cooper was born in Montgomery county, April 21, 1821. He died in Screven county on August 9, 1877, and is buried at Wade's Church burying ground. On May 26, 1843, he married Miss Sarah Lucretia Evans, daughter of Hezekiah Evans, of Screven county, and was survived by wife and thirteen children. They were George M., Wilson H., Thomas R., James H., John E., Charles M., and Robert L., Emma, Laura, Sarah, Mary, Martha and Rossie.

A multitude of descendants and family connections are scattered throughout this and adjoining States. Mr. Cooper's mother was one of twelve children; he was one of twelve, and was the father of thirteen. Large families have been the rule with this people.

ROBT. L. COOPER.

Judson Larrabee Hand.

JUDSON LARRABEE HAND, merchant, planter, manufacturer, banker, and legislator, of Pelham, Ga., was born on his father's plantation near Perry, Houston county, Ga., March 20, 1851. When he was five years old the family moved to Sumter county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm. He was prepared for college at Pleasant Grove Academy, Sumter county, where, in 1864, he was Captain of the Pleasant Grove Guards, a military company composed of students of the school. He entered the University of Georgia in 1868. While there he became a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and was editor and business manager of the college paper. He graduated in 1871 at the age of twenty.

Mr. Hand began the active work of life in 1872 by engaging in agriculture and the lumber business at Pelham. He was at this time well equipped for the labors of life. He was strong in body and mind. He had learned to do his own thinking, and to look at more than one side of a business enterprise before engaging in it. His father, Columbus W. Hand, was a man of strong character and deep convictions, who believed that no greater misfortune could befall a young man than that he should be allowed to grow up in idleness. Judson was put to work on the farm when quite young. He was a robust, industrious, and self-reliant boy, and after a few years was able to do with ease every kind of farm work. As he grew older, he assisted his father in the management of the plantation.

In 1863, the father joined the Confederate Army, leaving the farm to the care of the mother and children. He participated in several important engagements, and attained the rank

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of First Lieutenant. He was wounded in one of the battles around Macon.

It was while his father was absent with the army that young Judson Hand first saw the serious side of life. Tongue nor pen can describe the privations suffered by the families of the southern soldiers during those trying times. Nor has the world known a nobler type of womanhood than that developed in the South during the Civil War. The heat of the conflict consumed the dross as in a crucible and left only the pure and shining gold.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Hand was Miss Columbia A. Bower, whose ancestors emigrated from Flanders to Rhode Island, and later in the eighteenth century, moved to Georgia. One of them was renowned as a painter. Mrs. Hand was anxious that her own son should become a great and useful man. She had unbounded confidence in him. When he was but a school boy she would encourage him to read the biographies of successful men, and would often assure him that he could accomplish just as much as they if he would properly equip himself for the task. Mr. Hand attributes to his early home training, more than to anything else, the success which has come to him in life. He encountered many obstacles in his efforts to obtain an education. He was but fourteen years old when the slaves were freed. The whole section was in an unsettled and chaotic condition, and continued so during the period of "reconstruction." Scores of other young men, less strong in body, mind and character, and less fortunately situated in their home lives, allowed their environment and the condition of the country to interfere with their educational training. Mr. Hand not only secured a good common school education but was able to graduate with honor from the university of his State.

He was just twenty-one when he entered upon his life-work. He was prosperous almost from the beginning. He at one time

owned more than 30,000 acres of land, 27,000 of which was in virgin forest and 3,000 under cultivation. In 1894 he had six hundred acres in watermelons. In 1891 he prepared and published "Hand's Melon Code," a telegraphic cipher code. At one time he was the largest melon grower in the world.

In 1876 he commenced a general merchandise business on a small scale. This enterprise has prospered so well that now the Hand Trading Company, of which he is the president, is the largest dealer in plantation supplies in southern Georgia. From 1878 to 1888 he was extensively engaged in the turpentine business. In 1883 he was the largest naval stores operator in the South.

Mr. Hand is now president of the Hand Trading Company, the Farmer's Bank, the Pelham Oil and Fertilizer Company, the Pelham Manufacturing Company, the Abingdon Cotton Mills, of Huntsville, Ala. and the Flint River and Northeastern Railroad. He is vice-president of the Albany Phosphate Company, and a director in many other corporations.

Mr. Hand served as mayor of Pelham in 1882-3 and has served as councilman ever since. He represented his county two years in the House of Representatives and his senatorial district six years in the State Senate. He is a strong and active Democrat and has never changed his politics. He is also a Mason and a member of half a dozen commercial organizations.

Mr. Hand's father was a planter. He died in 1880, at the age of fifty-seven years. His most marked characteristics were love of family and loyalty to friends. His people came from North Carolina and settled in Georgia in the eighteenth century. Branches of the family are said to have come originally from Holland and settled in New York, Connecticut and Virginia. He married Miss Columbia A. Bower, and of the children born to them five are now living, namely: Mrs. Emma

Stewart, living on the old homestead; Judson L., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ella McKellar, residing on a part of the old homestead; Mrs. Ida Scarborough, of Sumter county, and Mrs. Alice Barrow, widow of Rev. T. A. Barrow. The mother is still living and makes her home with her son at Pelham.

Judson Larrabee Hand has been twice married; first, on October 17, 1877, to Miss Emma Collinsworth, to which union three children were born; and, on March 1, 1898, to Miss Florence Hollis, by whom he has had four children.

As a boy and young man, Mr. Hand enjoyed reading books on military matters and mechanics. He now reads history and books on engineering, in addition to the daily papers and a few high class periodicals. He loves his home and family, and his principal recreations are playing with his children and riding over his farms. His palatial home, "Highland Villa," with its conservatory and artistic grounds is one of the noted places in South Georgia.

Evidences of Mr. Hand's business enterprise and sagacity are seen in the development and prosperity of the country everywhere around him. A few years ago he introduced into his section the culture of Sea Island cotton by planting it on his own farm, and it is now one of the most important crops in south Georgia. He has always relied on his own judgment in business matters. He says he has accomplished much more than he ever hoped to accomplish, and that the obstacles that he has encountered and overcome have contributed more than everything else to his success. The advice he would give to the young men of Georgia is that "temperate habits, fixedness of purpose, perseverance, untiring energy, and ceaseless vigilance, will give capacity for effective work, which, coupled with an honest purpose to make one's success contribute to the welfare of mankind, will yield true success."

D. A. Tedder.

Young J. Allen.

THE Allens settled in Virginia in the early history of that colony. As early as 1760 representatives of the family came to the new colony of Georgia and settled in the parish of St. George or the adjoining parish of St. Paul. In addition to the Allens, the names Young, Murphey, Inman and Jones were found among these early pioneers who settled on Briar Creek and the Ogeechee River. They were all devoted Whigs during the Revolution. From John Allen, who came with this colony, sprang a second John who probably married a Miss Young, as he named his son Young Allen. This Young Allen married Miss Jane Wooten, a young woman of considerable wealth, and being himself a man of means, the young people were, for those days, wealthy. Before the birth of their first child, who is to be the subject of this sketch, the father died, and in two weeks the mother followed. The boy was born February 3, 1836. Mrs. Allen had a young sister, Nancy, who had married a sturdy planter named Hutchins. A child of hers had just died and she adopted the little orphan and brought him up as her own. He bore the name of Young Hutchins, and was fifteen years old before he knew his name was Allen. His foster parents had removed from Burke county, where he was born, to Merriwether, while he was an infant. In a most excellent community in which were other kindred, who had removed from Burke, in the healthy atmosphere of a rural community where there was abundance, and yet where there was sweet simplicity, the child grew to boyhood.

His aunt's husband was a plain, well-to-do farmer, and his aunt was to him a true mother. He was sent to the country

schools, and spent his Saturdays hunting rabbits or squirrels. The little rifle his uncle bought for him is now the cherished property of Dr. Yarbrough, to whom Dr. Allen gave it. He was a hearty, healthy country boy, who was allowed great liberty and yet kept from vicious temptations.

Dr. Otis Smith had a country school near LaGrange, known as Brownwood—a Georgia "Rugby." Young Hutchins was sent to this school to begin his classical studies. Here he met a number of kinsfolk from Burke, and they told him, to his astonishment, that his name was Allen, and not Hutchins. His foster parents confirmed the story, and sent him on a visit to his ancestral acres, and to see his Burke kindred. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins were good people, but they were not church members. They went to meetings at the Prospect Methodist Church, and although not professing Christians were God fearing and strictly upright. They did not believe in modern methods. They were Baptists of the old order in their belief. The Carters were Methodists and active workers, and especially were Young Allen's lady cousins anxious about him.

A protracted meeting and revival was held yearly at Prospect, and the young fellow, who had no desire to be a Methodist, or a Christian, attended the services with his cousins. When things became too lively, and there was much noise and confusion, as was usual in big meetings, and especially when he saw his cousins about to seek him, he made a timely retreat, jumping one time from a near-by window. He was quite wealthy for a country boy, and full of life and jollity, and he was in a fair way to ruin, but these meetings deeply impressed him. He had a friend who was going to a famous teacher, a Mr. Looney, at a country school near Starrsville. The school was near a Methodist church, and there was a religious revival soon after the session began; he had been so restless and unhappy that he sought religion, and was happily converted. He

then went for a year to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, and after his Freshman term he came to Emory College in Georgia to complete his course. Although only nineteen years old, he was engaged to be married, to a beautiful girl, Miss Mary Houston, of his neighborhood, who was only fifteen. He was a very handsome, dignified, steady-going young fellow, not specially brilliant, but remarkable for his persistence, his good sense, and his thoroughness. He had resolved to be a missionary, but at what time he did not know. His purpose was well known to his future bride, and she was willing to go with him anywhere. They were married as soon as he was graduated, and as the board accepted him, and appointed him to China, the young folks made their preparations to make the then long and weary voyage.

In 1859 they left New York for Shanghai in a sailing ship. They were seven months on the voyage. He at once began his studies and devoted himself assiduously, not only to the classical tongue, but to the Shanghai dialect. Rev. Marquis L. Wood, of North Carolina, accompanied him, while Rev. I. W. Lambuth, of Mississippi, and Dr. J. W. Cunningham were already in Shanghai. These constituted the mission force in that great city. He had only begun work when the War Between the States began. The little band was entirely and suddenly cut off from home, and from their American resources. They had received their support by selling bills of exchange in Shanghai, drawn through the Methodist Book Concern in New York to which the remittances from this side were made. This resource was now cut off. Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Lambuth returned to America, and Dr. Allen and Mr. Wood were left alone. They had to depend upon themselves, and the small property of the Mission in China. Dr. Allen was invited to take work with other boards, but refused to leave the charge to which he had been assigned. He continued his studies and waited for a change in affairs.

Dr. Allen soon saw he must do something for maintenance. He was unwilling to go into secular business, although he could easily have secured a position in a commercial house with bright prospects of winning success, but God in His providence opened the way to agreeable work. The Chinese government, under the influence of some of the older missionaries, had decided to establish certain Anglo-Chinese schools, and a university in Pekin. It was necessary to have English books translated into Chinese; Dr. Allen was selected as head of the Anglo-Chinese School in Shanghai, and as translator. The position was highly honorable and brought him into communication with the highest officials. He did his work so well and so satisfactorily, that the Government not only compensated him liberally, but conferred upon him an honorary degree in literature, with the rank of Mandarin. He saw the need of a periodical which would give a review of the times; and at his own instance and expense, originated one which soon secured a large circulation.

For five long years the Georgia exile heard no word from home. When the news came it was doleful enough. His country's government had been overthrown, his own estate despoiled, and stocks, which cost him a hundred dollars a share had no market value; the Mission Board had a great debt, and no resources but a church which had been desolated. The board told him to hold his place with the Government, and hold things together as best he could. After weary years things began to brighten, and reinforcements came. He resigned from Government service and again entered the mission work, determined to reach the upper classes as well as the lower. Accordingly he projected the Anglo-Chinese College, and associate schools.

The Chinese are a reading people, but they had no books save their antiquated classics. To get them to see what else there was in literature, Dr. Allen and some other missionaries formed a society for the "diffusion of literature."

The organization was taken up by the Scotch and English missionaries and backed by their home Churches. Dr. Allen was made editor of the books and periodicals. Later he was chosen by the women of the Missionary Society to superintend their work, and was their adviser till his death.

Realizing the helpless condition of the Chinese women, Dr. Allen planned wisely for their education and amelioration as well as their spiritual redemption. He led the way in establishing the McTyere Institution under the direction of Miss Haygood. The wisdom of his plans was accepted by others and colleges such as had been established in Shanghai were founded in various sections. Then came the university with its full corps of professors and the hospital with its staff, so that the mission he had so tenderly cared for in its darkest hours became well equipped in every way.

In the meantime his pen was busy. He wrote, "China and Her Neighbors," "Women In All Lands," "The Making of a Man," and more than a score of other books besides giving continually through his *Review* those advanced counsels which he thought the new era demanded.

As he came over the sea in 1906 on his last visit to the home land he kept in constant communication with the commissioners sent from China to America to examine into new systems of government, and his counsels were highly appreciated. He went to Washington on the invitation of President Roosevelt, and had a most satisfactory interview with him.

Dr. Allen died after a short illness May 30, 1907. He remained in the harness to the end. For nearly half a century he gave himself unstintedly to China. His work was constructive, and will not die. The Chinese trusted him, and he held an honorable place among the missionaries of all denominations in China.

His wife survives him. One of his sons, Edgar H. Allen, is a leading lawyer in Tien Tsin, and professor in the Chinese law school, and the legal adviser of the English in Tien Tsin. His son Arthur is in the Government postal service. One daughter married Mr. Loehr, a missionary; another is married to Mr. Turner, in Savannah, and two single daughters are in Shanghai.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

John Iredell Hall.

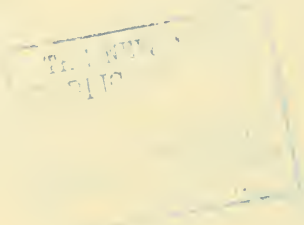
JOHN IREDELL HALL was born in Jackson, Butts county, February 20, 1841. His ancestors came from England and settled first in Virginia, and later removed to New Jersey. His father, John Hall, was a farmer and a man of deep convictions and rugged honesty.

John Iredell was reared upon the farm and was required to do all kinds of farm work This he regards as the best tuition he ever had, as from it he learned to be industrious and self-reliant. He attended the common schools of his community and received his higher education at Baily Institute in his home county. Later he entered Erskine College, in south Georgia, and withdrew in 1860, while a member of the Sophomore class. He never graduated.

He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 as a private in Company I, Fourteenth Georgia Regiment. He was elected a Lieutenant and served as such in the western part of Virginia (now West Virginia), until the fall of 1861. Because of serious and long-continued illness he resigned and returned to his home in November of that year.

In February, 1862, he assisted in raising another company, which became Company I of the Forty-Fifth Georgia Regiment. He was elected First Lieutenant of that company, and subsequently became Captain. He was in three engagements in front of Richmond. In the battle of Frazier's Farm he was severely wounded and compelled to return to his home again. In the winter of that year he rejoined his company, but found himself unable to do active service, and he was forced to retire finally from the service.

Sincerely yours
John L. Hall



In 1863 Captain Hall was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from the county of Butts. He began the practice of law in 1865. In 1869 he moved to Thomaston and continued the practice of his profession with gratifying success.

In 1870 he was again elected to the House of Representatives,—this time from Upson county.

When the Legislature assembled in the winter of 1871 it was found that Governor Bulloch had resigned and Mr. Benjamin Connally, President of the Senate, at once assumed the duties of Governor. The Constitution of 1868 provided that the Senators should be elected for four years, except the first election, in which one-half of the Senators should be elected for two years and one-half for four years, and thereafter all elections should be for four years. Hon. L. N. Trammell, of the Forty-Fourth Senatorial District, was elected in 1870 and he was subsequently elected President of the Senate. Mr. Connally claimed that he had the right to discharge the duties of President of the Senate until the election of Governor at the next general election in 1872. It was claimed by the friends of Colonel Trammell that in-as-much as he had been elected President of the Senate he was entitled to exercise and discharge the duties of the office of Governor, although he was not in commission when Governor Bulloch resigned. This brought about quite a complicated state of affairs, and Captain Hall conceived the idea that a special election should be called to elect a Governor as early as possible. He, therefore, introduced a bill providing for a special election for Governor, which passed both houses, but which was vetoed by acting Governor Connally. It was passed over his veto. An election was held, at which James Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected Governor.

In 1873 Captain Hall was made Judge of the Superior Courts of the Flint circuit. In this position he served with eminent satisfaction to the people in the administration of the law.

In 1875 he moved from Thomaston to Griffin. In 1878 he was again elected a member of the House of Representatives,—this time from the county of Spalding. He resigned the judgeship of the circuit to accept this position in the Legislature.

In 1888 Judge Hall was elected to the State Senate, representing the Twenty-Sixth District. During this session he advocated earnestly and successfully the passage of the first appropriation bill by the Legislature, giving funds direct from the State treasury for the support of public schools. This appropriation has been enlarged from time to time until the amount has become quite creditable to the State and greatly helpful to educational interests. Prior to this legislation, the public schools had been supported by income derived from different sources that was by no means adequate to the demands.

Judge Hall is the author of the Act of 1889, prescribing the method of carrying cases to the Supreme Court and requiring a brief to be made of the documentary as well as the oral evidence submitted. This bill curtailed very largely the size of the records and the expense of carrying cases to the Supreme Court. The bill provides also how assignments of error shall be made in bills of exception. Judge Hall was chairman of the Judiciary Committee during this session of the Senate.

During this term of the Senate he was an advocate of the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad at a minimum of $35,000 per month. It was claimed by a great many that the price fixed was in excess of the value of the property for rentals, and that it could not be rented at all at that figure. The property was rented for thirty years and brought $35,001 per month. There came before that Senate propositions to reimburse the old lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for betterments. This Judge Hall opposed.

In 1890 a bill passed the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to hear and determine the claims

of the old lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for betterments. After the appointment of the commission, Governor Northen selected Judge Hall, together with Honorables Clifford Anderson and W. Y. Atkinson, as the attorneys to represent the State in that litigation. It is sufficient to say the efforts made by Judge Hall and his associates were quite satisfactory in results to the State. The lessees were claiming $711,890.87. The commission awarded as the amount due $99,644.04.

In 1892 Judge Hall was elected to the House of Representatives, this time again from Spalding county. He served as chairman of the Finance Committee during this session.

In 1893 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept appointment as Assistant Attorney-General for the United States with duties in connection with the Department of the Interior.

After Judge Hall's resignation from the bench of the Superior Courts until his appointment to the office just named, he was connected with almost every important case tried in the Flint circuit and many important cases in other circuits, and also important cases in the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Judge Hall is a lawyer of unusual ability, a speaker of great force and power, clear and analytical in his representation and convincing in argument. He has had marked and distinguished success in the practice of his profession. He has been Division Counsel of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and of the Central of Georgia Railway Company since January, 1879, and General Counsel of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway since May, 1896.

While Judge Hall has not agreed in all respects with party leaders, he has been constantly a Democrat and loyal to the party.

He is not a member of any church, but is a Methodist in sympathy. He names among the books of his preference,—the Bible, Shakespeare, History of the United States and the History of England.

His mother died when he was seven years old, yet he recalls with loving appreciation her influence for good in shaping his life. In summing up the influences which have helped to shape his life, Judge Hall emphasizes "contact with older men whose example was worth following."

To the young he commends—"Manliness in all things, sobriety and industry."

Judge Hall was married to Miss E. A. McMichael on March 7, 1864. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

W. J. NORTHEN.

E. C. Bronson.

Eugene Cunningham Branson.

EUGENE CUNNINGHAM BRANSON, teacher, school superintendent, professor, author and college president, the son of a local Methodist minister, was born in Morehead City, N. C., August 6, 1861. His father, Levi Branson, was a man of limited means and not able to gratify the ambitions of the boy by giving him a thorough college education. Eugene, trained early to regular manual labor, soon conceived the possibilities to come from self-help and he set to work industriously to attain, by his own efforts, the ends he so much desired for his future. Striking out for himself, he made his college money by pushing tram-cars, stacking lumber and canting logs in a saw-mill yard in Rockingham county, N. C. He attended the Scott and Atkinson Military School in Raleigh one year; Trinity College two years, 1878-1880; Peabody Normal, Nashville, Tenn., one and a half years, 1882-1884. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Branson by Trinity College, North Carolina, 1894, and by Peabody Normal College, 1897.

Mr. Branson began his life work in 1880 as Principal of the City High School in Raleigh, N. C. He was made superintendent of the Wilson, N. C., graded schools 1882-1887; superintendent, Athens, Ga., City Schools 1887-1892; elected to the chair of Psychology and Pedagogy Girls' Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga., 1893, and served until elected to the chair of Psychology and Pedagogy in the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., in 1897, and was elevated to the presidency of this institution in 1901, which position he has held with marked distinction to this date.

Mr. Branson has had large and varied experience in school work. He is an incessant and tireless worker, and while performing his duties as teacher, superintendent, professor, and president, he has found time to do much Summer institute and campaign work and to write and edit a number of valuable text-books. Among these may be named, "Methods of Teaching Reading and Spelling;" "Methods in Arithmetic;" "Branson's Common School Spellers." He edited "Johnson's Readers;" revised "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching;" "Georgia Edition Arnold's Waymarks for Teachers;" and "Georgia Edition Shaw's School Hygiene."

Mr. Branson's quick intelligence, tender sympathy for children and his love for the common people, his unflagging zeal and indomitable energy have given him a rare understanding of the most essential features of the great problem of education and made him a leader in Georgia and the South.

Mr. Branson's greatest opportunity came to him when he was elected President of the State Normal School of Georgia, located at Athens, and organized as part of the University of Georgia. Instead of trying to make the school a college, to duplicate the academic work done in many colleges of the State, his efforts are to make it a real normal school, in which the common-school teachers of the State may get such education as will enable them to do the work so much needed in the country districts, villages, and small towns. He is teaching these coming teachers in such a way as will help them to be most helpful to the pupils they must have, in the homes and the conditions that await them.

Mr. Branson believes that Southern civilization will need to be built around the school-house, and that we shall need to start clear, if possible, of the mistakes of other sections of the country. "If we can gradually set up in every farm community a well-ordered school, where ordinary academic instruction is intelligently given, and where at the same time some of the long hours

of the school day are given to such forms of handicraft as can easily be transferred to the homes of the community and become a source of occupation and income; and if, in addition, nature studies, school libraries, mothers' clubs, and village industries of all sorts come into existence, then we shall have a different kind of country village in the South. The future of our country," he says, "must be built upon a fundamental belief in the home and the school, as primary agencies in national progress, national sanity, and national greatness."

To young people who may read this biography Mr. Branson would commend, "Loving acquaintance with the Bible; rigid self-discipline in logical analysis of some great book, as, for instance, Calhoun's Disquisition on Government; the habit of literary interpretation of great masterpieces, and personal contact with noble workers in the world's service."

Since 1900, there has been secured by the management of the State Normal the sum of $118,000 for buildings, apparatus and equipment, from the generous friends of the institution, outside of State appropriations. At present the school is perhaps the best equipped of its kind in the South, although less than $15,000 have been spent for equipment out of the State treasury. During this period the course of study has been doubled, the faculty has been trebled, and the stability of the student body multiplied twelve-fold, growing from six per cent in 1900 to seventy-five per cent in 1904. Within the last two years two new buildings have been erected at a total cost of $42,000, only $6,000 of which was appropriated by the State. Two other new buildings now under way will cost $50,000, half coming from the State treasury and half from outside donations. The Daughters of the Confederacy have erected an everlasting memorial in the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall, which they have also furnished. The Woman's Press Club, various woman's clubs and numerous chapters of the Daughters of the Confeder-

acy have been induced by the present management to maintain a number of scholarships at the State Normal, thus making it possible for an increased number of teachers to better fit themselves for their life work.

Mr. Branson was married to Miss Lottie Lanier, West Point, Ga., Sept. 27, 1888. They have had four children, all of whom are living.

W. J. Northen.

Boykin Wright

Boykin Wright.

BOYKIN WRIGHT was born on a farm near Covington, Newton county, Ga., May 20, 1852. His ancesters were English. His father, Franklin Wright, was a descendant of Robert Wright, of Orange county, Va., and was a planter. He never held public office, preferring the retirement of farm life. He was one of that class of Southern gentlemen distinguished the world over for intelligence, love of home, of country and every manly virtue. His life has been characterized by probity, simplicity and sound judgment. His mother, Salina Frances (Robinson) Wright, combined unfailing gentleness with great strength of will and, among other lessons to her children, inculcated the duty and importance of always exerting the best effort of which they were capable. His ancestors on both sides were soldiers in the War for American Independence.

Until he was thirteen years of age his life was passed on the plantation, during a part of which time, while his father and oldest brother were in the Confederate service, he worked on the farm and with his brother superintended its operations. The example and precept of father and mother, the atmosphere of the home, the work on the farm, and the responsibilities imposed by the absence of the father and older brother, planted and nurtured the elements of character which insured the success and distinction of after life.

The close of the war confronted his father, as thousands of others, with the problem of how to educate the children. The alternative was to remain on the plantation and forego the advantage, or sell some of the land. The matter was submitted to

a family conference and he promptly answered in favor of education. Though a lad, with him, learning was more to be desired than land, and culture than crops. One is never higher than his own standard, and this may be measured by the estimate he places on the things of life. His choice as a boy showed the bent of the twig, and so the tree has ever been inclined.

At the age of thirteen he entered the village school, and afterwards Emory College and the Law School of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1875. In that year he commenced the practice of his profession at Augusta, Ga., without the adventitious aids that help to success, and to-day is recognized among the foremost members of a bar whose history is adorned by the names of Gould, and Jenkins, and Cumming, and Miller, and Holt, and Hull, and others who have shed lustre on the profession, the State and the country.

On February 17, 1885, he was married to Margaret Constance Cabell, of Richmond, Va. In her home—a realm where the aristocracy of true womanhood reigns—brightened and blessed by three children of rare attractions, she dignifies the place of wife and mother. In a community long and widely distinguished for the beauty and culture of its women, she adorns the best social life.

Her family name is woven into the very warp and woof of Virginia history and united by historic association and kinship with those of Breckenridge, Preston, Carrington, Harrison, and others who have adorned and distinguished the social and political life of that and other States.

She is the daughter of Robert Gamble Cabell, a distinguished physician and citizen of Richmond, Va., and Margaret Sophia Caskie, daughter of James Caskie, a native of Scotland, and an eminent financier of Richmond, and for many years president of the Bank of Virginia, and Elizabeth Pankey Caskie. Her

grandfather, William H. Cabell, was a member of the Assembly, Judge of the General Court, Governor of the State of Virginia; appointed to the Court of Appeals by Governor Monroe and the Privy Council; elected by the Legislature to the same judgeship and afterwards elected President of that Court in 1842, and continued in this position until he retired from the bench in 1851. He was a member of that high tribunal for forty years, and was a master builder in erecting the judicial system of the State.

Her grandfather's brother, Joseph Carrington Cabell, was offered positions in the diplomatic service abroad, and repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for the United States Congress; was a member of the State Legislature for about thirty years; was a helpful coadjutor of Jefferson in founding the University of Virginia; was its Rector for many years; was the chief promoter of the James River and Kanawha Canal; was the first president of that company, in which he took an active interest until his death. He was an intimate friend of William Wirt and Jefferson.

For twelve years Mr. Wright was Solicitor-General of the Augusta circuit, and filled this high and important station with distinguished fidelity and ability. In this office he displayed not only the knowledge required for the proper discharge of its important duties, but the courage that is unawed by place or power and the sense of duty that can resist popular clamor. He never swerved from prosecuting the high, if guilty, and never prostituted his power by prosecuting the lowly, if innocent.

In 1896, if he had been willing to accept the nomination, he would have gone to the United States House of Representatives. He was a delegate from the State at large and Chairman of the delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1900. In 1902 he was appointed by Governor Candler, Attorney-General of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon.

Joseph M. Terrell. His incumbency of this office was brief, but long enough to demonstrate his eminent qualifications for the place.

In 1904 the suggestion of his name for Governor was received with widespread and enthusiastic favor and universal recognition of his qualifications and merit. The condition of his health prohibited him from entering the race. In the same year, yielding to a sense of public duty and at the sacrifice of personal interest and pleasure, he was a member of the General Assembly of the State, and was made Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee of the House. He was re-elected in 1905. He is the author of the law to purify elections. He has served as a director in some of the large business corporations of the city of Augusta, and that he might be unembarrassed in his support of the child labor bill, in the Legislature, resigned some of these positions.

In a busy life entrusted with large and complicated interests he has found time to give his wise counsel and helpful service to educational and charitable institutions. He is the liberal patron of every enterprise to promote the public good, and no man, woman or child in distress ever went from his presence empty-handed.

From the time he left the office of Solicitor-General he has enjoyed an extensive practice, civil and criminal, and represented large interests, individual and corporate.

As a counselor he is judicious and wise, as a student thorough and discriminating, as an advocate earnest and eloquent. With clear comprehension he grasps great controlling principles, but no detail escapes his notice. In the preparation of pleadings, in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, in the presentation of law to the court, and the discussion of evidence before the jury—in a case *ab initio ad finem,* he displays ability of the highest order with a vigilance that never sleeps, and an

energy that never tires. In his addresses at the forum, or before popular assemblies, he does not freely use the metaphorical or ornamental or poetical. While not regardless of the highest sentiment, he moves the feelings rather by convincing the reason. In ability to marshal facts in powerful array and hurl them with destructive force against his adversary, he is masterful.

Had he been a soldier, as he would have been, if old enough during the War Between the States, he would not have been long in the ranks, for he has the highest qualities of leadership, and his sword would have flashed in the thickest of the fight, and his victories been achieved with the shout of triumph and the resistless charge. He enters the arena with shield and sword and never doffs the one nor sheathes the other. He is resolute, dexterous and unyielding in defense—in attack he is bold, daring and aggressive. He is neither too distrustful nor too confident as to his own power—not so distrustful as to discourage hope or impair strength, but sufficiently so to call for thought, reason and research—not so bold as to make him reckless or careless, but sufficiently so to inspire the daring which is always cautious, but never afraid.

He is clear in perception, cogent in reasoning, sound in judgment. His rich and varied resources promptly and fully respond to any emergency, however great, and any surprise, however sudden. Mentally and morally, as well as physically, he is a man of courage. He is ambitious. The disappointed Cardinal's admonition, "Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition," taken without qualification, is bad advice. This, like every virtue, if perverted and abused, becomes a vice but properly directed is among the highest excellencies of human character. The desire to excel, by honorable ways and for good purposes, quickens impulses that are both prophecy and pledge of that success which is alike the most healthy diet and the most delicious luxury on which mind and spirit feed.

While a young man, he was employed as one of the counsel in the case of the lessees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad—claims against the State for betterments put upon the road during the lease, and taxes paid on the property in Tennessee. By resolution of the General Assembly, December 22, 1890, the claims were referred to a special commission, of which Hon. N. J. Hammond was chairman. The resolution under which the commission was appointed recited that the claims aggregated $550,000. The claims submitted to the commission amounted, in the aggregate, to something over $700,000.

The State was represented by Clifford Anderson, then Attorney-General, John I. Hall and William Y. Atkinson; the lessees by Joseph B. Cumming, Boykin Wright and Julius L. Brown. His employment in this case was a high tribute to his character and ability, and that it was deserved, was amply demonstrated.

His crowning achievement in the profession, and one which would insure enduring distinction to any lawyer, rests upon the case of the State against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company to recover taxes on 15,000 shares of stock held in the Western Railway of Alabama. The Central of Georgia Railway Company was interested and afterwards came into the litigation. The case was pending when he became Attorney-General and upon his retirement from that office he was retained as special counsel for the State in the case against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

The case was decided in favor of the Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia, and this decision was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. By certiorari it was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which, by a decision reported in 195 U. S., 219, reversed the lower Courts. The litigation was

renewed in the State courts, and a decision in favor of the State rendered by the Supreme Court and reported in 124 Ga., 596. The case has again been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Growing out of these cases litigation ensued as to whether the local tax should be paid to the county of Richmond and city of Augusta or be distributed among the counties through which the Georgia Railroad runs, and in this litigation he represented the county and city. The case involved many important and far-reaching questions, among them, the status of stock in a foreign corporation,—the doctrine of *res adjudicata*—the whole system of taxation in Georgia under the statutes and Constitution of the State, and what is due process of law.

The railroads were represented by Joseph B. and Bryan Cumming, King, Spalding and Little, and Lawton and Cunningham, and after his retirement from the Supreme Court of the State, Hon. Joseph R. Lamar. The Bar of the State—no Bar—could have presented an array more formidable. The fight by the railroads was long and stubborn and the ripest experience and most extensive learning, combined with the power to use these resources most skillfully, were employed.

It is no injustice to Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, who preceded him as Attorney-General of the State and commenced the suit, and Hon. John C. Hart, who succeeded him in that office, to say that the burden of the case was borne by Mr. Wright. Whatever may be the result of this litigation, the arduous effort he bestowed, the extensive and accurate research he employed, the use his richly endowed native powers made of the material thus gathered, will stand as a splendid and enduring memorial of professional ability and skill, justly regarded by his contemporaries at the bar and those who come after him with admiration and pride.

His achievements are heightened by the fact that all through

life his health has been delicate. His physical infirmities would have disheartened a less brave and determined will. It is a great and noble thing to do life's work well, whatever it is, when the body assists the mind and the spirit. It is a greater and nobler thing when physical infirmities must be overcome. He who climbs over the rugged paths to the heights where honorable distinction dwells, attains higher eminence than he who comes by easier ways. The scars of desperate conflict are insignia of honor. Every man is his own worst enemy, and mastery of one's infirmities is the highest achievement mortals can attain. There is no life in its highest form without effort, and the best effort is called forth by hindrance. Ruskin says: "Imperfections are divinely appointed that the law of human life may be effort and the law of human judgment mercy."

The boy who can not endure scratches will not gather many berries. The man who is afraid of being stung is not apt to get much honey out of the hive. The juice of the grape comes through the wine press. There is bread in the wheat, but it must pass through the winnowing fan and the upper and nether millstone and the heated oven. It takes fire to prepare gold for the stamp that gives it value and currency. The bush that burns and is not consumed and the revelation it brings is found in a desert, not a garden. A vision of the ladder on which we are to climb heavenward comes while the head is pillowed on stones. Costly gems lie in the depths, and he who falters on the brink will never find them. The greatest greatness is the child of difficulty.

Obstacles do not deter brave souls; they incite to nobler effort. Prescott lost one eye at college and the other became almost useless, but this did not prevent him from spending ten years in preparing his "Ferdinand and Isabella," and writing the "Conquest of Mexico." Pebbles in his mouth unloosed the stammering tongue of Demosthenes and helped to give him

high place among the most famous orators of the world. Blindness did not prevent Milton from giving to Poetry one of its greatest epics, nor Henry Fawcett from becoming Postmaster General of Great Britain by appointment of Gladstone, nor Fanny Crosby from writing hymns that voice the prayers and praises of millions. Helen Keller is deaf and dumb and blind, but she hears and walks and sees. Music fills her soul with rapture. She speaks the language of more than one tongue, and beauties that never appear to common minds, delight her. Alexander Stephens went to Congress and the Executive Mansion of the State in a rolling chair. The great Apostle to the Gentiles was grievously afflicted by a bodily infirmity but his writings have permeated the religious and theological thought of Christendom through centuries, during long ages of oppression his example animated the persecuted Church, and to-day stimulates its missionary spirit to press on through every land and the darkness of every heathen system to the universal and final triumph of the cross for which he died.

For years Mr. Wright has been under the treatment of a physician. Often after the night had brought neither sleep nor rest he has gone to the office where important interests awaited him, or the court-house where liberty and life were involved, and endured physical and mental effort and strain which would have overtaxed most men in vigorous health. Often he has given himself with fervent interest and well ordered effort to the cause of client or friend, or the public, forgetful of the scorching fever and disordered nerves that were preying upon his own vital forces. He is never half-hearted in anything. Whatever enlists him, enlists all of him. Nature sometimes places her priceless jewels in a frail casket to teach us that mind may be superior to matter and the spirit stronger than the flesh. His life teaches this lesson to any who are embarrassed by physical infirmities, and inspires with the hope and pledge that they do not bar success.

As a friend he is loyal and generous, and no man is entitled to the confidence of the public who has forfeited that of his friends. With propriety it may be said, as husband and father he is devoted and provident. This is not without interest to the public, for no bad husband and father can be a good citizen.

In the knowledge of his profession he is learned and profound, for its practice fully equipped for attack or defense in any case,—as a legislator broad and philosophical—as a citizen, patriotic and progressive.

By character and attainment, by what he is, and has accomplished, he is entitled to a permanent place in the galaxy of Georgia's distinguished sons, who at the bar and on the bench, in the pulpit and on the battle-field, in the halls of legislation and the school, in every station of useful, honorable life, have made illustrious the history of the Commonwealth.

J. C. C. Black.

Walter B. Hill.

Walter Barnard Hill.

WALTER BARNARD HILL, A.M., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Georgia, the oldest State university in the United States, was, in the judgment of many, the foremost educational leader the South has yet produced. He was born in Talbotton, Ga., Sept. 9, 1851. He died of pneumonia at Athens, Ga,. Dec. 28, 1905, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Massachusetts and Georgia united in providing him with an heredity favorable to right character and conduct. His father was Judge Barnard Hill, an eminent lawyer and jurist, a native of Harvard, Mass., who came to Georgia in 1822 and after residing a while at Talbotton, finally settled at Macon. His mother, the second wife of his father, was Miss Mary Clay Birch, a Georgian and a relative of the great Henry Clay. Two children were born of this marriage, Walter and Herbert, the latter making his home at present in Monticello.

Dr. Hill was fitted for college at Collinsworth Institute, Talbotton, Ga., under the tutelage of Rev. John T. McLaughlin. Naturally precocious as well as studious, and developing far ahead of his age, he entered the Sophomore class half advanced in the University in the spring term of 1868, when only sixteen years of age. He was graduated with the third honor in 1870. After graduation he remained a year at the university, taking the A.M. course, and likewise completing that of law. His diploma as a graduate of the law school entitled him to practice in the courts of Georgia. Almost immediately he entered into partnership with his father in the city of Macon where he did his first work at the bar. When his father was promoted to the

bench in 1873 Mr. Hill became a partner with his friend and classmate, Hon. N. E. Harris, with whom he was associated until his election to the chancellorship on July 13, 1899.

Comradeship at the university brought to Mr. Hill helpful stimulus from fellow students who became famous. In the classes just ahead of him were Henry W. Grady, Hon. Albert H. Cox, Hon. Peter W. Meldrim, Judge S. F. Wilson, Judge W. R. Hammond, Judge Emory Speer, Judge A. Pratt Adams, Judge Howard Van Epps, Hon. J. W. Walters, Hon. Benj. H. Hill, Jr., and Hon. B. M. Davis. In his class were Hon. Chas. L. Bartlett, Judge Walter C. Beeks, Hon. Washington Dessau, Hon. Dudley M. Hughes, Judge Henry C. Roney, Hon. W. A. Broughton, Gen. E. D. Huguenin, Rev. J. D. Hammond, Hon. A. M. Hodgson, Rev. I. W. Waddell, Col. Marion Verdery, President George Summey, President G. R. Glenn, Hon. D. B. Fitzgerald, Hon. N. E. Harris and others.

All of these recognized Walter Hill as a young man of unusual mental vigor and capacity as well as positive Christian character, and were prepared to predict for him success in any line of work he might undertake. The boy proved to be the father of the man.

From the first, Mr. Hill took a high place in his profession. A "Revised" Code published in 1873 known as "Erwin, Lester and Hill's Code," was, in part, the result of his labors. He undertook the task of annotating this code, using for the purpose authorities derived from the Supreme Court decisions of the State as well as from the text-writers and reports of other States. The work required extensive research, careful analysis and discriminating and accurate legal judgment. "The result," says the Hon. N. E. Harris, "was in fact one of the best and most complete specimens of code annotation to be found in the history of code expansion." Again in 1882 Mr. Hill revised the code and brought it up to date. Because of his extraordi-

nary legal attainment, he was chosen president of the bar association of the State.

Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, says of Mr. Hill: "He was a scholarly lawyer, not only a student of the principles of law, but a close reader of the literature of the law. The biographies of eminent lawyers and judges interested him. He was a man of books. but not merely a man of law-books. His information was wide, his culture was broad. As a lawyer," continues Judge Cobb, "Mr. Hill" was truthful, realizing that the whole fabric of the law was laid on truth as a foundation; he was industrious, for though frail in body his capability for work was great and his willingness to work was greater. He was cautious, arriving at conclusions deliberately and expressing them in measured words. There was no haste in the one nor careless utterance in the other. He was bold and aggressive when duty and occasion required, but he did not seek out responsibility in order to make a display of courage, neither did he flee from peril when duty required him to face it. He was faithful. His best efforts were at the service of every client whose cause he could conscientiously advocate. The cause of the humblest negro, involving his small estate or humble home, insignificant though it be in value, once undertaken by him, would receive the same earnest and careful attention that he would have bestowed upon the matters of the most influential and wealthy client he ever represented."

Though regarded by many in the last years of his life as the first citizen of the State in patriotic, ethical, reformatory and philanthropic ideals, Mr. Hill never held any political office. He towered among his fellows as a personal force for civic righteousness. He was ever to the front in the advocacy of all measures that related to good government and the moral welfare of the people, desiring for himself only such reward as righteousness brings to all who love it. Dr. Albert Shaw, edi-

tor of the *Review of Reviews* said of him: "Not a few of us in the North were always ready to say, with respect to a given question of opinion or a problem of policy, that it was quite sufficient to ascertain what Dr. Hill thought would be right with respect to matters concerning his own region, and then to accept his views as the basis for a working policy. Mr. Hill was a calm, but sane and brave leader of the public conscience. He was an interpreter to the North of the ideals of the South, a happy and energetic contributor to the pacific process by which the nation has been finding itself one people with one destiny. In a word, Mr. Hill was a national character uniting in himself and expressing those forces and qualities which mark the highest American manhood."

The subject of this sketch, if not an orator, in the same class with Ben. Hill and Henry Grady, was a pleasing speaker. One who heard him most frequently, and a competent judge, declared: "He was never known to make a failure in a speech or essay." His utterances, delivered in the court-room or the class room or before literary, political or religious audiences were carefully thought out and presented in a style distinguished for clearness and force. Permeating through his discourses like beams of sunlight was a delicious humor always apt and delicate and not out of harmony with the seriousness of the problems he sought to solve. He was never flippant, and though once he laughed an adversary out of court he effected his purpose without leaving a sting behind.

When the Supreme Court of the United States celebrated its centennial in 1890, Dr. Hill was honored with a place on the program, being invited to make an address on the subject of the "Common Law." Among those who spoke on that occasion were Justice Harlan, Senator Evarts, Chief Justice Paxson, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph H. Choate. The only Southerner in that illustrious group acquitted himself to the praise of all.

Before a large convention of educators in Richmond, Va., Chancellor Hill so accurately, fairly, comprehensively and altruistically presented in a memorable oration the elements in the race problem of the South as to leave nothing to be desired, disarming all hostile criticism and aligning all true men under his leadership.

Chancellor Hill was a voluminous writer. During his crowded professional career he found time to make contributions to magazines and literary periodicals. He was a tireless intellectual worker. No one ever saw him idle a moment. He slept less than most men. Often his mental powers outran his physical frame, for his body was too weak to support his ponderous mentality. He was methodical to a degree. It is said he so well systematized his work that he never lost or mislaid a paper, never forgot an engagement, never neglected to utilize odd moments. Industry was a passion with him and idleness a disgrace.

Some of his publications attracted widespread attention. Among these may be mentioned his articles on "Wit and Humor," published in the *Methodist Review* and his "Uncle Tom without a Cabin," in which he illustrated his views of the South's obligations to the negro.

Chancellor Hill was for many years the central figure in the temperance movement. To this reform he devoted his best energies, spending his money and using his pen and voice in aid or advocacy of its principles. Probably he did more than any man to make Georgia a prohibition State. He was staunch and steadfast in pressing his favorite reform when such a course meant unpopularity and defeat. Mrs. W. H. Felton writing to the *Atlanta Journal,* says: "It was my privilege to listen to his addresses in behalf of prohibition. His noble, calm, placid features were never distorted by heat or anger against the opposition, and yet he pleaded as if pleading for the life of an im-

mortal soul before the bar of justice in his loving earnestness for the protection of the home life of the innocent and helpless among us. I cherish profoundest respect and undying esteem for Mr. Hill's great work everywhere for God and humanity."

The crown and culmination of the career of Walter Barnard Hill was what he achieved as Chancellor of the University of Georgia. At the very beginning of his administration, on account of his sane and catholic temper, he reconciled the foes of the institution and reunited its friends. As no other man could have done he carried to the support of the university the two great denominations of the State, the Baptists and the Methodists. As a Methodist he had lived in close contact with Emory College, and in connection with the Baptists had occupied a chair in the law department of Mercer University and so both denominations accredited him.

He reconciled the General Assembly of Georgia to the University. Before his election the State had treated its greatest school with a parsimony scarcely equaled in the history of educational institutions. Says Hon. N. E. Harris: "The few appropriations that had been made to it were secured after almost superhuman efforts on the part of its friends. They were small in amount as if the State were doling out its charity to an ungrateful child, but no sooner had Mr. Hill taken the reins than the entire policy was changed. More money has been received by the institution from the State and from individuals during Mr. Hill's incumbency than in all the pervious years of the university together, if only the appropriations from the United States government are not counted. During Chancellor Hill's administration the university received from the Legislature and from private persons the sum of $308,500, nearly three times what had come into its treasury before his election. Besides he induced the State to grant annually a maintenance fund of $22,500, which no doubt will continue for all time.

Mr. George Foster Peabody, a Georgian residing in New York, donated $50,000 to the university for the erection of the Peabody library. This magnificent donation was tendered because of the warm friendship entertained by Mr. Peabody for Chancellor Hill.

The attractive personality of Dr. Hill doubled the attendance at the university while his stainless character raised the moral tone of the student body.

As an educational statesman the great chancellor brought the university into vital touch with all the leaders of thought throughout the nation. He visited the great universities of all sections; he studied the public school systems of various States with a view to promoting every department of educational work in his own Commonwealth. He took a leading part in the movement for improving rural common schools and extending to localities the power to tax themselves for the support of such schools; he also took a prominent part in the defeat of the unpatriotic suggestion of a division of school funds between the two races in the proportion of the amounts contributed in taxes by each. In fine, he stood forth high above all temptations to partiality or partizanship and gave his rare talent and perseverance to the harmonizing as well as the development of the educational life and work of the State of Georgia.

Chancellor Hill was happily married. His wife, who was Miss Sallie Barker, of Macon, is a first honor graduate of Wesleyan College. She was always a friend and companion to him in the highest intellectual sense, sharing all his ideals and supplementing his own brilliant mind with her native good sense and well trained powers. Two daughters and two sons survive him.

A life like that of Walter Barnard Hill is a model to all the youth of Georgia. John Temple Graves characterizes him in these words: "Fifty-four years of life have been lived without

a stain along every high and noble line of brave endeavor. Courage and gentleness have typed the union of his convictions with his manner. With gentleness of speech and softness of manner there has ever been a lion's courage in the mind of Walter Hill that sent him swiftly and unfearingly to his brave conclusions upon every theme that touched his church, his State and his fellow-men. He has not, at any time, followed truckling or time-serving in the wake of public opinion. But, without bravado and without defiance, has followed the ranks simply, resolutely and fearlessly, behind his convictions and followed wherever they led. He furnished to the youth of Georgia an object lesson of the beauty and the integrity and dignity of his pure and honest life."

Mr. Hill was for three years a director of the Southern Education Board, a position he enjoyed because of the close contact it gave with his coworkers in other Southern States. His fight for such an Agricultural College as Georgia needed is a part of the educational history of the State. It was made against opposition and criticism and doubtless shortened his life, but the farmers now know he was their friend.

Hill the man was more than the lawyer, the orator, the author, the educational leader, the reformer, the patriot, the lover of his fellows. The good of any country or time would have recognized him as a child of the highest, brother to humanity, a citizen of the world. Nor could there be a tenderer or truer tribute than that of his successor in office, Chancellor Barrow: "After all has been said that may be said, he did great deeds because he was great, he did lovely deeds because he was kind, he did good deeds because he was pure in heart and could see God."

W. W. Landrum.

Thomas Jefferson Simmons.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SIMMONS practically built his own life and died the Nestor of the bar in Georgia, having been for many years the maker and the interpreter of the laws that governed his State. His service in these two relations was rendered with a clearness of vision that went straight to the point of his aim, and a soundness of judgment that commanded the attention of those learned in the law, as well as the average citizen, who honored the justice of its administration and the righteous results of its impartial judgment. His life, though self-wrought, was full of honors, richly deserved and successes, the people were glad to crown with proud acclaim. He belonged to a generation the like of which can never appear again, because the conditions which gave it shape and direction can never be repeated in the life-work of the American people. Out of his early struggles, through strongly opposing conditions, he wrought his later success, true to himself, true to his State and true to the obligations imposed by the confidence and admiration of a long continued constituency, for the exalted positions to which the people elevated him.

This inherent, basic integrity, combined with a clear, strong intellect and untiring devotion to duty, is the explanation of his rise from the service of a farmer's plowboy to the highest judicial position in the gift of the people of the State. It is only under our democratic system of government that such opportunities come, and that such distinctions are possible for an humble life.

Judge Simmons was born at Hickory Grove, Crawford county, June 21, 1837. As there were no public schools at that

day, it was not possible for the boy to receive his preliminary education without the payment of the usual fee for tuition. This, his father was not able to do because of the lack of the necessary funds. Not to be defeated in his laudable ambitions, young Simmons borrowed the money required for one year's tuition in the Brownwood School, near LaGrange. After this limited opportunity for preparation for his life-work, he went to Forsyth and studied law in the offices of Hon. A. D. Hammond, and was, later, admitted to the practice at the session of the Superior Court of Monroe county, Hon. E. G. Cabaniss presiding, in 1857. He began the practice at Knoxville, in his home county.

Having hardly entered upon the practice of his profession, and just as he was upon the threshold of young manhood, the first shot of the Civil War was fired, and young Simmons made ready, at once, to abandon all the ambitions, that, in his poverty, he had struggled to achieve, and enter upon the higher duty, as he saw it, in the service of his State and his section.

He was among the first to volunteer. He joined the Crawford Grays as a private. The Company was early in the field and served throughout the entire war. The Company was a part of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Alfred H. Colquitt.

Shortly after the campaign opened, young Simmons was elected First Lieutenant, because of conspicuous bravery in battle.

In 1862 the Forty-Fifth Georgia was organized and he was promoted from the Lieutenancy of the Company to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the new regiment. He was afterward promoted Colonel of the regiment. He surrendered at the close of the war holding this rank.

Colonel Simmons served with the army at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Court House, the Wilderness and other battles. He was with the army in Maryland and Pennsylvania. His gallantry was marked in many hard fought battles and, just be-

fore the surrender, he was recommended by Generals Thomas Wilcox, A. P. Hill and General Lee for promotion to Brigadier-General for distinguished gallantry on the field. The fall of Richmond soon afterward prevented the issuance of the commission. He was wounded at the battles around Richmond and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox.

Crushed by the defeat of the great cause he loved so well and for which he sacrificed his young ambitions and the hopes of his future life, he returned to Georgia, like thousands of others, broken-hearted, absolutely stripped of all money resources, and with far less hope and prospect than when he left for the war. He returned to Crawford county in 1865 to take up his interrupted life-work and begin again the practice of law.

When the time came for the selection of delegates to attend the Constitutional Convention, held immediately after the war, in 1866, Colonel Simmons was elected to represent his county. Although without experience in State affairs, and in public debate, and with educational training painfully deficient, he ventured his opinions in the formative policies of a new system of government, under the strange and strained conditions that confronted the people of the South. He made so remarkable a record that he was elected to the succeeding Legislature, as the Senator from his district, composed of the counties of Taylor, Crawford and Houston. At the conclusion of this term of service, he moved to Macon to attempt a wider field of professional activity.

The splendid success that attended his efforts at the bar and his special success as a prosecuting officer won for him the position of Solicitor-General of his circuit. This office he held for one year, and he was then displaced by Governor Bullock.

In 1872 he was returned to the Senate, this time representing the counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike. His public service in all these several relations made for him character over the

State and gave him distinct and prominent standing with public men. He was elected president of the Senate. In every new place to which he was successively called, he developed new adaptation and new faculties for service. His ardent devotion to duty, his close study of men and conditions and his determined purpose, all entered into the make-up of the man and made him sure in his aim and steadfast in his purpose to succeed. All the time struggling against the hindrances that came into his early life, and handicapped by all the disadvantages of an unprepared beginning, he worked through honest, untiring effort with his face steadily to the front and a heart as brave as though misfortune had never come and obstacles had never encumbered the way.

It really seems remarkable that a lad grown up without the possession or the knowledge of the use of money, should be selected, so early thereafter to adjust the finances of a great State, involving the intricacies of all the details of financial policies in the difficult problem of currency, banks and bonds. Yet so it was that Mr. Simmons had worked himself from scant preparation at the beginning, to eminent fitness to handle, successfully, the finances of a great Commonwealth.

It was while President of the Senate and just at the time of the days of reconstruction, when much unwise and hurtful legislation had been enacted, and some wild and unwarranted policies had been adopted, threatening great damage to the financial interests of the State, that Mr. Simmons was made a member of the famous Bond Committee to investigate the bonds supposed to be illegally issued during the earlier days after the war. He went to New York and spent some days making investigations as to the issue of what was known as the Bullock bonds, that involved the State in an indebtedness of more than $12,000,000. His report to the General Assembly was the basis of the action repudiating the alleged obligation of the

State, eliminating such bonds as had been illegally issued and reporting favorably upon others.

In 1877 he was made a member of the convention called for the revision of the Constitution. He was made chairman of the committee on finance. He was also a member of the committee appointed to revise the work of the convention and put the ordinance in proper shape for adoption by the people.

In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Courts of the Macon circuit. From that date until the day of his death, he never left the bench. He was re-elected Judge of the Superior Courts of his circuit at each recurring election until he was promoted to the Supreme Bench. In 1887 he was elected by the General Assembly, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Samuel A. Hall. He served for seven years in this capacity. Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley resigned in 1894, and Judge Simmons was elected to succeed him. He was twice re-elected to succeed himself to this high place. He began his third term of service for six years in January, 1905.

He became a Master Mason in the Macon Lodge in 1868. In 1875 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Georgia. He was also a member of the Capital City Lodge Knights of Pythias in Atlanta.

Judge Simmons's father, Allen G. Simmons, was a native of Franklin county, this State. He served in the Creek War in 1836 and died in 1858, at the age of fifty years.

Judge Simmons's grandfather, William Simmons, was a native of North Carolina, and a veteran of the war of 1812. Judge Simmons's mother was Mary Cleveland, daughter of William Cleveland, who was a native of Jasper county. She was a niece of Col. Ben. Cleveland, who is famous in history as the hero of the battle of the Cowpens in the War of the Revolution.

Judge Simmons preeminently filled his place in life as a pa-

triot and a statesman. The people called him to many offices of trust, of trial and of distinction.

It is, doubtless, true that his greatest single service for the State was his adjustment of financial troubles during the days of reconstruction and soon thereafter. As chairman of the finance committee in the Constitutional Convention and chairman of the bond committee of the Senate, he displayed wonderful business acumen and discernment that saved the State millions of dollars. No man can overestimate the value of Judge Simmons's service during that period of the State's history. It required not only ability, but courage and skill of the highest order. The journal of the Senate of that time records one of the greatest tributes to his honesty, fidelity and sound business sense.

Judge Simmons had a distinctly judicial mind, coupled with the clear discrimination of the legal analyst. His judicial habit and his fidelity to his oath of office made the prominent element of his life, conspicuously lived before the eyes of all men. He was a just Judge. His personal integrity was known by all men who knew him at all. His friendships were deep and true and his attachments, when formed, were abiding. His personal living made him worthy of all the distinctions that came to him and his strong character established the unvarying confidence of the people.

Judge Simmons was three times married. He died Sept. 12, 1905, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon.

W. J. Northen.

Yours Truly
N. J. Northen,

William Jonathan Northen.

IN "The Cotter's Saturday Night" is drawn a sweet and most beautiful picture of the peace and content of a simple, happy home in which there is no guile. Surrounded by loved ones, inured to every comfort and knowing that same sweet peace and content, with what measure of satisfaction must a man contemplate the panorama of years, when, in the evening of life, he can turn back the record and find the annals marked with success achieved in every effort, and filled with endeavor for the amelioration of the condition of, and for the enlightenment and uplifting of his fellow-man! A devoted teacher who spent the best years of his life in the school-room, inculcating the highest standard of integrity and morals in the rising generation of men; a practical, progressive farmer, who gave the benefit of his experience to his neighbors and to all who cared to learn; a conscientious and wise legislator, whose every idea originated in an earnest desire to benefit his people and his State; a consecrated public servant, who as Governor, transcended self and during his tenure of office was simply the servant of the people; an humble lover of the Lord, whose piety and willingness to serve has brought him high honors in his Church; an honored and beloved private citizen, whose untiring efforts in their behalf express his love for his fellow-man—such is the record on the life scroll of William Jonathan Northen.

An index to his official career as well as to the whole character of the man is given in his action in filling the vacancy in the United States Senate upon the death of Senator Colquitt. Governor Northen himself had an honorable ambition to go to the Senate and he might easily have paved the way. Political

and personal friends urged him not to do anything that would injure his own prospects; but mindful of the fact that his action was to be that of the Governor of the people, he laid aside ambition, submerged self and wired the appointment to Hon. Charles F. Crisp and pledged him his support in the regular election. Mr. Crisp felt that party exigencies forbade his acceptance of the desired honor and declined. Thereupon Mr. Patrick Walsh of Augusta was appointed and the Governor's support pledged to Crisp for the long term in the event Walsh did not offer.

Governor Northen's first known ancestor in America was John Northen, who seems to have come from London. He settled in eastern Virginia as early as 1635. His son, Edmund, and Edmund's son, William, remained in Virginia, but in the fourth generation William Northen, the grandfather of our subject, settled in eastern North Carolina, presumably in what is now Edgecombe county. He married Margaret Dicken of that State, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Their son, Peter, was born April 7, 1794. About the year 1800, they moved to Powellton, which was then on the frontier of Georgia. Here Peter grew to manhood. His educational advantages were limited, but being of vigorous mentality and fond of study, by his own efforts, he acquired a thorough education.

On Jan. 16, 1817, he married Miss Louisa Maria Davis. They reared a family of eleven children of whom William J. was the ninth. They resided in Jones county until 1840 when they removed to Penfield, Mr. Northen becoming superintendent of the Manual Labor Department of Mercer Institute, later Mercer University. Through all the succeeding years he gave hearty support to Mercer, contributing largely of both his time and his means. Uniting with the Baptist church in 1821, he was always active in Christian work and was for many years treasurer of the Georgia Baptist Convention. He served two

terms in the Georgia Legislature in 1828 and 1830, but retired from politics because it interfered with his Christian life. He was a veteran of two wars, that of 1812, in which he was a private, and in 1861 he raised a company of infantry, Stocks Volunteers, of which he was Captain, until his death in 1863.

William Jonathan Northen was born on his father's plantation in Jones county, July 9, 1835. When five years old his father moved to Penfield, in Greene county, and from his early childhood until eighteen years old, when he was graduated from Mercer University, he was a regular attendant at school or college. Impaired health compelled six months rest after his graduation, but in December, 1854, he went to Mt. Zion, then an educational center and surrounded by a population of wealth and culture. Here he opened a school and entered upon a trying struggle in which he won both experience and reputation, so that in less than two years he was offered and accepted the position of assistant to Dr. Carlisle P. Beman in the latter's noted High School. Dr. Beman retired a year later, and Governor Northen succeeded to the management of the school, and under his administration the standard of efficiency was further raised and the reputation of the school extended until students came not only from all over Georgia, but from every Southern State. In the meantime Governor Northen was married December 19, 1860, to Martha Moss Neel, daughter of Thomas Neel with whom he had boarded during his early struggles as a teacher. A consecrated Christian woman of rare culture, a refreshing humor and withal a large fund of practical common sense, she has been always and everywhere a true helpmeet. Their home, whether crowded by students, or on the farm, or at the executive mansion or the hotel, has always been a center of gentle Christian influence. Two children were born to them, Thomas H. and Annie Belle. The son, a substantial business man, died in 1904; the daughter resides with her parents in Atlanta.

Governor Northen's career as a teacher was interrupted by the war, as he enlisted as a private in a company organized and commanded by his father, Peter Northen, who, at the time, was nearly seventy years of age. Governor Northen served until early in 1862, when he was exempted on account of being a teacher. In the winter of 1863, however, he re-enlisted, but his health was such that surgeons pronounced him unfit for field service, and until the end of the war most of his time was devoted to hospital service in Atlanta and Milledgeville.

When the war ended he resumed his work at Mount Zion and made his school famous through his success in preparing boys for college or university. His methods and results were far-reaching and his influence on mind and morals is attested by the lives of many prominent and influential men who had the advantage of his early training.

Governor Northen's first appearance in politics was as a delegate to the State Democratic convention of 1867, the first political convention held in Georgia after the war. In 1871 he moved his school to Kirkwood, four miles from Atlanta, and here, with the assistance of his wife's brother, Prof. Chas. M. Neel, the high standard and success of the school was maintained. After two years, however, broken health compelled a change from the confining duties of the school and Governor Northen sought recuperation on the farm.

There is not in all Georgia a higher authority on questions concerning the farm than Governor Northen, and he owes his experience in agriculture to the fact that failing health in 1874 drove him from the school-room. Retiring to his plantation in Hancock county he gave the same intelligent effort to the farm that distinguished his career as an educator. He turned his attention largely to improving the methods of butter-making and the breeding of fine cattle. Thoroughness and intelligence led to success and he became one of the most prosperous and

advanced farmers in the South. Studying the nature of the soil, the best methods of agriculture and other farm conditions, he was soon recognized as an authority in every branch of agriculture. The leaven of the teacher was not dormant, however, and he was influential in organizing the Hancock County Farmers' Club and was its president from its origin. He was elected vice-president of the State Agricultural Society, and then president of that body, serving in the latter position in 1886-'7 and '8. He has ever been ready to lend his services to the improvement and progress of the agricultural classes and his labors have had a wide and beneficial effect, extending throughout the State and even the South, his work and influence having been recognized in his election to the presidency of the Young Farmers' Club of the Southern States. Governor Northen has for many years advocated a policy which in recent years has been largely followed, the attraction of the desirable class of immigrants. He has been actively engaged in this work since 1894 and largely through his efforts was the colony located in Wilcox county, which in 1895 founded the town of Fitzgerald, which now has something over 8,000 inhabitants.

Governor Northen's first public service was in the Legislature in 1877-78. He was re-elected for the term of 1880-81. In 1880 he was a member of the committee which investigated the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad. In 1884-85 he was a member of the State Senate and as chairman of the educational committee was enabled to render splendid service to the cause of education.

Governor Northen is an ardent prohibitionist. He is the author of the local option law that enabled 117 counties out of 137 to prohibit the sale of whiskey. This led, finally, to statutory prohibition for the State—enacted in 1907.

In 1890 the people of Georgia honored Governor Northen by calling him to the highest office within their gift, and not until

it was apparent that the call did come from the people did he consent to make the race. His final announcement was followed by the manifestation of such an overwhelming sentiment in his favor that he had no opponent before the nominating convention. He was re-nominated in 1892 and re-elected for a second term by a majority of 71,809 over Mr. W. L. Peek, his Populist opponent. Governor Northen's two terms as Governor embraced the period between November 8, 1890, and October 27, 1894. His administration was marked by enterprise and progress. He took the initiative in all movements advocated, and his State papers are sincere, straightforward and wholly lacking in equivocation, evasion and temporizing. He was in all suggestions practical and to the point. Opposing the burdening of the statutes with unnecessary laws, he at the same time urged the enacting of such laws as tended to ameliorate the condition of the people. One sentiment expressed was that:

"Whatever encourages general industry in the State marks the State's progress in power and wealth. Whatever makes fertile its fields, prosperous its manufactories, thrifty its business and secure its capital, advances the enlightenment of its people and makes the stability of their institutions."

Under Governor Northen's administration the betterment claim of the lessees of the State railroad for $711,890 was compromised for $99,664. He realized the importance of the geological survey and his strong advocacy of that work led to the completion of the survey and the permanence of the bureau. His efforts to establish a State Board of Health, for road betterment, for a reform school, etc., were without immediate result in legislation, but set in motion forces which in subsequent years resulted in the enactment of many of the measures he advocated. In prison management he secured the separation of the sexes, and better food for and treatment of prisoners. The penitentiary was visited in person and the law with reference to escaping convicts rigidly enforced. Governor Northen was strenuous

in his opposition to mob violence and not only secured needed legislation along this line, but on occasion furnished every civil and military protection to prisoners. Because of his interest and encouragement the State military reached a high degree of efficiency and organization. But his greatest interest was in his life-work—education. The common schools were improved, and to secure more efficient teachers he urged the establishing of normal schools. Two such institutions were established, the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville and the Normal School at Athens, the latter's creation being largely due to Governor Northen's efforts. The school term was extended nearly 100 per cent and the industrial college for negroes established near Savannah. The number of schools was increased until they are now accessible to nearly every home in the State. Education may be called his life-work, for, as teacher, legislator, Governor and private citizen he has striven to extend the school term and render the system more efficient. His alma mater, Mercer University, recognized his services in 1892 by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. The same degree was conferred by Richmond College, of Virginia, in 1894, and by Baylor University, of Texas, in 1900.

Governor Northen was converted in 1853 and united with the Baptist church at Penfield. Three years later he was made a deacon in the Mt. Zion Baptist church, and for over fifty years he has served as deacon in the churches where he has from time to time held his membership. He has always been an active, earnest church worker and pages might be written of the prominent part he has taken in advancing the causes and fostering the interests advocated by his church. He has held many positions of honor and prominence in his denomination. For six years he occupied the presidency of the trustees of Washington Institute, and was moderator of the Washington Baptist Association for eight years.

Since 1895 he has been president of the Georgia Baptist Convention, and was president of the Georgia Baptist Educa-

tional Society in 1894. He was vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention for several years and in 1899 was elected president, the highest position in the gift of Southern Baptists. He was re-elected in 1900 and 1901, all three elections having been unanimous. He was elected president of the National Baptist Congress at the Augusta session in 1893, and was president of the Baptist Educational Society when it met in Washington in 1894. For several years he has been vice-president of the American Bible Society and one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday School Union. In 1907 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. For more than forty years he has been a trustee of Mercer University. He has been actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association since 1890. He was a charter member of, and has been chairman of the Board of Deacons and teacher of the adult Bible class of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church since its organization, in 1904. He has been chairman of the Business Men's Gospel Union of Atlanta since its organization in 1904, under whose auspices two great revival campaigns, led by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman and Rev. R. A. Torrey, have been conducted.

Though out of politics, he keeps in touch with public affairs and expresses himself vigorously on great public and moral questions. When past three score and ten he made a remarkable canvass of the State, appealing alike to white men and black to uphold the majesty of the law as the only solution of the race problem. On May 22, 1898, he made an address before the Congregational Club of Boston on the white man's view of the race question. It has become a part of the permanent literature on the attitude of the ruling class in the South on this important question.

Governor Northen is genial and interesting in conversation, direct and forceful in public speech. The accompanying portrait represents him at the age of sixty-seven.

A. B. Caldwell.

Isaac Hardeman.

ISAAC HARDEMAN was born in Clinton, Ga., August 29, 1834. On November 5, 1856, he married Miss Marietta T. Pitts, who died in 1866. He married Mrs. Lucia Griswold Conn, March 5, 1867. He has had eight children, seven of whom are living. His father was Robert Vines Hardeman, and his mother Miss Elizabeth C. Henderson.

Robert Vines Hardeman was a lawyer of prominence. He was a Colonel in the Creek War. He was at different times a member of both branches of the General Assembly. He was for a term of years Judge of the Superior Courts of the Ocmulgee circuit.

Isaac Hardeman's earliest known ancestor was Thomas Hardeman, whose son John married Miss Dorothy Edwards. The seventh child of this couple, named John, moved from Virginia to Georgia and settled in Wilkes county. He had six children, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Vines and Isaac.

Thomas Hardeman, first above mentioned, emigrated from England or Wales to the colony of Virginia. Robert Vines Hardeman was educated at Lexington at one of the first endowed schools of the State. He studied law under Stephen Upson. He settled in Jones county as a young attorney and married Miss Elizabeth Carter Henderson.

In the middle of the Eighteenth century there came a large family of Hendersons to Virginia. Some of these moved to the new province of South Carolina, and afterwards into the newly settled parts of Georgia. They were originally Presbyterians, but became Baptists and were noted for their deep piety.

Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson Hardeman, the mother of Isaac Hardeman, was a most saintly woman,—a model wife and mother. Hers was an active piety and fully illustrative of practical Christianity. At one time in the history of Baptist interests of Clinton, the membership of the local church was reduced to less than half a dozen. All these were women. Mrs. Hardeman kept the organization alive and active until the membership increased sufficiently to allow her to withdraw from arduous effort, as her increasing years demanded.

Robert Vines Hardeman was a lawyer of great dignity and impressiveness. After he had been elevated to the judgeship, and while comparatively a young man, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered several subsequent attacks, from which he died in 1871.

Isaac Hardeman, named in memory of his father's youngest brother, was robust and vigorous as a youth, fond of field sports, hunting and fishing. He lived in the country until his majority. He attended school in Clinton, walking daily from home, a distance of two and a half miles. He was required to work on the farm a part of each Saturday. After gaining sufficient knowledge of the cultivation of crops, he was given an acre for his own planting and cultivation. On this he raised a crop of cotton, from which he realized his first money,—about thirty dollars,—while he acquired some knowledge of business and a good degree of self-reliance. He was inspired with a desire to succeed as he realized for the first time the fruits of his personal efforts.

He entered the State University in 1850 and graduated in 1853. He read law in his father's office and entered upon the practice at Clinton in the winter of 1855, having been admitted to the bar at Macon in November of that year.

Mr. Hardeman always takes active part in all matters that concern the betterment of his community. He was a member

of the board of education in Jones county during his residence there. He became a member of the board of education for Bibb county upon his removal to Macon. He has been a member of the board of trustees for Wesleyan Female College for some years, and is now president of that board. He has been three times a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was for a long term of years the Superintendent of Mulberry Street Sunday School in his city, and a member of the board of stewards, and chairman of the board during the later years of his connection with the church. He is now a member of the board of stewards for the Vineville church, and chairman of the board. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for this church. Mr. Hardeman is trustee of both the Mulberry and Vineville churches. He has been repeatedly a member of the South Georgia Annual Conference. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home of the South Georgia Conference, the Macon Hospital Association and the State Sanitarium.

Holding such positions is sufficient evidence of the confidence of the people in his strong Christian character and superior worth as a leading factor in religious interests. It is not usual that a man so prominent in his profession, and so taxed by public and business interests, finds himself so much in demand for religious service. Mr. Hardeman accepted the places assigned him and discharged the duties made incumbent because his spirit was in full consonance with the work required, and his ambitions were along the line of service he had the opportunity to render. He has attained to great growth in Christian character and special usefulness in religious service.

Mr. Hardeman is now seventy-four years of age. He has been connected with the Sunday School as a pupil or teacher or superintendent since he was six years of age,—even during the most active period of his professional engagements. During his su-

perintendency he made it a point always to be on time. He was never once tardy during fifteen years of such service. He was never absent, except for providential causes or absence from home on proper grounds.

Mr. Hardeman has had a large and lucrative practice in his profession, and yet he has found time for all his religious duties. He has been attorney and director in several corporations. He was a director for the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad. He was for four years in the Confederate service in the Army of Northern Virginia as Orderly Sergeant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and finally Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment. He was captured at Spottsylvania Court House and carried to Fort Delaware, where he was kept until discharged in July, 1865.

After the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, all of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware were discharged, except about forty, among whom were Generals Barringer and Page, Col. Charlton Morgan, the brother of Gen. John H. Morgan, Barnwell Rhett, Thomas W. Hooper, Harrell, Hinton, Col. Isaac Hardeman, and others.

In reply to a letter written by Colonel Hardeman to Hon. Montgomery Blair, at the suggestion of Hon. Joshua Hill, asking him to aid the prisoners in being discharged, Mr. Blair replied that there were extremists in Washington who insisted that some who had engaged in "the rebellion" should be made to pay the penalty of their "treason," and as Lee and Johnston with their commands in the fields had been permitted under the terms of the surrender to escape, the Fort Delaware prisoners, with others, were to be held for a time to await the determination of the authorities at Washington as to final disposition. This reply quite awakened the apprehensions of the prisoners in whose interests the letter had been written, and they awaited with a degree of anxiety further news from Washington. It was later

concluded to allow the prisoners to return to their homes, and Colonel Hardeman reached Macon on his final discharge from service and from prison on August 1, 1865.

While Colonel Hardeman is a Democrat, he has not always assented to all the policies advocated by the party. This was notably true in the campaign advocating the free coinage of silver. This was the only time he did not vote a straight Democratic ticket, he voting for Palmer and Buckner. Colonel Hardeman is a Master Mason.

W. J. Northen.

Charles Simon Barrett.

TO have been for three terms, by unanimous election, the president and potential force in the greatest organization of farmers now in existence—and the greatest that ever existed—to have conducted its vast affairs with infinite tact, conspicuous ability, rare judgment, and wonderful success, and to have retired at the close of his official life with the devoted love and confidence of nearly two million American farmers—surely this is a career to fill the measure of any man of noble ambition—and a record large enough for a place of honor in this volume. The history of this great farmers' movement, and the history of Chas. S. Barrett are well nigh one and inseparable.

The organization of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, in October, 1902, marks an epoch in the forward movement of the agricultural classes of the South and West.

The organization had its beginning in Texas, whence it spread throughout the United States and Canada and numbers (March 4, 1907) one million nine hundred thousand members. There was at the time of its birth no thought of an extensive movement looking to the universal organization of the farmers of the country, but the principles outlined and the declaration of rights published to the world by the handful of farmers who styled themselves "The Farmers' Union" were so just, so reasonable and so conservative that others began to investigate with the result that local organizations were founded in all the near-by counties.

From Texas the organization spread into the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Early in the spring of 1903, R. F. Duckworth, of Texas, came to Georgia to begin the work of organizing the

C. S. Barrett.

State. The work at first was opposed by many, and the progress made was slow. Troup, Meriwether and Upson counties were first visited and a few struggling local lodges were organized. For some time it seemed doubtful if Georgia would ever be organized. The people were afraid to join in the movement, and those who did so were but half-hearted in their devotion to the cause.

When Duckworth visited Upson county, he met a country school teacher and farmer by the name of Charles Simon Barrett, then unknown, but later destined to play the leading role in the development of the organization.

Charles Simon Barrett is descended from families on both his father's and mothers's side, who have always been prominent factors in the advancement of their section of the country. He was born in Pike county, Ga., January 28, 1866, and is of English descent. His earlier ancestors settled in Virginia and North Carolina where they were noted for their thrift and frugality, and for their love of liberty—a gallant, brave and loyal race of men and women.

The great grandfather of Charles S. Barrett was a Revolutionary soldier who did effective service with the Continental Army in both Virginia and North Carolina. His great grandfather died from natural causes about the time of the close of the war, and shortly after this his great grandmother, together with the other members, moved to Pike county, Ga.

His grandfather, William Barrett, was a young man when this move was made. He immediately began the building of a home and here as a farmer he took a prominent part in all things that pertained to the welfare of the community.

The father of Charles Simon Barrett was Thomas J. Barrett, son of William Barrett, and was born in Pike county, Ga., in the year 1832. Thomas J. Barrett was a prominent farmer of Middle Georgia and held a number of offices of honor and trust.

He had pronounced convictions on all public questions, which he never failed to express when occasion required. He was noted for his strong convictions, his unswerving principles, and an unwavering loyalty to his friends—qualities which his distinguished son inherits to a marked degree. For fifty years Thomas J. Barrett was a prominent figure in public life in Pike county. He was a member of the Legislature from this county, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877 which gave to Georgia the present State Constitution. As a factor in that convention he was instrumental in shaping some of the policies of the Constitution that have been of great value to the State.

Mrs. Minerva Barrett, the mother of Charles S. Barrett, was a woman of sterling qualities, held in high esteem by her neighbors and relatives. She is referred to by the people of Pike county as an evangel of mercy.

The early childhood of Charles S. Barrett was spent on a farm in Pike county, Ga. He attended the country schools during the winter months, and worked on the farm in the spring and summer. He had an especial fondness for history, and his teacher said of him that he was the best historian in school. Under circumstances like that of other country boys in Pike county he grew to young manhood, but he was not satisfied with the educational advantages which he had. His study of history had awakened a thirst for knowledge. He left home at the age of twenty-one and attended the colleges of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana where he distinguished himself as a close and thorough student. After returning from college, Mr. Barrett settled in Upson county, Ga., where he married Miss Alma Rucker, November 5, 1891. He devoted a number of years to farming and teaching in his community. As a teacher he built up the largest country school in Middle Georgia. During these years Mr. Barrett identified himself with every movement which looked to the

advancement of the agricultural interests of his county. It was his natural bent. As a teacher, his gracious and charming personality was impressed on the boys and the girls who attended his school and these qualities have subsequently won him the love and admiration of his fellows in maturer life.

The introduction of the Farmers' Union into Georgia marked an era in the life of Mr. Barrett. He was among the first to join the Farmers' Union in Upson county, and at the organization of the Upson county Union, Barrett was the unanimous choice of the people for their first county president. He served Upson county in this capacity until the State Union of Georgia was organized in May, 1905, when he was elected its first president. He served two terms as State President of Georgia.

It is only the record of a fact to say that Mr. Barrett's administration of the affairs of the Georgia State Union were effective, strong and productive of great results. In the administration of the affairs of the Georgia State Union he proved himself a master of executive ability. The membership of the Union in the State grew by leaps and bounds. Its temper was perfect, its harmony was complete, and under its able president it never made a mistake in its public utterances or edicts. From almost nothing Barrett brought forth results that attracted the attention of the leaders of the Union in all sections of the South.

So widely did the fame of Barrett, as an executive official spread that when the National Union convened in Texarkana, Texas, in September, 1906, he was the only one mentioned for the responsible position of National President. This convention was composed of the ablest and brainiest men of the South and West. These delegates were conversant with the conditions of the producers in every section of the United States and knew the qualifications requisite for such an important position. Intuitively their minds turned as one man to Charles Simon Barrett, of Georgia, for National President, to which position he was unanimously elected.

As National President Barrett abundantly fulfilled the expectations of his most intimate friends. Under his administration the membership throughout the United States more than doubled itself, and the affairs of the National Union moulded into wonderful shape. The question of finance is one that enters largely into the success or failure of an institution or organization, and Barrett here, as everywhere else, displayed marked ability as a financier. He found the National Union in debt, but by his management all indebtedness was met, and a surplus left in the treasury to the credit of the organization.

Mr. Barrett resides on a small farm near the little town of Union City, Ga. In his home life he is genial and happy, and when he can catch an hour or two from the responsible duties of his office he spends it in the company of his wife and five boys. Barrett is a typical and practical farmer, producing on his farm everything that is necessary for living. He is also a genial and generous gentleman, gracious in manner, handsome in person, and possessed of rare qualities of fellowship, fun and noble loyalty. The home of a man is the place to study him, and neighbors the best witnesses to give information as to his every-day life. A visitor to Upson county during Mr. Barrett's recent illness in the West had this to say of the Union's beloved president:

"Upson is the mother county of Unionism in Georgia, and there it was cheering to note the interest of the people in Hon. Chas. S. Barrett. It was pleasant to hear the expressions of tender solicitude for the speedy recovery of this much beloved and highly appreciated fellow-citizen of theirs who had recently been dangerously ill. These expressions came from men and women, boys and girls in every walk and profession of life. Even the negroes eagerly asked, 'how's Marse Charlie?' "

What a tribute to the nobleness of the man. Fortunate, indeed, is he whose intimate neighbors and life-long associates, irrespective of creed or party affiliation or profession, can to a

man, express themselves about their neighbor and friend as the people of Upson county did about Barrett. It is worth a trip to the county just to hear the numberless expressions of esteem.

Charles Barrett, as a speaker, never fails to hold his audience. He always has something to say that interests the people and attracts the attention. His official addresses to the Farmers' National Union, as published in the daily and weekly newspapers of the time, are models of earnest, fluent, forceful eloquence, but it is as a presiding officer that Mr. Barrett's ability shows to best effect. He controls the largest convention with the ease, grace and dignity of a natural born parliamentarian, and never under any circumstances does he lose control of himself. His fairness is so crystal clear that no ruling of his was ever questioned or protested.

President Barrett presided over the world's famous co-operative convention held in Topeka, Kans., October 22-24, 1906, where he won the admiration of every one present. *The National Cooperator,* of Mineola, Texas, comments as follows: "Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, is highly educated, honest and true. He is peculiarly fitted to lead the Union hosts to victory. His influence is great among all classes of people in Georgia. He is at home with every class, as well with the merchant and banker as with the farmer. His plea never goes unheeded. The members of the Union honored themselves when they honored Barrett by electing him National President. Long may he live to enjoy the love and confidence of the people."

Mr. Barrett has never held any political office. He prefers not to be charged with the responsibilities of official position, for, as he says: "I always felt that I could do more good for my people in the private walks of life than it would be possible for me to do as a public official."

His record is one of honor, kindliness, usefulness and loyalty. He will be remembered as one of the distinguished and effective Georgians of his time. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

John Temple Graves.

TO have attained a recognized position as the foremost orator of any section of our common country would be an enviable distinction. To have worthily won and worn that distinction in the South, where social traditions and that indefinable something in the very atmosphere makes naturally for the oratorical temperament, is to have secured a permanent place among the great orators, not only of America, but of the world.

That John Temple Graves occupies the foremost rank among the orators of his time has long been conceded in every section of the country. The invitations which come to him from all over the United States to appear upon public platforms, to speak as the guest of honor before great political organizations and party clubs, to deliver the annual address at the great universities of the country and, what is, perhaps, most gratifying and significant of all, the deluge of invitations which pour in upon him from those who know him best and have heard him most frequently, establish his pre-eminence beyond all doubt.

In estimating Mr. Graves's marvelous gifts and achievements ments as an orator there has been a distinct tendency to compare him with the lamented Henry W. Grady. When that distinguished orator passed away, it was the spontaneous verdict of the people of the country that the mantle of the older man had fallen upon the younger. While this was entirely true, it was not the entire truth. While Henry Grady was in the zenith of his glory he recognized and freely conceded the splendid gifts of John Temple Graves, and the people of the country held the two jointly in the highest regard. But in estimating the achievements of the two men there is one important fact which

Cordially Yrs.
John Temple Graves

should not be overlooked, and which history itself will not overlook. In entire loyalty to Grady it must be said that his course was ordained to lie along pleasanter and less resistant lines than that of the subject of this sketch. Possessing a temperament naturally sunny and optimistic, it has nevertheless been the lot of Mr. Graves to antagonize many established convictions and to fight his way to the hearts and minds of the people, capturing their judgment and winning their applause in spite of many of their preconceived opinions. It has not always been an agreeable duty, but being a man of convictions and scorning demagogy, he has never hesitated to speak boldly and frankly on great political and sociological questions which are vital to the the welfare of the people. In presenting his views on these paramount questions "he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jupiter for the power to thunder." His bold stand on the negro question at Chautauqua, N. Y., for instance, aroused fierce denunciation from illiberal critics, but he stood up boldly before the same audience in the same hour and hurled an extemporaneous reply which effectually silenced his adversaries. So his great speech before the University of Chicago has met with vigorous attacks, but Colonel Graves has succeeded in establishing his contention to the satisfaction of all who are open to the truth.

It required no small amount of courage to maintain the position, through all these years, that the only basic and permanent settlement of the negro question, which dominates the South like the very spirit of evil, lies in the colonization of the negro. And yet as a result of his long and ardent and eloquent crusade he has succeeded in bringing many of the greatest thinkers of his own and the negro race to his point of view and they are earnest in support of the measure he advocates. So, when his work is mentioned in connection with the achievements of Grady, it is

to be borne in mind that a more difficult task has been that of Colonel Graves and the highway he has trod to equal eminence has been infinitely more thorny.

No man who has never sat under the spell of John Temple Graves's oratory can form any conception of the spontaneity, the grace and captivating charm of an eloquence which literally "wins where it wanders and dazzles where it dwells." Said Samuel Rogers of Tom Moore, "Surely, Tom, you must have been born with a rose on your lips and a nightingale singing in your ear." Such is the impression which one gathers from hearing the rhythmic beauty of his style which seems to be "logic on fire"—the highest combination of beauty and strength. To suffuse an oration with that nameless grace which comes from a perfect mastery of the English language without at the same time sacrificing anything of close and cogent reasoning is a perfection to which few American orators have ever attained, and yet such is but the just tribute which the record must render to the oratory of this remarkable man. His versatility, no less than his fluency has been the source of admiration. His retentive memory is stored with a wealth of information which seems to lie ready for instant use, whenever the occasion shall bring it into play, and then it leaps forth without an effort, the happiest and most appropriate thought or allusion that the occasion could demand. He moves with easy grace from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and seems equally at home whatever may be the theme. Nothing trite ever falls from his lips. The coldest statistics breathe and burn under the transforming spell of his prismatic mind. Every turn of thought leads to new and charming surprises and keeps the interest of his hearers keyed to the highest tension until their pent-up feelings burst into uncontrollable applause.

One of the greatest of his contemporaries has said: "Perhaps no American of the generation has enjoyed so early in life

and in such sustained connection so many and such dazzling triumphs of eloquence as John Temple Graves."

The subject of this sketch was born in Willington district, Abbeville, S. C., November 9, 1857. His grandfather was a brother of John C. Calhoun, the patron and the benefactor of McDuffie, and the intimate friend and associate of Hayne, Preston and Legare. His grandfather, Col. John Temple Graves, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. His father, Gen. James Graves, was a distinguished soldier of the Civil War. Thus the laws of heredity and natural environment served in this aristocratic atmosphere of genius to transmit to him that splendid gift of eloquence which is his by divine right. Moving with his father to Georgia, he was graduated from the State University in August, 1875, and married Miss Mattie Gardner Simpson, of Hancock county, Ga., April 17, 1878, who died without issue. He was editor of the *Daily Florida Union* and *Daily Florida Herald,* Jacksonville, from 1882 to 1887, was Elector-at-Large on the Florida Democratic ticket in 1884, leading the ballot of the State. In 1887 he removed to Georgia and became the editor-in-chief of *The Atlanta Journal,* editor and manager of *The Tribune,* of Rome, in 1888; Elector-at-Large on the Democratic ticket in the same year, leading the ballot of the State. In the following year he was the orator of the Southern Society of New York, where he received a splendid ovation. In 1890 he was married to his second wife, Miss Anne E. Cothran, of Rome. The children of this marriage are John Temple, Jr., Laura Cothran, James deGraffenried, Cothran Calhoun and Anne Elizabeth.

Beginning with his triumph before the Southern Society, he was invited to speak on many notable occasions. In 1889 he delivered his historic memorial address over Henry W. Grady, which has become one of the classics of oratorical literature.

He was the orator of the New England Society, at Philadelphia, in 1890; orator of the New England Society, of Boston, in 1893. and again in 1894; orator of the World's Congress of Dentists, in 1894. At the urgent solicitation of President Cleveland and Senator David B. Hill he was one of the orators during the campaign of 1892, and received the thanks of Hill and Cleveland and the National Committee for "brilliant and incomparable services." He was orator at the University of Virginia in 1894 and three times orator of the New England Society and the Merchants' Club, of Boston. Since that time he has been the special guest of so many distinguished gatherings that it would be tedious to enumerate them, but among them may be mentioned the fact that in 1904 he spoke before the World's Press Parliament, at St. Louis, on which occasion Sir Hugh Reid, president of the International Press Parliament exclaimed, "I would give a thousand guineas to speak like that." His speech on the negro question before the University of Chicago, was conceded to be one of the most notable utterances on the subject ever delivered, and the oration was printed and distributed by the University throughout the country. His speech before the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, during the spring of 1905, on "A Definite Democracy," sounded the keynote for the reorganization of the Democratic party for the next campaign.

He was not without a large following of friends and admirers long before that time, but when his Grady memorial was read throughout the country, it was realized that an orator indeed had arisen who need not shrink from comparison with any man, North or South, and since that time he has been in constant demand on the platform and on the hustings. Something of his popularity may be gathered from the significant fact that during one summer alone he was forced to decline more than one hundred formal invitations to deliver commencement addresses.

With a brilliant reputation for college oratory, Graves began life as a teacher in the public schools of West Point and La-Grange, making during this time two memorial speeches over Confederate graves, and by the same attracting much attention. The routine of life of the school-room was irksome to his eager ambition, and he sought more congenial employment. About this time the sensational contest between Joseph E. Brown and Gen. A. R. Lawton convulsed the State, and the young orator and journalist caught its graphic points in a ringing article that went into Avery's "History of Georgia" as "the finest bit of descriptive writing of that decade." From this he blossomed easily into newspaper life and went to Florida, where he rose rapidly from reporter to managing editor of *The Union,* the only daily in the State. He afterward established *The Daily Herald,* and became, with one exception, the most distinguished man in the State, at the age of twenty-nine years. He engaged actively in three political campaigns and with his eloquence swept the hustings as with a prairie fire. The chronicles of 1882-'7 in that State, speak of his campaign speeches as without a parallel in the history of Florida. It was a common thing for his enthusiastic audiences to carry him on their shoulders from the public platform, and in many instances the horses were unhitched from his carriage and he was drawn by the leading citizens through crowded streets, amid shouting multitudes, pelting him with flowers and adulation. And all this not as a candidate, for he always ignored and declined office, but simply as a spontaneous tribute to an eloquence which Henry W. Grady declared the most phenomenal he had ever listened to. After having led the Democratic electoral ticket in Florida in 1884, the health of the young journalist-orator and that of his wife failed in the Florida climate, and he returned to Georgia. He was immediately offered and accepted the posi-

tion of editor-in-chief of the reorganized *Atlanta Journal,* in 1887. But the desire for absolute freedom and independence of utterance led him to resign this responsible position and its brilliant prospects and to accept the editorship and absolute control of *The Tribune,* of Rome, which was established under him and recorded three phenomenally brilliant and successful years under his management, until he voluntarily resigned the editorship, in loyalty to a political conviction which differed from the views and interests of all its other owners. During this period, and within a year after his return to Georgia, Graves was chosen, without an effort, to lead the Democratic electoral ticket of Georgia in 1888, and thus presented the only instance in the political history of the South of a young man, under thirty-two, who had in two successive presidential campaigns been chosen as a Democratic elector-at-large in two great States and led the ballot in both of them.

About this time Henry W. Grady died. Graves and Grady had been bosom friends, and the former had a letter from the latter saying that no man ever understood him as did the friend who survived him, and was destined to complete his work. Graves's oration over Grady's dead body has gone into all languages, been published in all countries, is spoken to-day by American youths in all the great American colleges, and is fixed in literature as one of the few classics in American oratory. One sentence of this oration, "And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace," is graven upon Grady's monument in Atlanta, and will live as long as the story of the life it commemorates. From the day of the Grady memorial John Temple Graves was in demand all over the country. Every platform was open to him. He could choose his audience anywhere in the republic, and in the measure of his strength he met the obligations of his genius and opportunity.

He has filled nineteen hundred lecture platforms in the cities and towns of America. Mr. Graves was the pioneer advocate upon most of these occasions of the separation of the white and black races, and his fame is inseparably linked to that advocacy and to the advocacy of a definite and progressive democracy as opposed to the ultra-conservative type. It is needless in an abridged and circumscribed compilation of this order to enter into details as to the notable places to which and the distinguished assemblies before which Mr. Graves has been called as an orator, for his fame rests not only on the pages of history, but in the hearts and minds of countless people. His influence has penetrated the national life in no uncertain way, and his impassioned utterances, bearing ever the mark of sincerity, have swayed thousands. Even the wings of Jove's bird sometimes grow weary, but not so the gifted voice and mind of John Temple Graves. Can a better estimate of the man be offered than that given in his own response to a public tribute: "I have never felt that I had any greater gifts than others. I believe if there be any merit in my work it is in its sincerity. I have never in one conscious moment of my public life said one word I did not believe to be true. I have never with pen or tongue championed an unworthy cause. I have never used position, power or opportunity to gratify a private grudge or prosecute a private gain. I have loved my country, loved humanity and reverenced God, and in the greater honors than I have deserved, which have come to me so lavishly, I have always felt the pain of my own unworthiness and offered to myself and to the world no other explanation than that I was sincere."

The good and great of the land have united in plaudits to the oratory, the sincerity and to the essential manliness of this famous Georgian, and no blot mars the fair escucheon which is his to protect and honor. From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Graves was

editor of *The Atlanta News,* whose repute was won by his editorial work. In the spring of 1906 he became editor of *The Atlanta Georgian,* which paper was founded and builded with phenomenal rapidity around his name and talents. He is staunch in his allegiance to Jeffersonian principles of government, and in 1906 he became, for the only time in his life, a candidate for the United States Senate, finally withdrawing from the race when his prospects were of the brightest and most assured, on account of his failing health. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

April 10, 1907, was the occasion of the most famous speech of our brilliant Georgian's life. The Democrats, after various defeats, were demoralized and discouraged. Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican President, had become a convert to the cause of the people against selfish corporations and predatory wealth, and was making a heroic and successful fight along that line. About this time the Tennessee Democrats held a great national banquet at Chattanooga, at which Wm. J. Bryan was the principal guest. At this feast Mr. Graves, with surpassing eloquence and courage, urged in his speech that the Democrats should rise above selfish party success, vindicate their real love for the people, continue the President in the position in which he was doing such splendid service, and that Mr. Bryan himself should inaugurate another "moral era of good feeling," by putting in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for another term in office. The speech created a national furor, and evoked more universal comment than any political utterance of the decade. It fixed the orator's fame as a potent factor in national politics, and changed in a notable measure the entire sentiment of the Democratic party.

In October of 1907, Mr. Graves's splendid editorial talents

received a brilliant recognition in a call to be editor-in-chief of *The New York Daily American,* perhaps the most influential daily newspaper in the world, which position of larger usefulness he accepted after due deliberation.

Upon his leaving Georgia he was tendered on November 9, 1907, a remarkable farewell banquet in Atlanta, at which the tributes of love, admiration and affection showered upon him by hundreds of distinguished and representative men of Georgia and surrounding States, governors, senators, congressmen, judges, editors and ministers, made up a scene without a parallel in the personal history of the South. One of the great men present afterwards said, "It is worth a thousand years of noble living to have had one night of love and honor like that."

Among the Georgians whose gifts and graces have been linked with love and laurels and nation-wide laudations, there is no more shining figure than John Temple Graves.

CHAS. J. BAYNE.

Nathaniel Edwin Harris.

NATHANIEL EDWIN HARRIS is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Washington county, Tennessee, January 21, 1846. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Fannie T. Burke, February 12, 1875, and afterwards to Miss Hattie G. Jobe, July, 6, 1899. He has had seven children, five of whom are living. His father, Dr. Alexander Nelson Harris, was a minister and a physician. Dr. Harris was a man of great personal magnetism and a most forceful speaker. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army.

Mr. Harris's earliest known ancestor on his father's side, was Captain Thomas Harris, who came to America in 1611; on his paternal grandmother's side was Christopher Reagan, from whom was descended Hon. John H. Reagan, late of Texas. Mr. Harris's mother, who was Miss Edna Haynes, had great influence in moulding his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The Haynes family was distinguished in the history of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and also of Tennessee.

As a boy Mr. Harris was not physically strong, and his father kept him quite regularly at work upon the farm. After the war this service became a necessity for the family support, as his father shared in the general desolation that followed. This service was not an unmixed evil, as the boy had now become a most vigorous, robust man, and quite equal to any demands that may be made upon his physical strength.

Mr. Harris attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and received his academic training at Jonesboro and Boone's Creek, Tenn. He graduated at the University of Georgia in

1870. He was a close and diligent student and improved all the opportunities that came to him. His application and marked talent gave him distinction in the University, and high rank and honor at his graduation. He led all his classes from the beginning in the common schools to the close of his course at the University, taking the first honor at that institution.

Mr. Harris began the study of law at the University and completed the course at Sparta, under the Hon. Linton Stephens and Judge F. L. Little. For lack of funds he did not begin the practice of law until after he had accumulated some little means by teaching at Sparta. He taught the children of Judge Stephens while he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and has now attained to eminent distinction as a lawyer. He has a large and remunerative practice.

Mr. Harris, in connection with Walter B. Hill, late Chancellor of the University of Georgia, with whom he was in partnership for twenty-seven years, was City Attorney for Macon from 1874 to 1883; General Counsel for the Covington and Macon Railroad Company, and held a similar position with the Macon and Northern Railway. He was also General Counsel for the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway in 1890; General Counsel for the Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf Railroad from 1899 to 1904; Division Counsel for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad from 1891 to 1894; Assistant Division Counsel for the Southern Railway from 1894 to this date, and he has sustained the same relations with the Central of Georgia Railway for the same time. The general employment given Mr. Harris in important matters gives evidence of his great ability and masterly management.

He prepared and had issued by J. W. Burke and Company, in 1876, "Digest of Georgia Reports," vols. 41 to 51 inclusive; two supplements to the Code 1878-1881, and "Index-Digest to

Georgia Reports," vols. 41 to 61 inclusive, published by J. W. Burke and Company, 1882.

Mr. Harris was president of the Macon and Northern Railroad in 1892; receiver for the same 1893-'95; president of the Macon and Northern R. R. Co.; vice-president in charge June, 1895, to December, 1895. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly 1882-'83, 1884-'5, and to the Senate 1894-'95.

To Mr. Harris is due some of the most important legislation enacted within the past quarter of a century. During the session of 1882 he introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to gather information, statistics and other matter looking to the establishment of a school of Technology for the State. The committee was given power to visit the North and examine the great schools in operation in that section. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Harris was made chairman of the committee. The committee made a thorough inspection of the best schools of the country, and, at the opening of the session of 1883, they recommended that the State establish the school to be modeled upon the Worcester Institute. Accompanying the report, Mr. Harris introduced a bill looking to the establishment of such school. He earnestly urged the passage of this bill. It was lost, however, receiving only sixty-five votes.

During the interval before the next session of the Legislature Mr. Harris pressed the matter before the people, and in some counties it was made an issue in the election of candidates for the Legislature.

One of the principal agencies that called attention to the matter was the State Agricultural Society. Mr. Harris delivered an address before the Society at the meeting at Savannah, setting forth the advantages to come to the State through such an institution. The Society adopted a resolution strongly endorsing and recommending the passage of a bill making such pro-

vision. The press throughout the State, through the influence of Mr. Harris, took up the matter and urged it upon the attention of the people, so that at the summer session of the next Legislature the bill, which was again introduced by Mr. Harris, passed the House. Mr. Harris spoke earnestly in advocacy of the measure, as did many others—the strongest men in the House. The bill subsequently passed the Senate, under the leadership of Hon. John S. Davidson, and was approved by Governor McDaniel October 16, 1885.

During the following January Governor McDaniel appointed the first commission for the school, as follows: N. E. Harris, S. M. Inman, E. R. Hodgson, A. S. Porter and Columbus Heard. The board organized and elected Mr. Harris chairman, and Mr. S. M. Inman secretary and treasurer. The Act required competitive bids for the location of the school. It was finally decided to place it in Atlanta, and on the land donated by the city for the purpose. Mr. Harris has been chairman of the board and directly connected with the school from the time of his appointment to the present. The school is the pioneer in technical training of the South, and it is second to none that has been established since. It has been the model for most of the other Southern schools of a similar character. Many State institutions have duplicated its equipment after an examination of the same. The school has had a large measure of influence in changing our people from exclusive agriculture to manufacturing industries, and Mr. Harris has won the lasting gratitude of the people for the conception of and for his untiring efforts in pressing to passage so helpful a measure.

During the session of 1884, Mr. Harris was chairman of the finance committee, and aided the Governor in refunding the State debt, which became necessary at that period. Georgia's credit, during this time, was exceedingly problematical, and a

larger part of her bonded indebtedness falling due, it was feared by many that her bonds could not be sold on the market to pay the vast sums then becoming due.

The parties who bid upon the bonds made an unsuccessful effort to reverse the action of the New York authorities in refusing to allow trust funds to be invested in them. Failing in this, it became doubtful whether these parties could comply with their bid. Additional time was asked and Mr. Harris, as chairman of the finance committee, took the responsibility upon himself of having introduced and passed a resolution giving this additional time. The propriety of this course was seriously questioned then, but it was afterwards conceded, on all hands, that the action saved the State from great and, possibly, irreparable financial embarrassment. The bonds sold above par. As an indication of the high tension which the State authorities had reached, the following incident may be mentioned:

On the day when the time for complying with the bid had arrived the Supreme Court was in session, presided over by Chief Justice James Jackson. About 11 o'clock Mr. Harris entered the door of the court room, and as he did so, Judge Jackson's arm was lifted on high in order to stop the attorney who was then engaged in the argument of a case, and addressing Mr. Harris from the bench, he said:

"Did the bidders take the bonds and make good?"

To this Mr. Harris replied: "Yes, sir; they complied with their bid."

Then Judge Jackson's hand came down upon the desk in front of him accompanied by the words: "Thank God, Georgia is saved."

There was not a man in authority in the State that did not know she had passed one of the severest crises in her history.

Mr. Harris has frequently declined to become a candidate

for public position. He says the prohibition issue in the State cut short his political career. He is, by principle, a prohibitionist, but his immediate constituents, possibly from interest and local surroundings, were on the other side. He would not surrender all his convictions for office; and thus a safe and wise counselor, a strong, aggressive and public spirited citizen was lost to the counsels of the State and the nation. Mr. Harris embodies every element of a patriot and statesman. His position as chairman of the governing board of the School of Technology made him ex-officio trustee of the State University—an office he has held for more than twenty-two years.

Mr. Harris is a Knight Templar in Masonry. He is an active and consistent member of the Methodist church. He has been several times in the chief counsels of his denomination. He was made a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan Female College, in 1882, and he has continued in this relation to the present date, except for an interval of one year.

Mr. Harris entered the Confederate service, as a private in an infantry regiment of Tennessee troops. He was afterwards transferred to a Virginia regiment and assigned to duty on the staff. He remained with the Virginia army till the war closed.

He has served some years as Commander of Camp Macon, Confederate Veterans, and was selected by General Lee to deliver the address at Louisville, Ky., at the general reunion in 1905, which duty he performed. He spoke on the "Civil War, Its Causes and Results." At the general reunion in Nashville, the year before, he delivered a eulogy on General Gordon, and by unanimous vote, he was asked to deliver this same address before the General Assembly of the State. This he did during the session of 1905.

Mr. Harris's career is the more remarkable because of the hindrances in his early life. His character is best exemplified in the beautiful spirit with which he met and overcame obstacles.

After his father's death he took charge of his mother and her family, consisting of eleven children. They were exiled from East Tennessee because of his own and his father's connection with the Confederate cause.

Mr. Harris located the family on rented land in Georgia. He furnished to his mother each month during her entire life such amounts of money as were necessary for the support of the family. He sent the children to school, graduating them from college and preparing them for the active duties of life. This care and expenditure on his part is the more to be commended when it is known that he borrowed the money for his own education from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. This money he paid back, both principal and interest, and felt that was only a small portion of his indebtedness to his generous benefactor.

In 1893 Mr. Harris's mother died in his arms, with a mother's prayer for her son on her lips. A more beautiful and touching incident does not often occur in the sacred precincts of a Christian home.

The following tribute from one of his fellow-citizens in Macon will show the estimate in which he is held by those who know him best:

"As a lawyer, Hon. N. E. Harris has few equals, and no superiors, at the Georgia bar. An advocate possessed of the rarest endowments, his eloquence is often so irresistible that it sweeps his opponent's case from the boards like a whirlwind, while his extensive knowledge of the law insures the strongest foundations for his appeals in behalf of his client. Many times in the court-house his burning words have electrified his hearers, and judge, jury, and spectators listen with amazement, and often, under the spell of his pathos, with eyes bathed in tears. At such times, persons who hear him compare his efforts to those of the greatest of his profession.

"No finer compliment can be paid him than to state the fact that when it is known in his home city that he is going to make an address to a jury in the court-house, many law offices are closed and members of his profession gather in a body to listen to his words. He has seldom been known to lose a case when he is given the conclusion.

"As a church and educational worker, the deeds of Colonel Harris are written on the tablets of thousands of hearts, and the memory of these deeds will live to bless future generations. Here, in later years, his ambition has found an outlet. At the head of the great Technological School, trustee of his old Alma Mater, one of the leaders on the board of the Wesleyan College for girls, lecturer, Sunday School Superintendent, he has been brought into contact with the young men and women of Georgia, and is striving with all his great heart and soul to leave an impress for good on the character and destiny of the coming generations of his adopted State. This is the hope with which he labors in his later years."

When asked for a statement of principles, methods and habits that would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, he said: "I believe a hearty devotion to the truth for the truth's sake, a steadfast refusal to surrender principle for policy, and an aggressive advocacy of one's personal beliefs, with a due regard to the rights of others is the best course for every young man to pursue. Energy, honesty and firmness should form the basis of character for every young life."

W. J. NORTHEN.

Asa Griggs Candler.

ASA GRIGGS CANDLER was born in Villa Rica, December 30, 1851. His father was Samuel Charles Candler. His mother was Martha Beall Candler. He owes much to his home influence for the shaping of his young life and the later conditions that determined the character of his manhood and his business career, as well as his moral and religious living.

Samuel Charles Candler was the father of several sons, all of whom have steadily maintained the confidence and respect of their fellows, and attained distinction in their several pursuits and professions. He was a merchant and a farmer, having superior business ability, based upon his honesty of purpose and promptness of action. He had most positive convictions on all moral questions. All these things he steadily and successfully instilled into his sons. He taught them not only business methods, but honesty of dealing, and diligent and faithful labor. He allowed them no money for personal use except what they themselves had earned. He taught them to know that work on the farm and manual service in any honorable pursuit would not only command the respect of all worthy people, but would give vigor of mind and body that would serve in the usefulness of citizenship and the success of later life. In all these things his wife joined him most heartily. The results as reached in the family history, as life has developed, greatly emphasizes the force of moral and religious influences, as well as business training in home life. The rule of this family government was to keep the boys always busy at something useful.

Mr. Samuel Charles Candler did not live exclusively for his personal business and his home. He was a man of broad spirit and, while in no sense a politician, he felt great interest and took prominent part in the discussion of all public questions and such political matters as concerned the interests of the commonwealth and the future of our national life.

He represented, at different times, Cherokee and Carroll counties in the State Legislature. He was first elected in 1835, to represent Cherokee county. For several terms afterwards, he represented Carroll county, in which county he spent most of his life. He was also, for two terms, elected State Senator from his district. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and he was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. He served as a soldier in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida, in 1836. Mr. Candler's ancestors came from England and Ireland and settled in Georgia.

Asa Griggs Candler, the subject of this sketch, attended his first school at six years of age, January, 1857. He continued at school until 1861, the beginning of the Civil war. As there were no schools in the community during the war, his education was stopped until 1867, except such help as came to him from home reading and home study. This was greatly interrupted by the constant marauding by the soldiers of one army or the other, as much time was taken in hiding stock and provisions from pillaging and pitiless foragers.

In 1867 he attended school at Huntsville, Ala., for one year. The succeeding year, 1868, he spent as a regular field laborer on the farm. He then spent one more year at school. July 1, 1870, he apprenticed himself to a druggist until January, 1873. He was "the boy of all work" during the day. He studied medical books at night. He slept on a cot in the back room of the

drug store in which he was employed in Cartersville. Seven days after the expiration of his service as an apprentice, January 7, 1873, he left Cartersville to go, he knew not where, in search of better opportunities to learn more thoroughly to become a druggist. He stopped in Atlanta and began to look for work. All day and until nine o'clock at night, he walked the streets, entering each drug store as he came to it, asking for a chance to make a start. At that hour of the night he found an opening, but no salary was promised until he could prove himself worthy of compensation. He went to work the moment the agreement was entered upon and worked until midnight, at which time the proprietor of the store, Mr. George Howard, directed the business closed for the night.

Mr. Candler remained with Mr. Howard until November, 1873, not quite one year, when the death of his father made it necessary for him to return to the farm to aid his mother in caring for the four brothers that had not yet become self-supporting. He and his next younger brother took charge of the farm, putting it in good condition to be sold.

In January, 1875, he returned to his position in the store of Mr. Howard. The place had been kept open for him as chief clerk. In this relation he remained until 1877, when he entered the drug business on his own account, forming a partnership with M. B. Hallman, under the firm name of Hallman and Candler. This partnership continued until 1882, when he bought out Mr. Hallman's interest and continued the business under the name of Asa G. Candler and Company. Mr. Candler owned the entire interest.

April, 1882, he sold a half interest in his business to his former employer, Mr. George J. Howard, and it was continued under the firm name of Howard and Candler, until January, 1886, when he bought Mr. Howard's interest and again conduct-

ed the business under the name of Asa G. Candler and Company, until 1890, when he closed out the stock of drugs, amounting in value to nearly $50,000. He changed his business for the purpose of manufacturing the then scarcely known soda fountain beverage, Coca-Cola. In this business he continued alone until February, 1892, when the Coca-Cola Company was incorporated. Mr. Candler became president of the company, and he has continued so until this day.

Mr. Candler's first investment, outside of his immediate business, was made in Atlanta real estate in 1878. He bought property for $3,000 that paid him handsome profit. From that time he has been constantly able to make investments on the outside that have paid him handsomely.

Mr. Candler is known to be one of the most successful business men of his day. He is the very embodiment of system in his planning and management. Everything he does is the expression of method. He is broad in his conceptions, and whilst he is a master of detail, he is equal to the solution of the most comprehensive propositions. He understands thoroughly how to get his business before the public and how to secure patronage. He spends, each year, for the advertisement of Coca-Cola, an amount of money that most people would be quite willing to retire upon. His whole being is business. It must be distinctly understood that Mr. Candler does not conduct his business in the narrow spirit of objectionable commercialism. He does not make money just to hoard money with any narrow spirit, as his generosity is as broad as the demands that come to him, and his gifts and his benevolences are as free as his energies are active to accumulate.

He is an active and devout member of the Methodist church, having joined the church in 1869, at about eighteen years of age. In 1874 he was made a Steward in his church and he has held

that office until now. In May, 1890, he was elected treasurer of the Georgia Sunday School Association. The following year he was elected secretary of the Association, and in 1905 he was made president.

From 1895 to 1900 he represented Georgia on the Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association. Since 1900 he has been chairman of the Finance Committee of Emory College. Since 1903 he has been treasurer of the Board of Missions of the North Georgia Methodist Conference. All these positions show the confidence of the people in Mr. Candler's business ability and their appreciation of his devotion to religious enterprises. He gives to the duties of the positions he holds the same care and consideration that he does to his personal investments. Outside of his personal benevolence, these objects receive the benefit of his splendid business ability and, thus, his church and the educational institutions he represents have their business interests greatly enlarged because of his helpful efforts.

Mr. Candler is a very pronounced Democrat, but he has never sought or held any public position, except as Lieutenant of Cavalry in the State Militia.

January 15, 1878, he married Miss Lucy E. Howard, the daughter of Mr. George J. Howard, the man who first gave him business employment. To this marriage there have been born five children, all of whom are living.

To the young, Mr. Candler commends: "Begin early to look for an ideal Christian character who has lived and is dead. Study closely the elements of that life. Be punctual, sober, industrious and studious. Let no present comfort or convenience deter or deflect you from virtue."

W. J. Northen.

Yours truly

John H. Traylor

John Humphrey Traylor.

JOHN HUMPHREY TRAYLOR was born at Traylorsville, Va., December 2, 1824. He received his primary education from a governess, Miss Charlotte Grimes, and, later, from Morris and Schoolfield's select school for boys, completing his course at Emory and Henry College.

His father was Rev. John C. Traylor, a famous Methodist minister of Virginia. He was a close student of men and books, as evidenced by his diary and written discourses still preserved by the family. He was a minister of strong native intellect, sustained by unflagging concern and greatly awakened interest in the high calling to which he unselfishly and successfully devoted his life.

The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Traylor, an Englishman, who married Judith Archer, December 5, 1695, and lived for 58 years in Henrico county, Va., on his crown grant of several thousand acres. This tract was successively inherited by Humphrey, son of William, and Humphrey, son of Humphrey. These three generations were Episcopalians, men of high character and extensive estate. A corner of their crown grant is largely the site of the City of Petersburg.

John H. Traylor moved from Virginia to Georgia when a young man and settled first in Harris county, but soon afterwards moved to Troup county, where he continuously resided until his death.

On December 17, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary E. Bailey, daughter of Charles Cabaniss and Martha Hariston

Rowland Bailey. Mrs. Traylor was born in Virginia, and sprang from the well-known Hariston family which settled in Henry county, Virginia, in the early history of the State. Among her other distinguished relatives was the late Gen. Jubal A. Early. She was a woman of striking personality, strong character, and exerted a wide influence for good over all who came in touch with her—a helpmate in every way for her honored husband.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Traylor. Col. George M. Traylor, of Atlanta; Jerry R., of Opelika; Hon. Robert B., of Chipley; Thomas H., of Troup county; Mrs. T. H. Northen, of Atlanta, and Miss Elizabeth and Marshall Traylor, survive their father. John C. and Chas. H. have passed away.

Mr. Traylor joined the Methodist church when quite a boy and became a devout Christian gentleman. He was always prominent and helpful in the councils of all good people, upon matters both religious and secular. His strong native intellect, guided by unusual common sense and fully developed through his quick insight and most excellent mental training, made him a leader among men. A ripe scholar, with lofty ideals and a brave spirit, purely unselfish and broad in his views of public policies, he was always in sympathy with and in active and open service for what he believed best for the public welfare, regardless of personal sacrifice. Nothing in public life was more abhorrent to him than the advocacy and the policies of the self-seeking. He was upright in character, strong in his friendships, and marked and distinct as a most lovable personality. He was greatly esteemed as an honest man, of strong convictions and the courage always to announce and the ability to maintain them.

All his life, Colonel Traylor took an active interest in public affairs. Cultured and courteous, he commanded the greatest respect of his compeers. Clear and outspoken in his public deliverances, he received most kindly consideration from men of opposing political views. His counsel was sought in times of stress, as his judgment was wise and his sympathy for the needy or the unfortunate never failing.

These elements of character and sympathies of life led Colonel Traylor to attach himself to many worthy and charitable enterprises. He was a member of the Masonic order and the following extract taken from resolutions adopted by his lodge, after his death, indicates the measure of the character of the man and the warm esteem in which he was held.

"While we feel keenly the great loss our sacred order has sustained in the death of this golden hearted gentleman, we have only to look back upon his long and useful life, to feel fully recompensed for our sorrows—a life full of crowning victories, not only for his fellow-men, but for his country, his church and for his God, whom he always loved to worship, victorious even when the sting of death had stilled his great heart. His death filled with sorrow all the hearts of all the people whose good fortune it was to know and love him."

Prior to the War Between the States Colonel Traylor was a Whig, but joined the Democrats when the Whig party was dissolved. He never sought office for the sake of office, and never allowed his name used for political place, except when he believed he could be of service for the common good.

In 1885 he was elected State Senator and represented, with distinction, the thirty-seventh district. During this term of service he advocated all measures he believed would advance the permanent interests of the commonwealth. He was especially prominent in his support of the measures for strengthening the

authority of the Georgia Railroad Commission and the bill enacting local option as applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He gave conspicuous and earnest attention as well as intelligent and constant advocacy to every measure favoring what he believed to be the best interests of the people.

He was a pioneer in the reform element of the Democratic party and took advanced positions and advocated new policies that were finally embodied in the platform of the People's party. He strongly allied himself with the advocates of this party, and soon became one of the party's most trusted and conservative leaders.

In 1898 he was nominated by the People's party for Governor of Georgia and made a general canvass of the State. In a joint discussion in Chattahoochee county, United States Senator A. S. Clay said "Colonel Traylor would make a splendid Governor if he were only still a Democrat." He lived to see many of the measures proposed and advocated by the People's party adopted by the Democratic party.

Colonel Traylor was one of Georgia's sturdiest and most independent farmers. He lived all his later life upon his farm, in a most elegant country home. Always a most hospitable and courteous gentleman, his home was open at all times to his friends, who frequently sought his counsel or came to enjoy his hospitality and his hearty fellowship. He died at the advanced age of 82 years, February 9, 1907. He was buried in the family cemetery on his plantation.

The following article is from the pen of John Temple Graves, editor of *The Atlanta Georgian,* and was written during Colonel Traylor's last illness:

"*The Georgian* regrets to learn that the Hon. John H. Traylor of the county of Troup, who is one of the oldest and most cherished of its friends, and one of the strongest and noblest Georgians, is lying quite ill at his home near LaGrange. We

sincerely trust that his recovery may be speedy and that his years may be long in the land which he has honored and bettered by his living.

"John H. Traylor is one of Nature's noblemen. He was born at Traylorsville, Va., and educated at Emory and Henry College in that State. He is a ripe scholar, a man of superior natural gifts, and belongs to the old school of Virginia gentlemen. Since his life in Georgia he has always been a prominent factor in public affairs. As State Senator he was notable in his advocacy of the Georgia Railroad Commission and has been all the years of his life a conspicuous force in every moral question, and on the honest side of every political question.

"A pioneer among the reform element of the Democratic party, he went to the People's party and was nominated at one time by the Populists for Governor.

"Lofty in his ideals, pure in character and strong in personality, he is a leader whose counsels will always be missed as from a big-hearted, honest, brave and generous gentleman in all things.

"May the angels of healing touch him with a speedy restoration to usefulness and health."

W. J. Northen.

Elisha Peck Smith Denmark.

ELISHA PECK SMITH DENMARK was born in Brooks county, December 4, 1854. He attended the common schools of his community in his early boyhood, and at eighteen years of age entered the Mount Zion High School taught by W. J. Northen, in Hancock county. He entered Mercer University soon after leaving Mr. Northen's school, but had to leave there on account of an epidemic of meningitis. He then went to the State University and completed the Junior course in 1874.

He married Miss Mary E. Lane, January 6, 1881. They have had five children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Denmark's father, Thomas I. Denmark, of Irish descent. was a man of great energy, unusual benevolence and a devout Christian. He never sought political prominence or public place, but made himself eminently useful in his immediate community. His wife, Amanda (Groover) Denmark, was a woman of strong character and religious force. These two together made a home life that gave to the State a family of boys from sturdy stock, having every element of the highest and best citizenship known to our people.

The subject of this biography, the sixth son of the family being reared in the country on a farm, was a robust and hearty boy. He loved fields and trees and birds and flowers, and these things strengthened his fondness for the beautiful and the good, and elevated his thoughts to the spiritual and the true.

Mr. Denmark chose the law as his profession. He entered the law office of Hon. Henry G. Turner as a student, in 1876,

and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Quitman in 1878. In 1893 he moved from Quitman to Valdosta, his present place of residence.

Before leaving Quitman Mr. Denmark's business ability, as well as his professional skill, had so impressed the people of his community that he was made president of the Bank of Quitman, which position he held until his removal from the community. Before leaving Quitman he had been made a director of the Merchants Bank of Valdosta, which position he still holds. He is now general counsel for this bank. He is secretary and treasurer and general counsel of the Strickland Cotton Mills. He was local counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway from 1883, but in 1896 his firm, Denmark & Griffin, was made division counsel for the same system, which they resigned recently because it interfered with their general practice. He is a director in the First National Bank of Valdosta, and attorney for Lowndes county.

Mr. Denmark inherited great energy, strong will-force and untiring application from his father. He is a most diligent worker in all his places of service. His great physical vigor has availed him well in the varied lines of his work. Whilst fond of recreation and the lighter entertainments of life, he scarcely relaxes to seek diversion. He is a diligent student and hard worker, first, because he has much to do, and second, because he loves his work. Such a man always commands the respect and patronage of his community.

Fond as he is of his profession, the law, it is not surprising that he should have some desire to help shape a system of government and law which would be wisest and best for his people. With this end in view he has served both his city and his State as a law-maker. When a resident of Quitman he was a member of the aldermanic board for three terms. In

1880 he was elected to represent the seventh district in the State Senate. He has been city alderman for Valdosta for three separate administrations.

Mr. Denmark has been quite as earnest and active in the educational interests of his community as in his professional and business career. He has been president of the City Board of Education since 1893. He is also president of the Board of Education for his county. He has been a member of this board since 1893. Mr. Denmark does not confine his interest in education to his immediate community, nor to the common schools. At the solicitation of his friends he accepted a place on the board of trustees of Brenau College for women at Gainesville.

Mr. Denmark is a prominent member of the Baptist church. He was made vice-president of the Georgia Baptist Convention at its session in Valdosta in 1901.

Mr. Denmark feels that the success he has attained in life is quite as much as he has deserved when measured by his environments.

In early life he determined upon the law as a life profession. He has not allowed himself to be diverted from the practice by any tempting invitation for a change. He has formed many business connections and held many official relations, but they have all been in harmony with his main line of effort, and he has subjected each and all of them to the control of his chief life work. What he has lived was his ideal at the beginning. He finds nothing better at this time of life to commend to the young who have ambitions for the future than what he has attempted for himself, namely: "Select at the commencement of life a business or profession, and direct all energies of mind, body and heart to attain success without making changes, unless it was clearly apparent that a mistake was made in the selection at the beginning."

W. J. Northen.

Yours Truly
Ed Shesh

Edwin Posey West.

EDWIN POSEY WEST, physician, merchant and banker, of Clarkesville, Habersham county, was born in Nacoochee Valley, on October 29, 1837. He attended the common and high schools of Habersham county until he was nineteen years of age, always spending his vacations at home on his father's farm, where he engaged in all sorts of farm work. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he joined the Confederate army and rendered active service till the close of the war. He was made one of the assistants under Surgeon Howard of Colonel Chastain's regiment of Georgia State troops, and before the close of the struggle had won the rank of Major.

Returning from the war, Dr. West was, on October 19, 1865, married to Miss Mary Eleanor Edwards, daughter of Enoch Edwards. Eight daughters have been born to them, all of whom are living. Their names are, Alice, Mrs. Judge J. B. Jones; Ida, Mrs. W. R. Asbury; Clifford; Nora Bell, Mrs. Dr. Webb, of South Carolina; May Asden, Mrs. H. L. Davidson; Ethel Pauline, Mrs. J. O. Bailey; Maude L. Eldecia; Frankie Kathleen.

In 1870 he became a student at the Medical College of Atlanta, and was graduated in 1873. He then returned to Habersham county, which, according to official records, has about the lowest death rate of any county in the United States, and took up the practice of his profession, which he followed for twenty-five years. In the meantime Mrs. West superintended his growing mercantile business which was profitable. Hav-

ing made a fortune among as sturdy and healthy a body of citizens as can be found in the whole country, he retired from the practice of medicine and invested his money in the enlargement of his mercantile business and in the Habersham Bank, of which, at its organization, he was made president. This position he still holds.

The name West is distinguished in the annals of both America and England. About the year 1750, when John West was Speaker of the House of Commons in England, three of his brothers emigrated from that country to America. One of these, James West, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He settled in the Colony of Virginia, where in 1878 his son, James, was born. The latter became a prominent Baptist preacher, and in company with Rev. Humphrey Posey, for whom Dr. West is named, used to travel on horseback in the States of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. In 1811 Benjamin West, the father of Dr. West, was born. One year later Rev. James West permanently located in the State of Georgia, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety years. His son, Benjamin, died at the age of sixty-five. The subject of this sketch has already passed three score and ten, but is active and energetic for a man of his years. On his mother's side, Dr. West is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was Miss Thursey Trotter, daughter of Robert Trotter. Dr. West's father was a farmer, whose marked characteristics were kindness and affection toward his family.

Dr. West is a leader of the Baptist denomination in his community, a Master Mason and an active member of the Democratic party. He has delivered a number of addresses before the county and State medical societies, and has been an occasional contributor to the newspapers. At a banquet given to the Mississippi Valley Association on October 9, 1900, at Ashe-

ville, N. C., he was called on, as one of the delegates from Georgia, to make a "Cracker" speech, which was reported as follows:

"I am proud to say that I am a Georgian and a thoroughbred Cracker. However, I feel somewhat embarrassed to find myself speaking to gentlemen, as I do not associate with them at my home. I am the father of eight girls, and am the only young man at the house. Possibly some of you gentlemen may be able to imagine what it is to be tied by the apron strings of eight girls, and live under a petticoat government and have to go to mill and make fires all your life.

"Gentlemen, I live in Habersham county, which is the healthiest county in these United States. Its low death rate is attested by the fact that the United States health reports put it as one of the very few white counties on the map. In Habersham we never get sick or die—had to kill a man to start a graveyard. In that county, gentlemen, I practiced medicine twenty years, made a fortune and retired. I'll tell you how I did it. Doctored them before they got sick, and kept them well."

Dr. West is a diligent student of the Bible, and says that in his life-work it has been of far more assistance to him than any other book. He recommends as essential requisites to the attainment of success, trust, honesty and perseverance.

D. A. Tedder.

William Warren Landrum.

WILLIAM WARREN LANDRUM, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., stands in the very forefront of the Southern Baptist Ministry. He was born in Macon, Bibb county, Ga., January 18, 1853, On both sides he comes of distinguished parentage. His father, Dr. Sylvanus Landrum, occupied pastorates in Macon, Savannah, New Orleans and Memphis. His mother was a daughter of General Eli Warren, of Perry, and no less fearlessly than her husband, shared in the danger and suffering which devastated the city of Memphis during a terrible epidemic of yellow fever. She ministered day and night to the plague-stricken inhabitants, and lost two sons in that time of sorrow and disaster.

On both sides of the family, the ancestors of Dr. Landrum came from Virginia, and in the Old Dominion State they were distinguished for piety and wisdom in the moral and religious life of the communities they served as well as for patriotism and bravery on the field of battle.

It is often recorded that the leading men in our country's history passed their early years on the farm, but the subject of our sketch forms a notable exception to this rule. The whole of his boyhood was spent in city life. The curious fact that the words of our language, which pertain to politeness and culture are derived from urban life has often been noted by etymologists, and these qualities have always marked the young Georgian, who was reared in Savannah, Macon and other cities of the South. In his home and surroundings there were culture and refinement, and the youth early developed a fondness for books and intellectual pursuits. There was a healthy desire for fishing and a love of out-of-door sports, however, which has

never left him, and it was a subject of much humorous comment at a recent State Convention, when, in spite of his years and dignity, he left his brethren one evening at the sound of the hunter's horn, to engage in the pastime of a fox hunt.

His fondness for nature and keen enjoyment of social companionship has, however, always been subordinate to his love for study. His preparatory school work was done at Chatham Academy. He entered Mercer University, but did not graduate from this latter institution. There is a story sometimes whispered among Dr. Landrum's intimates, as to the reason for this, which may or may not be true. It was during the dark days of the Reconstruction Period, and it is said that this young man, destined for the ministry though he was, could not resist the fascinations of the Ku Klux Klan, and joined this mysterious organization, formed to hold the negroes in check just after the war. His father, becoming apprised of the situation and fearing the possibility of Federal interference with the young man's studies, decided that a change of scene would be desirable.

Leaving Mercer, he matriculated at the famous Brown University of Providence, R. I., where he graduated in 1872. Desiring to make as complete and thorough preparation for the ministry as possible, he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, graduating in nine of its thirteen schools, in the year 1874. In recognition of his scholarship, his Alma Mater, Washington and Lee, and the University of Georgia, conferred upon him the degrees of D.D., and LL.D.

He began his life-work as pastor of the First Baptist Church at Shreveport, La. Since then he has held pastorates in Augusta, Ga.; Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. Thus in thirty-five years he has been pastor of only four churches, and these among the strongest in the South.

He is president of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, president of the board of trustees of

Shorter College, president of the Education Board of Georgia Baptists, and a trustee of Mercer University. He was elected president of this latter institution, but his church refused to let him lay down his work, to the great joy of his fellow-citizens in the Capital city.

There is in Atlanta a unique club called "The Ten," subdivided into "Saints" and "Sinners." During the twelve years of its existence it has included some of the leading men of the State, both laymen and ministers, in its organization. For some years Dr. Landrum has been Czar of this body and is the life and soul of the members in their monthly meetings.

Despite his ministerial dignity, military service has always possessed an attractive glamour for him, and he has been both Captain and Chaplain of a regiment of cavalry. He is a Mason, member of the Shrine, and has been Grand Prelate of the Knights Templar of Georgia. In addition, he is a Son of the Revolution. He is one of the authors of "History, Prophecy and Gospel," published by Silver, Burdett and Company, Boston, Mass., and is constantly called upon for literary work in the religious and educational press. His taste in literature is chiefly for philosophy, biography, and history, and the turning point in his life came from a study of the biography of Adoniram Judson. Prior to reading this book his purpose was to be a lawyer, but the life of this great missionary carried the conviction to his mind that he must preach the gospel. In this glorious field, he has won deserved fame, and it is but simple truth to say that in the hearts and minds of thousands, he holds the largest place in the ministry of the State. In his work as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, he has been remarkably successful. Nor is it admiration alone, which he inspires; his genial qualities and kindly heart have attracted a love which is not bounded by denominational or State lines, and which widens and intensifies his influence with the passing of the years.

M. L. Brittain.

Yours Truly
J. W. Oglesby

James Wood Oglesby.

OFTEN in the contemplation of what a man has accomplished there arises a wonder that his annals could encompass so much, just as, in the consideration of the multiplied interests demanding and receiving his attention it seems marvelous that the hours can be so elongated as to permit of the answer to every call of duty, in the manner that is attested by the growth and success of the interests involved.

One of the busiest, most active, energetic, progressive business men in Georgia, a man of sound judgment, whose advice is sought and accepted not only by his neighbors, but by others who contemplate investment in his section, is James Wood Oglesby, of Quitman. Mr. Oglesby is a lumberman, manufacturer, inventor, farmer, financier and railroader, a promoter of every deserving interest, whose home city has doubled in population since the completion of a railroad which he built ten years ago, while on every hand are industries, mills and factories, in which he is the largest stockholder and the promoter, that give profitable employment to a happy and prosperous people.

Mr. Oglesby was born in Marietta on May 11, 1857. He is a son of Thomas I. Oglesby, one of Georgia's pioneer cotton gin manufacturers, and traces his ancestry back to Scotland. They were early settlers in America, one branch of the family locating in Kentucky, and the other in Georgia. From the Kentucky branch the late Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was descended. Other facts in the family history are given in the sketch of Zenas Wise Oglesby, a brother of the subject of this sketch, which appears in this volume.

Mr. Oglesby began the battle of life at an unusually early age, his father having died when he was less than twelve years old. It was necessary for him to earn his own living and assist in the support of others, and in a right manly manner did he face the issue. His only educational advantages were those derived from the common schools, but he learned in the school of life and entered into a man's place in the world's affairs at an early age, but competent and thoroughly equipped for life's duties. More than one generation of this branch of the Oglesby family has engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins. Mr. Oglesby was associated with his brother in this industry for several years, and not only made improvements from time to time, but invented and patented two pieces of cotton machinery. Mr. Oglesby was married on May 14, 1878, to Miss Bessie Cobb, daughter of Thomas and Martha Cobb, and they have four sons whose names are, James, Pope, Wilbur and Hugh.

Mr. Oglesby is a Democrat in politics, and leans toward the Methodists in religion, though not a member of the church. The only secret order which claims his membership is that popular organization of the lumbermen known as the Concatenated Order of the Hoo-Hoo, of which the black cat is the emblem, and in which the number nine plays an important part.

Mr. Oglesby conceived and constructed the South Georgia Railway, which was completed from Heartpine to Quitman, a distance of twenty-eight miles, in 1896, and two years later extended twenty-three miles to Greenville, Fla. He is president and largest stockholder in this line, the building of which infused new life into the town of Quitman, and largely, as a result of Mr. Oglesby having invested capital and energy in this enterprise, the town has almost doubled its population in the last nine years. The West Coast Railway, opening up anoth-

er rich section, was also built by Mr. Oglesby, he being president and the largest stockholder in the corporation. This line was leased to and is operated by the South Georgia Railway Company, making the latter's mileage seventy-eight miles. The fact that this company has never had a complaint filed against it before the Georgia Railroad Commission is evidence of Mr. Oglesby's good management and fair dealings with the patrons of the line.

About two years ago Mr. Oglesby and a few associates organized the First National Bank of Quitman, with $100,000 capital stock. Mr. Oglesby was chosen president, and another evidence of his superior business qualifications is given in the fact of the bank already showing profits of above $14,000. At an early date in its career the bank was made a State depository and also designated as a government depository by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that, too, when older institutions had for some time had their applications for this honor on file.

Mr. Oglesby is president of the Oglesby Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which operates one of the largest and most successful saw and planing mills in that section with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. The company utilizes about twelve miles of tram road. There is also connected with the mill an ice manufacturing plant which not only supplies the local demand for domestic use, but ships large quantities to the near-by towns.

Mr. Oglesby is also president of and a large stockholder in the Inter-State Lumber Company, which has at Perry, Fla., a saw mill with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber. The company owns thousands of acres of adjacent valuable timber lands.

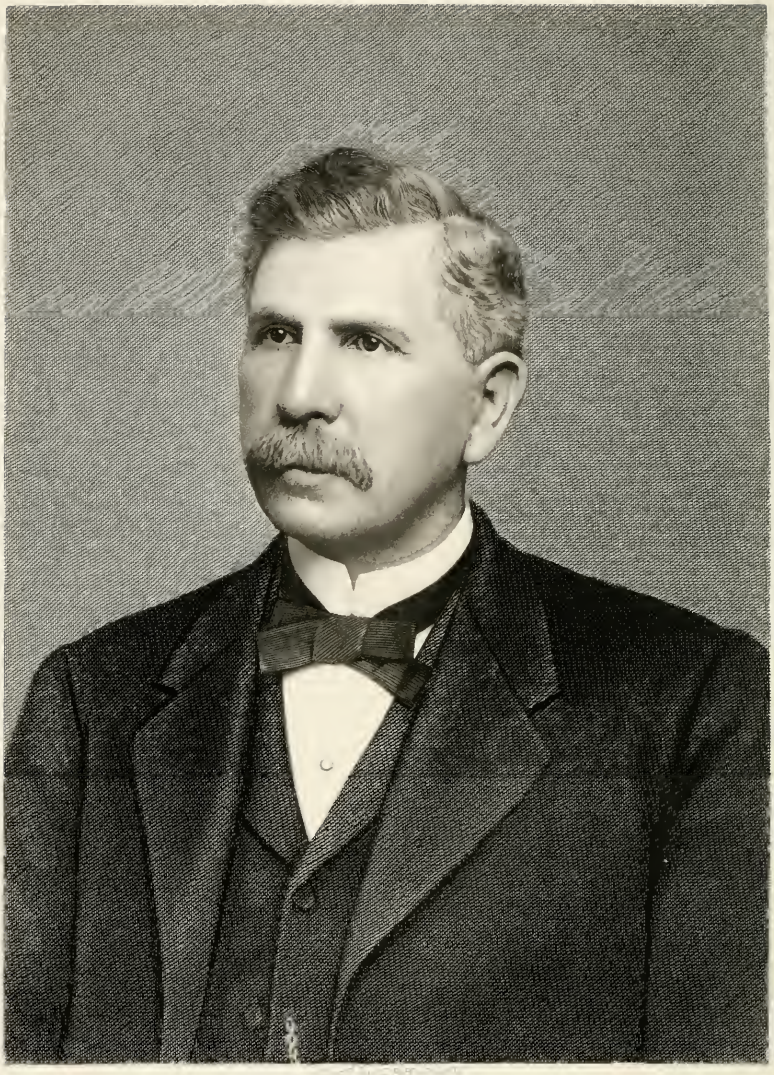
Mr. Oglesby is director and a stockholder in the Atlantic and Gulf Cotton Mills, of Quitman. These mills operate 10,000

spindles. He is director and a large stockholder in the Perry Naval Stores Company, which operates one of the largest turpentine plants in Florida. He is the largest stockholder in the West Coast Lumber Company, which owns large bodies of timber land in both Georgia and Florida. Mr. Oglesby is also a director in the West-Flynn-Harris Company, naval stores factors of Jacksonville. He is individually the holder of extensive farm lands in his own section as well as having quite an interest in real estate in the city of Quitman.

Many of the older citizens of Georgia, as well as adjacent States, doubtless have pleasant memories of visits to White Sulphur Springs in Hall county, and about six miles from Gainesville, Ga. This property had been improved some years ago by Athens capitalists, but the hotel remained closed and the property was badly neglected when it was purchased, three years ago, by Mr. Oglesby. He has since spent a small fortune improving the buildings and grounds, and to-day it is one of the most beautiful, healthful and comfortable resorts to be found anywhere in the South.

Mr. Oglesby's home at Quitman is almost palatial, and architecturally and in its furnishings would hold its own among the residences of any of the large cities.

G. T. Halley.



Yours Truly
J. R. Oglesby

Zenas Wise Oglesby, Sr.

THE name of Oglesby is inseparably connected with the growth and development, the manufacturing, the industrial enterprise and prosperity, in fact with all the new conditions that make South Georgia active, populous and prosperous.

Zenas W. Oglesby, Sr., is the elder of two brothers who have worked hand in glove in developing their section. They have builded railroads, to the increase of both wealth and population; they have manufactured cotton gins, and promoted various enterprises especially in lumber and cotton manufacturing, backed financial institutions of vast benefit to the whole community, and been to their people in every way of vast, and, in fact, inestimable benefit. They are native Georgians, originally of Scotch and English ancestry.

Zenas Wise Oglesby, Sr., was born in Marietta, September 8, 1850, his father being Thomas I. Oglesby, and his mother Elizabeth Johnson Wood. His earliest known ancestors in America were Thomas Oglesby, one of two brothers who came from Anandale, Scotland, and settled in Campbell county, Va.; and on his mother's side Thomas Wood, who also settled in Virginia, and was of English stock. The first Oglesby of this line who came to Georgia was Thomas Oglesby, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was granted lands in Elbert county for services in the Revolutionary War, and settled and made his home at what is now known as Oglesby, Ga. Here Thomas Oglesby spent the most of his life rearing a family of ten children, viz: William, Leroy, Doury, Garrett,

George, Thomas, Robert, Lindsay, James and Lusinda, nine boys and one girl.

Garrett Oglesby, grandfather of Zenas, moved to Wilkes county. He was married to Ruth Bradley. He was among the first manufacturers of cotton gins in the United States, and this industry has been carried on in the family ever since he first engaged in it. Garrett Oglesby reared a family of fourteen children, eleven boys and three girls, as follows: Urban, Joseph, George, Garrett, David, Thomas, Shaler, Minor, Zenas, Junius, William, Martha, Lucy and Mary.

Thomas I. Oglesby, father of Zenas W., was married to Elizabeth Johnson Wood, who was born in Virginia. They removed to Cobb county, and Mr. Oglesby engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins, making a number of important improvements in the machinery from time to time as had his father before him, and as also have the younger members of the family. The children of Thomas I. Oglesby were Garrett, Joseph, William, John, Zenas and James. The subject of this sketch, Zenas W., was a hardy youth, with the marked moral and spiritual nature of his mother strongly developed. His only education was received in the common schools of Georgia, and on account of the death of his father he had to go to work for his living years before most boys left the school-room. But sound in body and mind, and full of the energy and enterprise that developed and made possible the accomplishments of later years, he prospered and grew to manhood. On January 14, 1874, he was married to Lilla Moselle Leake, and their union has been blessed with six children, four girls and two boys, viz: Mabel Clare, Kate, Moselle, Zenas Wise, Jr., Harold and Lewood, making one of the brightest and happiest homes in Quitman, where they now live.

From 1879 to 1891 Mr. Oglesby was associated with his

brother, James, in the manufacturer of cotton gins, on which they obtained many patents and made many improvements. Since 1891, they have been largely interested in the manufacture of lumber, and are closely associated in a number of enterprises, of which they are the chief promoters, and in all of which they own equal shares. They built, equipped and now own, a majority of the stock of the South Georgia and West Coast Railroad, of which Zenas W. Oglesby is superintendent and a member of the board of directors. He is president and a member of the board of directors of the West Coast Lumber Company, and a member of the board of directors of the following enterprises: The Oglesby Lumber and Manufacturing Company, the Inter-State Lumber Company, the Perry Naval Stores Company, the First National Bank of Quitman, Ga., and the South Georgia Grocery Company.

The difficulties which Mr. Oglesby met with and overcame in his youth, and in acquiring an education proved a valuable school and prepared him for the success which he largely attributes to the influence and incentive of home. He is a Democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a lover of out-door life, being especially fond of bird hunting. He is strong, safe, brainy business man who believes that success may be attained through "sobriety, honesty, diligence, perseverance, a close application to whatever business you follow, and a Christian heart."

G. T. Halley.

Dr. Cola H. Peete.

DR. COLA H. PEETE is a son of Dr. John Speed, and Anna Eliza Whitley Peete. He was born March 22, 1863, in Tipton county, Tenn. He had the misfortune to lose both parents when quite a boy, his mother dying when he was but thirteen, and his father when he was only fifteen years of age. His paternal ancestors came to America from Wales in 1716.

For many years before his death, his father enjoyed an extensive general practice of medicine at Mason, Tennessee. During the fateful epidemic of yellow fever, which so sorely scourged the Mississippi Valley, in the fall of 1878, after many weeks of hard self-sacrificing service to yellow fever patients, he finally fell a victim to this dread disease and he himself died. During the lifetime of his father Dr. Peete was trained by private teachers at his father's residence, but after the death of his father and his removal to Humboldt, he finished his education at the I. O. O. F. College of Humboldt. At this latter place his education was superintended by his brother. Very soon after the death of his parents, young Cola removed from Tipton to Humboldt, where he remained for several years, engaged in clerking and bookkeeping in a general mercantile establishment. Here during all his spare moments, he engaged in studying medicine under an older brother, who was also a general practitioner at this place. The example of his brother, together with that of his father, had awakened in his bosom an unquenchable thirst after knowledge and skill in a profession which seems to have descended to him by heredity.

Yours Truly
C. H. Peete

Dr. Peete has indeed proven himself to be a most zealous and enthusiastic disciple of Hypocrates. Since his graduation at Vanderbilt University, he has taken several post-graduate courses at some of the leading institutions of the country. He commenced the practice of medicine in the special line of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Giving much attention to individual research, he has become a representative physician and specialist of the period.

Locating in Macon, Ga., in 1892, he continued his professional work, very soon building a large and lucrative practice. To-day he commands a large following of patients from all points in Middle and South Georgia, even extending into Florida and South Alabama. He is considered an eminent authority in his department throughout all this territory.

For the last fifteen years Dr. Peete has been an active and valuable member of the Medical Association of Georgia. The proceedings of this institution show within that time much valuable work done by him in his department. He is also a member of the Southern Medical Association, of the Medical Society of Bibb county, of the Ocmulgee Medical Association, of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; of the State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. He served very acceptably for two terms as vice-president of the Tri-State Association. In the Macon Medical Society he has served respectively as secretary and treasurer, vice-president and president. He is also a member of the Georgia Anti-Tuberculosis League. At this time he is vice-president of this league, and a member of the Georgia Sociological Society. He is serving the State Academy for the Blind in the capacity of oculist and aurist, and for the Georgia Orphans' Home located at Macon.

Throughout his whole career he has been a life-long Demo-

crat, but no partisan, giving his individual attention to his professional duties. He aspires to no office or position apart from medicine.

The marriage ceremony of Dr. Cola H. Peete and Miss Anna Dungan, daughter of Dr. David Hamilton Dungan, of Little Rock, Ark., was duly solemnized in 1887. Miss Dungan's mother was Miss Alice Thompson, renowned for her heroism in the battle of Thompson Station, fought March 3, 1863.

Dr. Peete and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He himself was reared in the Episcopal Church until he married Miss Dungan. Then he joined the Methodist Church with his wife, who was already a member.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and local social clubs of Macon, Ga.

Dr. Peete's talents and energy, high cultivation and pre-eminent success have won for him a gratifying position in his profession and in society. But the real beauty of his genuine and natural courtesy is best illustrated in his inner home life. He seems never to have forgotten that it is here, above all other places, he can let his genial, sunny disposition shine most graciously, and his kindly nature finds its best expression when surrounded by his own family, composed of his wife and four children. Their names are David Dungan, John Speed, Mary Alice, and Annie.

R. J. Massey.

A. L. Jackson,
Mercer College.

Forsyth, Ga.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon Jackson.

IT is interesting to note the steady and continued progress of a country boy towards distinction in literature and higher learning. Many boys trained to business in the rural districts have learned so well to work that they have attained to great wealth in after years through intelligent and diligent effort. It has not so frequently happened that boys reared in the country and upon the farm easily find opportunities for mental training, or conditions that inspire them to study and to learning. Many country reared boys become leaders in finance and business transactions. Not so many become leaders of thought at the head of strong educational institutions. The few, therefore, who reach distinction in letters stand out the more prominently because of the rarity as well as the merit.

We have an interesting illustration in the career of Charles Haddon Spurgeon Jackson, president of Monroe College for Women. He was born on a farm in Hancock county, June 14, 1858. He attended the common schools of his community, and entered the Sandersville High School in 1871. He entered Mercer University in 1873, and graduated in 1877. From this institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1885, and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1903.

In 1878, the first year after his graduation, he taught a country school in Washington county. In 1879 he was made principal of the Wadley High School. In 1880-'81 he was elected to a similar position in the Stellaville High School. In 1882-'83 he was principal of the Bethany High School, and

he served in like position in Louisville High School for the years of 1884-'85. In 1886 he was called to the principalship of the Hephzibah High School and retained this position until 1900, when he was elected to his present position,—President of Monroe College.

Mr. Jackson was made deacon in Hephzibah Baptist Church in 1887, and has been constantly active in all church and denominational work. He married Miss Ludie E. Swint, May 2, 1878. They have had four children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Jackson's steady advance towards distinction as an educator is notable and gratifying. Beginning with a small country school and limited compensation, he went step by step from the head of one high school to another, advancing each time to a higher place of influence and opportunity. The attention of the general public was more especially called to his efficiency as a teacher during his fifteen years' administration at the Hephzibah High School. This institution was founded by the Hephzibah Baptist Association, and Mr. Jackson was elected to the presidency because of his affiliation with the Baptist denomination as well as his efficiency as an instructor of youth. The school was strictly denominational, and because of this fact the attention of the Baptists of the State was especially called to Mr. Jackson as an educator.

In the summer of 1900, he was unanimously elected president of Monroe College, a college for women, under the direction and ownership of the Georgia Baptist State Convention. Dr. Jackson's successful management of this institution is worthy of record as a part of the history of female education in this State, as well as the most distinguished feature of his life-work.

Monroe College was founded by the local Baptists in Forsyth, Monroe county, and is the second oldest college for the education of women in this country. The institution had been man-

aged with greatly varying results for many years until it had largely failed of patronage and influence, and had thereby come under serious indebtedness. The trustees of the college were not willing to abandon the institution, and they saw but little prospect for further development or even continued existence. In casting about for a solution of the difficulities that confronted them, it was determined to tender the institution to the Baptists of Georgia through the State Convention, providing that it should be absolutely unencumbered, and with the sole restriction that it should be used for school purposes and forever controlled by the Baptist denomination.

This tender was made in a distinctly stated proposition, submitted to the State Convention in session at Augusta, March 31, 1898. The property, including the college buildings, covering seven acres within the corporate limits of Forsyth, was represented to be worth about $25,000. The tender was not favorably received by the Convention until after a very exhaustive discussion. The proposition was finally accepted, making the college the property of the Georgia Baptist Convention on a vote of sixty-six to twenty. A motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of thirty-one to forty-one. The adverse vote was cast mainly, if not solely, because it was not believed the institution could be successfully administered, and that it would become a burden rather than a benefit to the denomination. The two years of the Convention's management, preceding Dr. Jackson's administration, were attended with very doubtful conditions as to final success. The beginning of his administration inspired confidence, and steady improvement began.

Dr. Jackson has been at the head of the institution for the past five years, and the property is now estimated to be worth $125,000. The attendance has been increased from 105 to 425. Buildings costing $75,000 have been erected upon the

college grounds, and these, together with the other buildings and lands bought, and the splendid equipment furnished, make a most imposing presentation, indicating gratifying growth and development. Much of this came through Dr. Jackson's wise selection, as the financial agents of the institution, of Mr. W. D. Upshaw, and seventeen other brethren, residing in the four quarters of the State. All these brethren did their work as a gratuity to the college.

President Jackson has great versatility of talent. He is a master of detail and thereby equal to the solution of great problems. It would be difficult to decide whether he excels as a teacher, as an executive, or as a man of affairs. All these splendid elements he had brought to bear in the most successful work he had done for Monroe College. His career has marked a distinct and special era in the history of the education of the women of the State.

Circumstances and not personal choice fixed Dr. Jackson's life profession. He has adhered to it with constant and growing success and personal pleasure. In fitting himself for his life-work, in addition to the encouragement given by his home life, he has relied upon the Bible, the classics and standard English authors.

To the young he commends: "Begin early to read good books, give obedience to those in authority, and reverence for home and the house of God."

W. J. Northen.

Yours truly

W. J. Kincaid

William Joseph Kincaid.

WILLIAM JOSEPH KINCAID was born on a farm in Burke county, N. C., January 3, 1841.

The Kincaids are an old Scotch Presbyterian family, and several hundred years ago were among the nobility or gentry of Scotland.

Early in the seventeenth century the Kincaids emigrated from Scotland and settled in the northern part of Ireland, where some of the family still live; and about 1745, the immediate ancestors of William Joseph emigrated from Ireland to America, landed at Philadelphia, and, at first, settled near Carlisle, Pa. About 1750, John Kincaid, Sr., the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed South and settled in Tryon, now Lincoln county, N. C.

John Kincaid, Sr., immediate ancestor of the North Carolina Kincaids, was born in the north of Ireland, about 1710. He was twice married and had born to him eighteen children. He and his four sons, John, Jr., William, James and Robin, were soldiers in the American Revolution. John Kincaid, Jr., was Captain of a South Carolina company during the Revolution, and was the first man in America to build and operate a power gin run by water.

William Joseph Kincaid, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Milton Wilburn Kincaid and Mary Abigail Bristol; grandson of James Kincaid, and great-grandson of John Kincaid, Sr. The North Carolina branch of the Kincaid family has not been specially distinguished in the last one hundred and fifty years, but has been noted for the personal integrity and patriotism of its men and the purity of its women.

In 1792 John Kincaid, Sr., moved from Lincoln county, N. C., to Burke county, N. C., and purchased fourteen hundred acres of land, six miles north of Morganton. Most of this land is still owned by his descendants, and it was there that the subject of this sketch was born.

William Joseph Kincaid was reared on a farm in the back woods where schools were scarce. His early educational opportunities were very poor, as the schools were limited to two or three months each winter, and the teachers were ignorant and incompetent. He left the farm at the age of thirteen, having managed to acquire a fair knowledge of the three rudimentary branches. When he was about seventeen years of age, realizing his lack of book-learning, he gave up his position as clerk in a store, and, at his own expense, attended a school at Rutherford Academy, Burke county, N. C., for ten months, after which he taught a county school five months. Returning to town, he spent the next two years, until the commencement of the Civil War, as clerk in a store and hotel.

He served in the War Between the States from beginning to end,—a period of four years and two months. At the first call to arms, April 17, 1861, he joined Company G, First North Carolina Volunteers, which was the first company raised in his county for the Confederate Army, and, without any solicitation whatever, was made First Sergeant.

Sergeant Kincaid with his company participated in the first battle of the war at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, where he saw the first Confederate soldier,—private Wyatt, of his regiment,—killed. He also saw the first Federal officer killed in battle five minutes after he fell,—Major Winthrop, of New York.

In November of the same year he was appointed by the Governor of his State First Lieutenant of Company D, Eleventh North Carolina Infantry; and the following year, at the age of

twenty-two, he was promoted to the Captaincy of this company, and served in this capacity, taking part with his command in the battles of Big Bethel, White Hall and other small battles, until July 1, 1863, when he was desperately wounded at Gettysburg. He was left on the battle-field when Lee's army retired, and was captured and detained in the field hospital twenty-one days. After this he was held in the hospital at David's Island, N. Y., after which he was held prisoner at Bedloe's Island, Johnson's Island, Point Lookout and Fort Delaware till the middle of June after the surrender, notwithstanding the fact he was unable, on account of his wounds, to do military service.

After the war Captain Kincaid found himself in wretched health, caused by the severe wounds received at Gettysburg and nearly two years imprisonment. Financially his indebtedness consisted of $400, borrowed while in prison, and his assets were $40 and not a garment fit to wear. But his courage was still dominant, and hope, with radiant smiles, assured him that the good things of this world belong to him who honestly wins and dares to take them. He accepted the first employment he could find; he did not wait for it to come to him, but hunted it up. This was a position as salesman in a Baltimore jobbing dry goods and notion house. A year later he secured a silent partner, who had a little money, and they started a mercantile business in a small way at Wilson, N. C. After five years he and his partner divided $40,000 profit.

In 1871 Captain Kincaid moved to Griffin, Ga., where he continued a profitable mercantile business until 1883, when he retired to engage in cotton manufacturing.

In 1883 he secured subscriptions to stock and organized the Griffin Manufacturing Company, the first cotton mill built in Griffin, and one of the first mills built in a small town in Geor-

gia, run by steam. This mill has been one of the most profitable and successful cotton mills in the United States, and the object lesson it furnishes has caused the building of a large number of mills all over the South, with millions of capital.

In 1889 Captain Kincaid organized a second company in Griffin and built the Kincaid mills. In 1900 he built the Spalding mills. All three of these mills are located at Griffin and are first-class and prosperous. He has given the best years of his life to cotton manufacturing, realizing, as he did during the war, the helplessness of a purely agricultural people, and feeling it his duty as a Southerner and patriot to divert the energies of the people into other channels. It has been to him a labor of love as well as profit. He is president of the Atlanta, Griffin and Macon Electric Railway Company.

In his earlier days Captain Kincaid was full of energy and notably ambitious, as he is to-day. Whatever his engagement or his work, he pursued it with diligence and strong purpose to accomplish well. He has always given close attention to detail and accuracy. As a youth he was physically vigorous and eagerly anxious to succeed. He worked upon the farm as a boy with quite as much painstaking and attention to detail as he has given as a mill president to the large industries under his control. He was never confronted by a task to which he surrendered. He always prepared himself well for the demands he was expected to meet, and then met them with determined purpose to succeed.

Captain Kincaid has always been fond of books, but his tastes have been altogether too practical and his inclinations too much towards the industrial to give much attention to polite literature or fiction. He is especially fond of history and biography. He loves and he studies things and men. He is fond of inquiring into what has occurred and what brought it to pass. Few men as busy as he know more of personal, political and general history.

Captain Kincaid is a most pleasing companion as he is delightfully social. His close attention to business has not made him brusque or abrupt, but, on the other hand, he has remained genial and sunny through all the thought and care and study that have been necessary to build the great industries he has managed. Possibly the most commendable feature in the life of this busy man is the beautiful consideration bestowed upon his employees. He never takes advantage of their ignorance or their helplessness. It gives him pleasure to see them accumulate by husbanding their resources. He counsels them as to individual and home life, and encourages them to industry and thrift. He does not work his people as machines for the money he can get out of them, but deals with them as human beings for whom he most generously provides, while his intelligence and humane consideration direct their strength and their effort for mutual service.

Captain Kincaid has been twice married; first, to Miss Adda Vail Blackwell, June 6, 1867, and to Miss Mary Alice Phelps, October 23, 1872. By the first marriage there were two children, and by the second, one—all of whom are now living.

Captain Kincaid is very optimistic in his views, and believes that human life is easier and man is getting nearer to God than ever before in the history of the world; and that all things are working, howsoever slowly, to the good, so that His kingdom will eventually come, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

To the young men Captain Kincaid would say: "In all the affairs of this life, difficulties become less formidable as you approach them; that all things are attainable to him who brings to bear integrity, tenacity of purpose and courage."

W. J. NORTHEN.

Joseph Rucker Lamar.

THOMAS LAMAR, a Huguenot, settled in Maryland in 1670. Four of his grandsons, children of his oldest son, removed to Edgfield county, S. C., in 1755. Their descendants are to be found all over the South.

The Lamars have not confined themselves to any single phase of achievement, but have been found in almost every line of useful pursuit. In the commercial world, in agriculture, in the professions, in literature and in official station, members of this family have achieved success and established reputation.

The elder L. Q. C. Lamar was a successful lawyer and a judge of the Superior Court; Mirabeau B. Lamar, a poet and President of the Republic of Texas; the Junior L. Q. C. Lamar, a lawyer, a teacher of law, legislator, United States Senator, Cabinet officer and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Henry G. Lamar, a lawyer and judge of the Superior Court; James S. Lamar, a minister of the gospel; Zachariah Lamar, a planter and merchant of ante-bellum days; Henry J. Lamar, a merchant of post-bellum days; Gazaway B. Lamar, planter and merchant, and John B. Lamar, an author and planter. The list might be extended indefinitely.

James S. Lamar married Mary Rucker, the daughter of Joseph Rucker, a successful banker and planter of Elbert county, Ga. Their son, Joseph Rucker Lamar, the subject of this sketch, was born at the home of his maternal grandfather in Elbert county, October 14, 1857. He spent his early life in Augusta, where his father was pastor of the Church of the Disciples, of which his son is also a member. He attended school

L. R. Lawson

at Richmond Academy and afterwards Martin Institute at Jefferson, Ga., which was then under the presidency of John W. Glenn, one of the greatest educators of the day, who had a positive genius for teaching. Subsequently he attended Penn Lucy School, near Baltimore, which was presided over by the distinguished Georgia scholar and author, Col. Richard Malcom Johnson.

In 1874, he matriculated at the University of Georgia, but on account of sickness and the removal of his father to Louisville, Ky., to take charge of the Fourth and Walnut Street Church, he was forced to leave the University before graduation. He subsequently graduated from Bethany College in West Virginia. After his graduation, he was a student in the law department of Washington and Lee University, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta, Ga., in April, 1878.

He formed a partnership with Hon. H. Clay Foster, one of the leading members of the Augusta bar, and they practiced together until the death of Mr. Foster.

From the time he was admitted to the bar, he devoted himself to diligent research into the principles and precedents of the law, and a large practice has been the reward of his laborious investigations. He has argued in the Supreme Court of Georgia many cases involving intricate questions, and has been on the prevailing side in quite a number of cases of more than ordinary interest in which the decision was of far-reaching importance. Among the more recent of these may be mentioned The Summerville Railroad Company case, 100 Ga., 701, in which he successfully represented the city of Augusta with the result of enabling it to derive a large revenue for the use of the streets by railroad companies; and the case of State v. Central Railroad Company, 109 Ga., 758, in which the competitive clause of the Constitution was construed.

He has also appeared as counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision of that Court in the recent case of Georgia and Central railroads v. Wright, illustrates the convincing power of his reasoning. In this case he had to combat the well-known conservatism of that court where an attack is made upon the system of taxation of a State, as well as the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the State. While there were other counsel of distinguished ability in the case, they all concur in crediting to him the preparation of the written argument on the point upon which the decision is based.

Only once has Mr. Lamar been led awy from the stricter lines of his profession. From 1886 to 1889 he served in the General Assembly as a Representative from Richmond county. This was due, not so much to inclination to enter the field of politics as to his interest in law reform. He was the author of some of the more important laws passed at that period and aided in the preparation and passage of others. He was the author of the Evidence October of 1889, which he prepared at the request of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lamar has shown a peculiar interest in the early history and development of the law of Georgia, and the result has been contributions to the legal literature of the State. Among these may be mentioned "A History of the Organization of the Supreme Court," "Life of Judge Nisbet," "Georgia's Contribution to Law Reforms," and "A Century's Progress in Law." The last mentioned was his annual address as president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1900, which in the same year was read by request before the Tennessee Bar Association. The next year he delivered the annual address before the Alabama Bar Association.

In "Georgia's Contribution to Law Reforms," he demonstrates that the early Acts of 1799 and 1818 places Georgia as the pioneer in the modern method of procedure, and also the first to

codify the Common Law. This article appeared in the leading law journals and attracted no little attention, because of the interesting facts therein disclosed.

The Act of 1893 imposed upon the Governor and the Justices of the Supreme Court the duty of selecting three commissioners to make a complete revision of the Code. This board consisting of Governor Northen, Chief Justice Bleckley and Associate Justices Simmons and Lumpkin selected Mr. Lamar as one of the commissioners. This appointment was recognized as a merited compliment to one of the leading members of the bar. In the division of labor by the commissioners the preparation of the text of the Civil Code was assigned to Mr. Lamar. Following the scheme of the original Civil Code, which was to embrace therein in concise language the rules of law as announced by the Supreme Court, Mr. Lamar added many new sections directly traceable to adjudications made since the adoption of the first Code. The scheme of the original Civil Code was to state in the form of a statute the principles of the common law, looking to the then decisions of the Supreme Court, as to what were such principles in cases where that court had announced the rule. The plan of the Civil Code of 1895 was to render complete at that date the original scheme and make a Civil Code on the lines of the original Code, embracing all material derivable from the decisions of the Supreme Court. The manner in which this work was done, and the approval of the plan by the bar, places Mr. Lamar as the most capable person that could have been selected as the reviser of the work of the author of the original Civil Code. In connection with the work on the Code, he prepared the following statutes of 1895, the Eminent Domain Act, the Auditors' Act, the Assignment Act, and the Practice Act.

The Code of 1895 was adopted by an Act merely referring to the Code as revised and filed in the office of the Secretary of

State. The question arose as to whether a Code could be adopted in this manner, and at the request of the Supreme Court, he prepared an able and thorough brief embracing an elaborate report of the authorities on the effect of the adoption of a Code in the manner indicated. In the case of State vs. Central Railroad Company, 104 Ga., 831, the Supreme Court held that the Code was legally adopted by the Act of 1895, and that its provisions were effective from the date of that act. In a note at the conclusion of the opinion, Justice Lewis, in behalf of the court, expressed the appreciation of the court of the assistance it had received from the work of Mr. Lamar.

On January 13, 1903, Mr. Lamar was appointed by Governor Terrell, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice Little. This appointment met with the cordial endorsement of the bar and the people, and he was without opposition elected by the people at the succeeding election. His tastes, his talents and his temperament peculiarly fitted him for work upon the bench, but the mass of work then imposed upon the Supreme Court was such as to make the labors of a justice of that court who was conscientious in the discharge of his duties, wearing and exhausting, and Justice Lamar, becoming conscious of the effect of the work upon his health and on the advice of his physician, tendered his resignation. which became effective on April 10, 1905.

In 1898 he was appointed by the Supreme Court one of the members of the board to examine applicants for admission to the bar, but resigned when he took his seat upon the Supreme Bench. Very soon after he retired from the bench, a vacancy upon the Board of Examiners was occasioned by the death of Hon. Washington Dessau, the Chairman, and Justice Lamar was appointed to fill the vacancy and designated as chairman of the board. He is still serving in that capacity.

His retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court was the

occasion of the greatest regret on the part of his associates who had been so much aided by his presence among them and called forth expressions of the sincerest regret from the members of the bar. Immediately upon his retirement he returned to Augusta and formed a partnership with Judge E. H. Callaway, formerly the judge of the Superior Courts of the Augusta Circuit, and since that time his firm has been engaged in an extensive practice. The opinions of Justice Lamar, more than two hundred in number, are embraced in six volumes of the Georgia Reports, volumes 117 to 122 inclusive. The reader of these opinions is impressed with the learning of the writer and the terse and striking form of expression, conveying satisfactory and convincing reasoning. Where there is so much to attract attention and elicit interest it is difficult to select that which is most interesting. Among the cases, however, where the attainments and natural powers of Justice Lamar are peculiarly present may be mentioned Huggins v. Huggins, 117 Ga., 161, where he deals with the essentials of a partnership under the Code; Davis vs. Morgan, 112 Ga., 504, where he discussed the effect of a mere promise to pay additional compensation to one already under contract of service for a stated time; Linton vs. Lucy Cobb Institute, 117 Ga., 879, involving the question of taxation of the buildings set apart and used for private schools; Oliver vs. Oliver, 118 Ga., 362, in which is laid down the duties and obligations of a director of a corporation when purchasing stock from a member of the company, and Owens vs. Railroad Company, 119 Ga., 230, discussing the right of a railway company to refuse to accept a lunatic as a passenger, when his conduct is such as to affect the safety or comfort of other passengers.

The opinions of Justice Lamar abound in striking expressions, of which the following are examples:

"The great physical laws of the universe are witnesses in every case and can not be impeached by the feeble voice of man,

even though he may be speaking under the sanction of an oath." Patton vs. The State, 117 Ga., 235.

"The right to be at large without the right to act would be but to live in a prison of extended bounds. The liberty which is guaranteed by the Constitution means far more than freedom from servitude." Bazemore vs. The State, 121 Ga., 620.

"In pleadings, epithets and hard words are not sufficient to make out a case of fraud when relief is asked because of its existence." Miller vs. Butler, 121 Ga., 761.

Justice Lamar is a man of marked characteristics; great originality, independence of mind and tireless industry.

He is a great reader, a man of books; and although thoroughly absorbed in his profession, he is nevertheless a man of affairs and takes a lively interest in all questions affecting the social welfare of the people, political and religious. In the prime of life, well equipped at all points, he has before him years, which judging by the record of the past will be devoted to the increase of human knowledge and the advancement of human welfare.

When Mr. Lamar was a student at Bethany College, he became acquainted with Miss Clarinda Pendleton, the daughter of Dr. W. K. Pendleton, President of the college. They were married January 30, 1870. Mrs. Lamar is a woman of brilliant intellect and marked attainments. Their married life has been one of congenial companionship, really amounting to comradeship. Mrs. Lamar takes a lively interest in every question that interests her husband, and questions involving the intricacies of the law, when referred to by him, never bring from her the impatient gesture or the repelling frown. Such a companion is the inspiration of a husband's life, and Mr. Lamar's achievements, it may not be doubted, are to an extent traceable to his companion. Justice Lamar has two children, Philip Rucker Lamar, and William Pendleton Lamar.

Andrew J. Cobb.

Yours truly
S. Spencer

Samuel Spencer.

SAMUEL SPENCER was born in Columbus, Ga., March 2, 1847. His chief life-work was the upbuilding of the Southern Railway, of which he was president from its inception, June 18, 1894, to the day of his death, November 29, 1906. He was the only child of Lambert and Vernona (Mitchell) Spencer. He counted among his ancestry the best blood of the South, being of the families of Harrison and Spencer, which furnished to the country two Presidents and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a great grandson of James Spencer, who emigrated from England in 1670, and settled in Talbot county, Md.

Samuel Spencer attended the common schools of his native town up to the fifteenth year, when he matriculated at the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. In the second year of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate service as a private in the "Nelson Rangers," an independent company of cavalry at the time, doing scout and post duty before Vicksburg. He served under Gen. Nathaniel B. Forrest, the great cavalry commander, and was with General Hood at Atlanta, and in the campaign against Nashville.

At the conclusion of the war, he continued his education, entering the University of Georgia, in the Junior class, after a few months preparatory study. From here he graduated with first honors. He next took a course of civil engineering at the University of Virginia, graduating at the head of his class in 1869, with the Degree of C.E.

Having acquitted himself honorably, first as a soldier, and then as a student, he was now to be ushered into the business world. Energy, indomitable perseverance, caution, keenness of

perception, were among his characteristics. He saw that the South needed railroads. His first work was for the Savannah and Memphis Railroad Company, when he was employed successively as rodman, leveler, transitman, resident engineer, and principal assistant engineer. In July, 1872, he accepted a position as clerk to the superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad at Long Branch. His next service was in the transportation department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with which company he remained several years in charge of one of its divisions. In 1877 he was made superintendent of the Virginia Midland Railroad, and later general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. In 1879, John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, induced him to return to his road as his assistant; when, after filling various responsible posts, he was made the president of the road in 1887. He held this position one year.

In March, 1889, he became railroad expert for the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. (now J. P. Morgan & Co.), which firm was largely interested in railroad properties.

Mr. Spencer's opportunity came in 1893, when under receivership proceedings the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad were put into his hands. Out of these companies was formed the beginning of the Southern Railway; which, through the genius of Mr. Spencer, has become the great railway system that it is to-day. At the time of his death he was president of six railway corporations, and a member of the board of directors of nineteen others.

He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Forestry Association; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Municipal Art Society; the American Museum of Natural History of New York; the New York Botanical Gar-

den; the New York Zoological Society; the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was at one time a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and of the Brooklyn Bridge Commission, doing signal service in both capacities.

Socially, he was a member of the University and Union Clubs of New York; the Tuxedo Club; the Metropolitan Club of Washington; the Jekyl Island Club; the Capital City Club of Atlanta; the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, and the Chicago Club.

Mr. Spencer's mind was essentially mathematical, logical and practical. The creation of a great railway system, and the upbuilding of his native South, were his two dearest ambitions. He delighted in an argument that turned on the relationship of the railroads to the people, the people to the railroads. In his address before the Alabama Agricultural Association, at Montgomery, Ala., shortly before his death, he mentioned that "Not the least of the great problems which confront us as a people at the dawn of this new century, is the relationship which should exist between the railroads and the people. The interests of the railroad and of its patrons are identical," he said. "One can not prosper without the other. The railroad must do justice to the people. The people should do justice to the railroad. Their cordial cooperation in the great field of human industry is esssential to the public welfare. They must work together in a spirit of forbearance and mutual consideration and trust, if they are to accomplish the results for which both are striving, and which are within their grasp if they work together. The man who could sow dissension between them and embarrass their cooperation by misunderstanding, friction and antagonism is a public enemy. While the railroads may be in a sense at his mercy, he should not be tolerated by the people, for the oppression he seeks to

bring upon the railroads must reflect itself upon the fortunes of the people long after the disturbing cause has been forgotten. The cardinal point to be appreciated and remembered is that a railroad will destroy itself unless it fosters traffic, unless it adopts such a policy toward its patrons as will encourage and increase permanently the movement of business. On the other hand, the people will be the first and the greatest sufferers if by hostile action they limit the capacity of the railroads to serve them."

Not the least factor that contributed to Mr. Spencer's marvelous success in the world of affairs was his habit of abstemiousness. When under stress of work, at his desk, it was his wont to call for a couple of glasses of water morning and afternoon, which would suffice to refresh him. "He was the most honest man I ever met, and he was loyal to a degree," said a life-long friend.

Mr. Spencer met his death on Thanksgiving morning, November, 1906, by an express train colliding with his private car, near Lynchburg, Va. He was buried from old St. John's church, Washington, D. C. Many distinguished people attended the service, and crowds thronged the streets about the church edifice. The body bearers were colored porters who had been long in the employ of the railroad. It was a touching tribute, that as the funeral march began to play, every train on the system of railways over which the dead president had presided, stopped, and for five minutes every employee ceased work.

Mr. Spencer was married February 6, 1872, to Miss Louise Vivian Benning, daughter of Gen. Henry L. Benning, whose biography will be found in another volume of this work. She was a granddaughter of Hon. Seaborn Jones, former Representative in Congress from Georgia. He leaves a widow and three children, Henry Benning, Vernona Mitchell, and Vivian Spencer.

HELEN GRAY.

E. L. Bartlett

Charles Lafayette Bartlett.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT, son of George T. and Virginia L. Bartlett, was born at Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., January 31, 1853. He is a lineal descendant of one of the trio of Bartletts who came to America in 1600 and settled in Maryland. His grandfather was born in Baltimore, where there is still a large, influential family of the name, active in business and the professions. One of his ancestors was Josiah Bartlett, who was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence after the President. The Bartletts are scattered throughout the United States, and there is no prominent name in American history that appears more frequently in records of brave deeds, unswerving integrity, and high patriotism. Everywhere they have attained prominence in the professions and in statesmanship.

The first of the family of English Bartletts was Adam Bartlett, who came over with William the Conqueror and fought at the battle of Hastings. An estate was granted him at Stopham, Sussex, England, where the family has since resided, receiving from time to time signal marks of Royal favor for deeds of gallantry in the service of their country. From junior members of this distinguished family came the first settlers to American shores.

Charles L., or Charlie, as he is best known by his friends, is a son of Col. George T. Bartlett, whose sketch appears in Volume III of this work.

Although only eight years old at the outbreak of the war, young Charles worked on the farm aiding his mother, as far as his strength permitted, in supplying provisions for the soldiers

of the Confederacy. Immediately after the war, before his father returned, the little boy assisted on the farm, hauling all the wood that was used at the house. After the return of Colonel Bartlett, he entered the schools of Monticello, where he was prepared for the University of Georgia. At the age of seventeen years and six months he was an honor member of the famous class of 1870, perhaps the most brilliant class that was ever graduated from the University—a class whose roll contained the names of such men as N. E. Harris, Washington Dessau, Walter B. Hill, Sibley Campbell, Walter C. Beeks, and Burgess Smith. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1872. Returning to the University of Georgia, he was graduated from its law department in 1873.

During his younger days and until he began the practice of law, it was Charles L. Bartlett's delight to attend the courts with his father, to write legal documents at his father's dictation, and to assist him in arranging his legal papers; in fact, he began the study of law under his father's tutelage.

Beginning the practice of his profession in Monticello, he subsequently moved to Macon, where his firm, Dessau and Bartlett, developed perhaps the largest law practice in the city. In the courts his stern integrity, his forcefulness and his eloquent pleading won for him a place among the leaders of his profession.

Mr. Bartlett represented Bibb county in the Georgia House of Representatives in the sessions of 1882-3, and 1884-5. In 1882 he was the only man in the Georgia Legislature who voted against Joseph E. Brown when he was a candidate for re-election to the Senate without opposition; Mr. Bartlett voted for General Robert Toombs.

He was State Senator in the session of 1888-9. At this session a resolution to endorse the Blair Educational Bill was

offered. Mr. Bartlett telegraphed to Washington for a copy of the bill, it was read before the Georgia Senate, and the resolution was voted down.

From 1877 to 1881 he filled with signal ability the office of Solicitor-General of the Macon circuit. In 1892, upon the unanimous endorsement of the Macon bar, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of the Macon circuit, and served in this capacity until 1894. The recommendation of Mr. Bartlett by the Macon bar was made without his knowledge or consent. On the bench his impartial rulings and his profound knowledge of the law added to the reputation that he had already won in his profession.

In 1894 he was urged by the people to retire from the bench and enter the race for Congress. He was elected from the sixth district of Georgia to Congress, where he has served continuously to the present date, 1908, having been re-elected in 1906. In his election he carried every county of the district in which a primary was held, except one.

When Mr. Bartlett entered Congress there were thirty-two contested election cases on hand, most of them being cases in which the Republicans were contesting the election of Democrats from the South. Mr. Crisp, who had been Speaker and who was then the Democratic leader, stated at a meeting of the members whose seats were contested, that Mr. Bartlett, although a new man, could be of great service to them on account of his persistency, his legal acquirements, and his forcefulness. He was appointed upon the Contested Elections Committee upon the request of the Democrats of the House, where he served with ability for six years. It has been said that in his debates upon the floor of the House during that period he saved the seats of more Democrats than had been saved in many years. In the celebrated cases of Watson v. Black and Felton v. Maddox he

made the reports of the committee, which were the unanimous reports of Democrats and Republicans alike, Black and Maddox being seated.

In 1903 Mr. Bartlett offered an amendment to the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice, appropriating $500,000 for the prosecution of violations of the anti-trust laws. The Republicans were panic-stricken when the amendment was offered, but they dared not make the point of order against it. *This was the first money ever directly appropriated for this purpose,* and until the last Congress was the only money available for these prosecutions. It was passed by both Houses, and thus, for the first time, was an appropriation secured for the prosecution of the illegal combinations and trusts.

At the request of the Democratic leader, John Sharp Williams, in the Fifty-ninth Congress, Mr. Bartlett was placed on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Williams stated that he regarded Mr. Bartlett as one of the ablest lawyers in the House, and that he desired his services on that committee in the consideration of the amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, which gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission the right and power to regulate railroad rates.

No Southern member of the House is better known than Mr. Bartlett, and there is no one more highly respected by both parties. To one who carefully studies his speeches there is revealed a store of information and a resourcefulness that is astonishing. He is the master of forensic oratory from the cold logic of conviction to the fiery eloquence that stirs and thrills an audience. In the House Mr. Bartlett stands the champion of his section. It has been said that whenever a reflection is cast upon the South all eyes are turned to Mr. Bartlett; it is known that he will repel accusation or insinuation with all the impassioned eloquence of his loyal nature.

In July, 1907, upon the regisnation of Justice A. J. Cobb from the Supreme Bench of the State, Governor Smith, unsolicited by Mr. Bartlett or any one, tendered him the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, and urged upon him to accept it. In his letter offering him the appointment the Governor said:

"Dear Sir:—Just after hearing that Judge Andrew Cobb intended to resign from the Supreme Court, I indicated to you that, if he should do so, I contemplated tendering to you the position which he would vacate.

"While you expressed doubt about the propriety of retiring from the seat in Congress to which you had been recently elected, still you stated a purpose to take the subject under serious consideration.

"I have now the formal resignation of Judge Cobb to take effect October 12th, and it gives me great pleasure to tender you the position.

"In this connection permit me to say that after thirty years of intimate acquaintance personally and professionally, my knowledge of your fearless integrity and great ability as a lawyer satisfies me that you can make a Supreme Court Judge of whom every Georgian will be proud.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Hoke Smith, *Governor.*"

Judge Bartlett declined the appointment because he felt it to be his duty to the people of his district to remain in Congress.

When the Exchange Bank of Macon failed in July, 1907, the depositors and stockholders of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, an institution connected with the Exchange Bank, were panic-stricken. Mr. Bartlett was called to the presidency of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company for the purpose of reorganization, and the excitement died away.

This incident is mentioned as a signal mark of the confidence that the Macon people have in his business integrity and ability.

On December 3, 1873, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Emma Leila Carlton, of Athens, Ga., a lady whose family has produced men distinguished for professional ability and for statesmanship. His marriage was most felicitous, there being nothing else in his life so beautiful as his devotion to his wife.

Mr. Bartlett is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Ridge Chapter and Knights Templar and the Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, and an Elk. He has been Worshipful Master in the Masonic Lodge and Chancellor Commander in the Knights of Pythias.

Next to his veneration for his father, comes Mr. Bartlett's devotion to the principles of Democracy and his love for the South. The tragedy of reconstruction was enacted before his eyes at an impressionable age, and the horror and outrage of it all will never fade from his memory. He is a man who forsakes not a friend, who fears not an enemy. His chief characteristics are loyalty and devotion to duty, stern integrity, unflinching courage, and a promptness in all things that suggests the motto of the Bartletts,—"Mature."

C. B. Chapman.

William Yates Atkinson.

WILLIAM YATES ATKINSON was born in Oakland, Meriwether county, Ga., November 11, 1854. His father was John Pepper Atkinson and his mother was Theodora Phelps (Ellis) Atkinson. His father was born in Brunswick county, Va., and was educated at Oxford, N. C. He was a teacher and planter and was related to the Yates and Bland families of Virginia. He was a man of strong and positive convictions on all questions, social, civil and religious, and was universally loved and respected. His mother was a native of Putnam county, Ga. She was educated in the best schools of the time and was a woman of unusual culture and refinement and was a devoted Christian mother. She was a granddaughter of the Rev. Davenport Phelps, an Episcopal rector of New York. The Phelps family furnished many strong men and women, who became illustrious both in church and State.

In 1853 John P. Atkinson moved with his family to Meriwether county, Ga., and settled at Oakland. He had a large number of slaves and became a very successful planter. William Yates, the sixth of eight children, was born on this plantation and was eleven years of age at the close of the War Between the States. For the six years succeeding the war, he worked on the farm, going at intervals, when he could be spared from the farm work, to the country schools. He was also taught by his father and mother at home. This hard manual toil developed his powers of endurance and made him self-reliant and resourceful. While he was yet a mere boy his father died, and he was left to complete his education by his own efforts, and earned every dollar of the money that he expended for his education.

He was prepared for the State University by his brother-in-law, Prof. Alex. Mallary, Hon. W. T. Revill and his brother, Prof. T. E. Atkinson. After taking an elective course in the Literary Department of the University, he entered the law school and was graduated in 1877.

He entered upon the practice of his profession without any influence to help him. He learned what every young man who succeeds must learn, to rely upon himself. He had faith in his own power and he worked hard to develop what was in himself. Faith in one's self is an inspiring and contagious thing. It brings other people to have faith in us. Young Atkinson believed that he had only to be true to himself and loyal to the highest ideals of his profession to command the confidence of the people and win success. From the very beginning of his career as a lawyer he paid scrupulous regard to every statute of the ethical code adopted by the bar. He knew that he could not be professionally clean and morally unclean. He squared his private life with a high sense of professional honor.

With such an ideal before him to guide his conduct, he began the practice of law at Newnan, Ga., the year after his graduation. While a student at the university, he met Miss Susie Cobb Milton, who was at that time attending the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens. Miss Milton was a descendent of famous Southern stock. Her great-grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress and received two votes for President at the time Washington was elected. Her grandfather was Governor of Florida and her father had been for years a man of prominence in that State. She was a young woman of charming personal bearing and had many graces of mind and spirit. She was just the type of woman to attract a brilliant and ambitious young fellow like William Atkinson. They were soon engaged and as soon as he was settled in his work at Newnan they

were married. The marriage occurred February 23, 1880. From the union six children were born, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Atkinson, the moment of their union, took an immediate and sympathetic interest in all that affected her husband's career. His rapid advancement at the bar he attributed largely to her encouragement and aid; and there is no doubt that through her counsel and political acumen he won a large share of his success in after years.

In 1879 Governor Colquitt, recognizing the ability of the young practitioner, appointed him Solicitor of the county court of Coweta county, and in this capacity he served with honor for three years. In 1886 he was overwhelmingly elected as the representative of the county to the General Assembly. For four consecutive terms he was re-elected to the Legislature from his county, and in 1892 was chosen Speaker of the House. By common consent it was agreed that he made one of the best presiding officers that body had ever had.

Of his legislative work the following is a fair summary. He was the author of the bill which took the appointment of the Commissioner of Agriculture from the Governor and provided that he be elected by the people; he introduced and had passed the bill which limits the pay of inspectors of oil to $1,500 per annum each, and requires them to pay the excess of fees into the State Treasury, saving the State annually from $10,000 to $15,000; a bill to place telegraph and express companies under the control of the Railroad Commissioners; the substitute for the Senate bill under which the claim of the Western and Atlantic Railroad lessees against the State for $750,000 betterments, was finally settled by the State reimbursing the lessees the $99,999 paid to the State of Tennessee for taxes and paying nothing for betterments; the bill creating the Georgia Normal and Industrial School for girls at Milledgeville. This was per-

haps his greatest legislative work. This school where poor and dependent girls acquire such education as will make them self-sustaining and independent, will stand for all time an imperishable monument to his name. He was president of the board of trustees of this institution from its beginning until his death. He aided materially also in the passage of all bills looking to the development of his Alma Mater, the State University, and the common schools.

In 1890 Mr. Atkinson was made president of the State Democratic Convention and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was re-elected to both these positions in 1892 and during that year led his party to a brilliant victory against the combined forces of the Populist and Republican parties.

In 1894 he ran for Governor against Gen. Clement A. Evans, a gallant, ex-Confederate soldier and one of the purest and best men in the State. He announced his candidacy late, at a time when General Evans seems to be practically the unanimous choice of the people. It looked like courting defeat to announce for governor at such a time. But his brilliant dash, his stirring eloquence and his rare gifts of political leadership won the day against seemingly overwhelming odds. Before the end of the contest General Evans recognized his defeat and retired from the race.

He was inaugurated Governor at the convening of the Legislature in October, 1894, in the presence of one of the largest crowds ever assembled at the Capitol. The presence of the students of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School added to the picturesque impressiveness of the occasion.

Few men at the age of forty have climbed to such high official position. It ought to be asserted with equal confidence that few have worn their honors more deservingly. His popularity

in the State, though great before his inauguration as Governor, grew steadily and rapidly during his administration. He was bold and aggressive always in pressing the policies he thought to be right; at the same time he was scrupulously just and often generous to those who opposed him. Among the many graceful acts that he performed was the appointment of General Evans, his opponent, on the Prison Commission, a position which the General still fills to the great satisfaction of the people. In 1896 he was renominated and re-elected Governor without opposition. After the expiration of his second term as Governor he returned to Newnan and resumed the practice of law alone, and was actively engaged in his profession at the time of his death. He died at his home, August 8, 1899.

He gave the best years of his life to his State. He died poor. Had he used his powers in business lines, he, no doubt could and would have amassed a considerable fortune, but his private interests were uniformly sacrificed for the public service. Although there may be some who did not agree with his politics his honesty of purpose has never been assailed. His ideals were high and lofty and to attain these was ever his purpose. For those who disagreed with him or opposed him, he bore no resentment; to his friends he was faithful and true.

He was a man of decision, nerve and backbone. When his mind became settled on a given line of action, no power on earth could swerve him from what he considered to be his line of duty. Early in life Governor Atkinson united with the Presbyterian church at Newnan, and was a member in good standing until his death. Among his fellows in private he was ever the gentleman, considerate, courteous, kind. In his family he was a model husband and a loving, indulgent father. While physically he was not strong, yet he did a wonderful amount of work and his power of endurance was remarkable.

During his public life but few men, if any, equaled him in their influence upon legislation and in moulding the policies of the State. He died at the meridian of life, ere the turn had been made to the western horizon. His short life was full of usefulness and honors. He was stricken, when it seemed he could be most useful to his family, his friends and his country. Who will say, however, that his death was untimely? May we not rather say, "that man should be regarded as happy, even when death claims him, whose past has been made luminous by high purposes, by earnest, noble work and by honorable deeds. A life thus consecrated to the welfare and service of mankind can not be said to have had an untimely end, come when it may."

G. R. Glenn.

Wm H Daugherty M D
Augusta Geo

William Henry Doughty.

WILLIAM HENRY DOUGHTY was born in Augusta, Georgia, February 5, 1836. He was the son of Ebenezer Wesley and Margaret Crowell Doughty. His father was for many years one of the leading business men of the city of Augusta, of high standing and intelligence.

The life and character of Dr. Doughty are written in fifty years of faithful, intelligent service in the things of temporal interest that most concern, because they are of the highest value to humanity.

His preliminary education was acquired at the Richmond County Academy, established more than one hundred years ago, and in which have been laid the foundations of the character of many men of eminent usefulness and distinction in a community long and widely recognized as typical of a civilization which never has been, and never will be surpassed.

In 1855 he was graduated from the Medical College of Georgia. In this institution he was instructed by such eminent preceptors as Drs. Dugas, Ford, Eve, Campbell, and others.

On October 11, 1855, he was married to Miss Julia Sarah Felder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Felder, of Sumter, S. C. By her devotion as wife and mother she was a constant help and inspiration to him and a blessing to their home.

It is often difficult to define or describe the powers that constitute strength of character when their presence is apparent. We instinctively feel that some men are superior, while we are unable to frame in words the reasons. Physically, he was impressive and attractive. His face and form would attract attention in any company, and at once leave the impression that he

was cast in no common mold. In manner he was somewhat reserved, but beneath this was the glow of a genuine, tender sympathy. He had the greatness of simplicity unmarred by any oddity. He was entirely free from parade or pretense, though there was apparent the consciousness of power that gave strength to him and imparted it to others. He was dignified without coldness; cordial without familiarity; sympathetic without show.

Some seriously impair, if they do not destroy their usefulness, by unwisely choosing their life-work. In this he made no mistake. He is most successful who chooses that which he can do better than anything else, and does it better than anybody else. In his choice to become a physician nature suffered no disappointment, and in the pursuit of his profession she could well be proud. He had no disposition to be conspicuous in medical associations, where, as in other organizations, often, those who know the least speak the most, those who should be most retired are most conspicuous. His title to distinction rested on firmer foundations. Without resorting to such methods, his ability was recognized by the profession, and he was often consulted by other physicians who regarded him as eminent authority.

From the time of his admission until his death, on March 27, 1905, in the city where he was born and reared, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. The natural gifts with which he was so richly endowed were trained and cultivated by a long and laborious course of study. He was a student of the productions of the master minds that had spoken and written on the subjects that engaged his own. He did not claim to know everything. He put proper estimate on whatever of value he could derive from others, but he thought for himself. He went beyond the surface. He explored the hid-

den depths. With close analysis, clear perception, keen discrimination and profound insight, he searched for correct principles though not inattentive to details. He saw clearly, reasoned correctly, and applied wisely.

He was bold, but cautious; discriminating, but practical; always alert, but never alarmed; in desperate cases, anxious enough to enlist all his varied powers, but never so anxious as to lose grasp of every phase of the situation. He had the gift of doing the right thing at the right time, in the right way—this is the highest genius.

While not a specialist, his opinion in any case was most valuable. The human body is wonderfully and fearfully made. The forces that attack it are so powerful, their operations so subtle and uncertain, their combinations so complicated, their ravages so deadly, the highest qualities of the mind must be employed by the great physician. His mental powers must be varied. Quick perception, keen penetration, clear analysis, correct reasoning, sound judgment, close discrimination must be ready to be brought into play at once, and so successfully that the invisible may be seen with the eye of knowledge and the intangible touched with the hand of healing. He must calculate like a mathematician, reason like a philosopher, determine like a judge, and manœuver like a general. He must cultivate to a high degree not only the noblest faculties of the mind, but the cardinal virtues of the heart—patience, gentleness, sympathy—have a spirit as brave as ever kindled a warrior's breast, and as gentle as ever sweetened and sanctified woman's love. In him were mixed all the elements of a great physician.

Great changes occurred in medical science during his career. As to these he neither rejected the new nor adhered to the old without reason, but followed the apostolic injunction, to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

He served with distinction as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, first in charge of the Macon Hospital, then with the Walker Division Hospital at Lauderdale Springs in Mississippi; then at the Second Georgia Hospital in Augusta. He was sometime a member of the Georgia Medical Association; American Medical Association; Ninth International Medical Congress; American Public Health Association; Tri-State Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; of the Augusta Orphan Asylum Society; the Augusta Library and Medical Association; Board of Trustees Wesleyan Female College; and the United Confederate Veterans, Camp 435. He assisted largely in laying the foundation of the Board of Health of the city of Augusta, having in large part drafted the Act of the Legislature establishing this body.

For a number of years he was a Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Georgia. His contributions to the literature of his profession are found in writings on the treatment of the following subjects:—

"Adaptation of Climate to the Consumptive for a permanent Residence," "A General Comparison of the Eastern and Western Slopes of America with the Southern Slopes of Europe," "Special Climate of the Pacific Slope," "Comparison of the Entire Pacific Slope with the State of Florida," all of these articles being mainly on climatic conditions of Southern California.

Other articles of note, are: "The Physical Geography of the North Pacific Ocean, the Peculiarities of its Circulation, and Their Relations to the Climate of the Pacific Coast of the United States," "Report of Two Cases of Ligature of the Subclavian Artery," "Atmospheric Distention of the Vagina in the Knee-Chest Posture; Is it the Real Factor, or simply an Auxiliary in the Deduction of Retro-Displacement," "The Primary Conversion of Occipito-Anterior Positions of the Vertex with

cases illustrating the Practice," "The Therapeutic Effects and Uses of Mercury as Influenced by the Report of the Edinburg Committee on the Actions of the Mercury Podophyllin and Taraxacum on the Biliary Secretion," "True Method of Treating Dislocations, Upwards and Backwards of the Scapular End of the Clavicle, with Report of a Case Illustrating the Principle Employed," and others.

Dr. Doughty was the orginator of the method mentioned above for the treatment of displacements, which was until 1891 difficult and uncertain.

For weeks and weeks he walked arm in arm with death, but so strong was the desire for his services and so deep his interest in many families, that he continued the practice of his profession until the end came. The announcement of his death was received with a widespread feeling of distress. His professional brethren felt that a prince and a great man among them had fallen. The community recognized that he was the highest type of its best citizenship, and the pall of a great calamity fell upon the homes into which he had so long gone, welcomed as friend and benefactor, bringing brightness for gloom, comfort for distress, ease for pain, and health for sickness.

He was laid to rest mourned by the poor he had helped without reward, admired and esteemed by the members of the profession he had adorned, most loved and missed by those who knew him best, with a sense of loss and sorrow universal, deep and deserved.

J. C. C. Black.

Dr. Jefferson Davis.

AMONG the successful young men of Georgia who fairly represent the spirit of the New South, is Dr. Jefferson Davis of Toccoa. He occupies a place of leadership in the industrial activities of his section as well as a position of prominence in the medical profession. A man of broad sympathies, strict integrity and sound judgment, he has won the confidence and esteem of his entire section.

As an index to his character, it may be said that whenever a thing of importance is to be done in his community, he is usually asked to lead the way; and his identity with an enterprise ordinarily insures its success. When, in 1891, an act was passed incorporating Toccoa's public school system, he was made secretary of the Board of Education, and later was elected president, which position he still holds. He has always taken a lively interest in the educational progress and development of his people.

Later when the Baptist congregation at Toccoa decided to erect a new building to meet their growing needs, a unique thing was done. Dr. Davis, though not a member of the congregation, was asked to take the chairmanship of the building committee. He consented to do so, and under his directions, the building was pushed to completion, and is one of the most attractive houses of worship in that part of the State.

But a service of more general and historic interest, the results of which have given Dr. Davis and his friends great satisfaction, was his work in connection with the establishment of Stephens county. When the creation of a new county in the north-eastern part of the State was proposed, he was placed at the head of the

Yours Very Truly
Jeff Davis

committee in charge of the campaign, and was assisted by Hon. Fernor Barrett, Judge J. B. Jones, D. J. Simpson, and others.

Under his leadership a vigorous and aggressive campaign was carried on against great opposition. With tireless energy the committee overcame every obstacle and a county was carved from the territory of Habersham and Franklin, and named Stephens, in honor of Georgia's "Great Commoner." Dr. Davis has in his possession and prizes highly a beautiful gold pen, on which is inscribed: "Pen used by Gov. Joseph M. Terrell to sign bill creating Stephens county, August 12, 1905." Other instances of his public spirit and splendid business ability might be mentioned, but these will serve to illustrate what he stands for in the community.

Dr. Davis was born in White county, November 2, 1864. His father was Young Davis, who spent most of his life in Habersham county, although he was born in Oconee county, S. C. Dr. Davis's grandfather was Harvey Davis, who moved from Middle South Carolina to Oconee county, where he spent the remainder of his life. His grandmother was Miss Sarah Barton from the old South Carolina family of this name, and it is through this branch of the faimily that he is related to Miss Clara Barton of Red Cross fame. Both are buried in the family burying ground in Oconee county, S. C.

The ancestors of Dr. Davis on his mother's side were Swifts, and were of distinguished lineage. In the genealogical books of England, this particular family of Swifts can be traced back to the fourteenth century when Bryan Swift had a grant from the Lord Bishop of Durham. Burke describes the Swift Arms, and records the motto as "Make Haste Slowly." Perhaps the most distinguished member of the family was Dean Jonathan Swift, the greatest of English satirists, and author of "Gulliver's Travels." The first of the family in America was William Swift, who settled in Massachusetts about 1630, and died

in 1644. His descendants spread out to the West and the South and were well represented in the Revolution. After the Revolution, Thomas, Elias, William and Tyre Swift came to Georgia from North Carolina, and settled in Morgan county, which was then frontier territory. They intermarried with the best families of the State, including the Talbots, Floyds, Harrises, and others.

Tyre Swift settled in Franklin county, and had a son named Dean, and a daughter named Nancy. Nancy Swift married Young Davis of Habersham county, and became the mother of the subject of this sketch. Thus, it will be seen that, on both sides, Dr. Davis comes of sturdy Georgia stock. The other members of his family are numbered among the most substantial citizens of Northeast Georgia. His brother, T. S. Davis, who died in 1907, was elected to the Legislature from Habersham county, serving two terms from 1880 to '84. In 1870 Young Davis moved to what is known as the Currahee plantation near Toccoa, containing 6,000 acres and including Currahee Mountain.

A short distance west from Toccoa, the observant traveler, looking southward from the Southern Railway, may catch a glimpse of one of Dame Nature's "beauty spots." In the distance, nestling among the vines and cedars, stands the old homestead, overlooking the broad and fertile valley, while just beyond the picturesque Currahee is silhouetted against the southern sky. Ensconced in this enchanting spot, the parents of Dr. Davis lived for two decades—their home the synonym of Southern hospitality.

His mother died September 27, 1889, age sixty-five years. Young Davis died August 18, 1896, age eighty-nine years. Both are buried in the family burying ground on the Currahee plantation. It is from such happy homes as theirs, that the South of to-day has received her richest legacies of citizenship.

Dr. Davis received such education as could be secured from the public schools of Habersham county during his boyhood, and was later graduated from the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. He decided to study medicine, and entered the Atlanta Medical College. After one term there, he spent one term at the University of Louisville, Ky., after which he returned to Atlanta and finished his course, graduating in 1884. Among the members of his class were Drs. F. W. McRae, J. M. Crawford, M. B. Hutchins, and J. W. Quillian, now a prominent Methodist minister.

After his graduation Dr. Davis returned to Toccoa, and began the practice of medicine. He has not specialized, but has pursued a general practice, which has become large and lucrative. He stands high in his profession, and was the first president of the Stephens County Medical Society. For years he has been zealous and effective in the fight being made on tuberculosis, and has given the subject much thought and time, having spent a year in the West, studying conditions there. He is an active member of the Anti-tuberculosis League, and has represented his State in several important conventions. Nothwithstanding the demands of his profession, he has found time to assist in the industrial development of his section. He is largely interested in cotton manufacturing, and his efforts and advice are on all occasions directed to the full development of this most important industry. He believes that this movement should not stop until our water powers are developed to their capacity and every pound of cotton grown in Georgia is spun within the State. He has for two years been president of the Georgia Industrial Association, an organization of the manufacturers of Georgia.

Among the local institutions, he is president of the Toccoa Cotton Mills, vice-president of the Habersham Mills, and a director of the Toccoa Banking Company. He is also engaged

in large farming operations in Stephens county, where he owns several large bodies of valuable farming lands. He enjoys nothing more than getting into the open fields, and personally directing improvements and intensive cultivation.

. Out of his large experience, and practical knowledge of Georgia's undeveloped resources, he thinks fair inducement should be offered outside capital, but that our educational development should come from within, rather than from without. Although he never has been a candidate for political honors, he has taken an active interest in all elections. He has been a life long Democrat, of the conservative type.

On January 31, 1899, Dr. Davis was happily married to Miss Myrtle Yow of Avalon, Franklin county (now Stephens.) She was the daughter of Richard Dempsey and Mary Aderhold Yow. The Yows are of German extraction, but came to Georgia from South Carolina. They have been prominent and influential factors in the political and commercial history of their section. R. D. Yow was State Senator from the Thirty-first District in 1882 and '83, and at the time of his death in 1899, was the wealthiest man in Franklin county. Mrs. Davis is a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute, and is a woman of culture, and rare taste and judgment, and feels a laudable pride and interest in her husband's work and success.

Although leading a life of constant activity Dr. Davis never seems to tire. If things go wrong he never loses hope or courage. The spirit of optimism, which is his by nature, never forsakes him, and is infused into all his work. Personally he is one of the most affable of men—a true type of the Southern gentleman. He is a great lover of home, and his supreme happiness is found in adding to its comforts and joys. He is a Pythian and also a Mason of high rank.

J. F. Cooper.

Henry D. McDaniel

Henry Dickerson McDaniel.

HENRY DICKERSON McDANIEL was born in the town of Monroe, Walton county, Georgia, on September 4, 1836. His great-grandfather, Henry Terry, was a native of Prince Edward county, Va., as was his great-great-grandfather, John Baldwin, both on the paternal side. His maternal great-great-grandfather, John Holliday, was a native of Columbia county, Ga. John H. Walker, his great-grandfather, came from Maryland to Lincoln county, in early manhood, removing to Walton late in life.

The Henry McDaniel whose name has been handed down to his great-grandson, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Amherst county, Va., and of Scotch-Irish descent. He removed from Virginia to Old Pendleton District, South Carolina, more than one hundred years ago, settling on Seneca River. The rest of Henry Dickerson's Virginia ancestors were of English extraction.

Henry D. McDaniel's father, Ira Oliver McDaniel, deserves especial mention in this connection. He was a successful teacher in early life, and at times a farmer, as were most of Georgia's leading citizens at that time. Removing to Atlanta, when the Capital City of Georgia was only a chinquapin thicket, he established successfully a mercantile business, with a wide reputation for energy and honest dealing. Mr. McDaniel was for years one of the most useful members of the city council. He was public spirited and energetic, a gentleman of piety, and a lover of books.

The inferior courts of Georgia, abolished by the State Constitution of 1868, were judicial tribunals having extensive juris-

diction in civil cases, and the control and management of all county business. In 1868 Mr. McDaniel was one of the justices or judges of the inferior court of Fulton county, a position of responsibility and importance to the people. No man who resided in the metropolitan city of Georgia in its early days did more than he to bring order out of chaos and preserve good government in municipal affairs.

Henry Dickerson was a delicate child, but afterwards grew into robust manhood in his comfortable home. With so capable a father to advise and direct, able to appreciate the value of a proper education and to foster in the youth's mind a love for books, the son was fortunately situated. There was enough of farm life to give the boy a decided taste for the country and enough hard work to promote physical vigor, but it was in the High Schools of Atlanta, under the tutelage of Rev. W. M. Janes, Prof. McGinty, and Dr. E. W. Griggs that young McDaniel received the inspiration of his collegiate, professional and literary successes of later years. This trained and disciplined pupil graduated from Mercer University in the year 1856, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the highest honors of his class.

Henry D. McDaniel was a member of the Secession Convention of the State of Georgia, in the year 1861, and while still a very young man, was elected to the Georgia State Constitutional Convention of 1865. Being loyal to the Confederate cause, he was pronounced ineligible to office under the rabid Reconstruction Act. Until the General Amnesty Act became operative in 1872, Mr. McDaniel could only act as adviser for others in the conduct of legislation. Yet it was a time in Southern history when the best informed and most patriotic citizenship was urgently in demand. He was elected to the State Legislature in October, 1872, and served a term of two

years. In 1874 he became State Senator from the district composed of Clarke, Newton, Oconee, Rockdale and Walton counties, for a term of four years. He was re-elected in 1877 for a term of two years, and again in 1880, making ten years of consecutive service in the Legislature. He was destined to higher honors still in the service of his native State.

Governor Alexander H. Stephens died March 4, 1883, only a few months after his inauguration. The people of Georgia decided that the large experience of Henry D. McDaniel would be valuable to the State in this crisis, and his long legislative career fitted him to fill the unexpired term of Governor Stephens, as the people believed. Nor was their confidence misplaced.

He was re-elected in October, 1884, and served till November 11, 1886. His careful oversight of the State's business was seen in his messages to the Legislature, notably those of July, '83; November, '84; July, '85, and November, '86. No Governor of Georgia ever gave more careful attention to the duties of his office.

A brief review of the principal legislation approved by Governor McDaniel will be accepted as fitting and proper in this publication of his life and times. It has been intimately connected with subsequent legislation and embraces valuable history worthy of reference as well as record.

The system which provides for the annual payment of pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers was organized and approved by Governor McDaniel. He likewise approved the bill which authorized the first considerable enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane at Milledgeville. The act for erecting Georgia's new capitol was passed during his administration. As Chairman Ex-Officio of the Capitol Building Commission, the members of which he selected as Chief Executive, the progress of the work was so well watched and expenses so well regu-

lated that this building has been pronounced by some capable judges as the best in America for its cost. The million dollar appropriation not only covered the outlay and expenses generally, but left a considerable sum in the State Treasury to be used for other purposes.

Another matter of grateful interest to the people of Georgia circles about the settlement of a controversy over the last payment of $750,000 in connection with the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad in February, 1884. The Act of September 3, 1879, authorized the sale, payable in bonds of the State at par value, but the Act of October 14, 1879, gave the purchaser the option to pay either in Georgia State bonds, or United States registered bonds at par value. The purchasing company offered registered three per cent bonds of the United States, which bonds being subject to call by the Secretary of the Treasury were practically at par. Acceptance of three per cent bonds meant sale under legislative act and appropriation of the money to payment of interest on the public debt, instead of reducing the principal, as was clearly contemplated by the Constitution, and the releasing of a like amount in the Treasury, provided to pay interest on the public debt, to be subject to legislative appropriations to other purposes. One of these other purposes would have been the new State capitol, the act for building which had already provided that it should be built (except as to the $55,000, or about that amount, paid by the City of Atlanta for the old capitol at Milledgeville), only out of surplus money in the Treasury. As there was a temporary loan in the spring of 1884, it was evident there was no surplus, etc., and it was openly said that this $750,000 was to be used in building the capitol. The dilemma of the Governor did not change his duty or the law of settlement, which was to require payment in bonds of the State, or in registered bonds of the

United States, outstanding or issued under a law in existence at the time of the sale of the railroad. For the same reason an offer of $750,000 cash was also rejected.

The premium on United States registered four per cent bonds being higher than that on Georgia State bonds, the purchasers brought the latter, delivered them in payment at par, and the bonds were canceled and reported to the Legislature in the message of November, 1884, the session during which the issue of bonds bearing not more than five per cent interest was authorized, to pay about $3,500,000 of maturing bonds, nearly all of them the Jenkins seven per cent bonds secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

If the State bonds had not been secured and canceled as above stated, reducing the debt by that amount the new issue of bonds would probably have been $4,250,000, and four and one-half per cent bonds could scarcely have been sold above par.

The purchasers afterwards presented a memorial to the Legislature asking that the amount of the premium paid for State bonds, etc., be refunded, but the claim was not seriously considered or allowed by that body.

The State's credit was so good during the McDaniel administration that four and one-half per cent bonds were readily sold at a premium and the bonded debt of the State was reduced considerably more than $1,000,000. Annual interest charges were reduced by the two foregoing financial transactions about $135,000 per annum. For this reason it became practicable to sell future issues of State bonds at a lower rate of interest, and other bonds at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

The lowest tax rate known to Georgia since 1865 prevailed during Governor McDaniel's administration. The rate, two and a half mills was the result of careful attention to the State's finances. During his administration the average tax rate for State purposes was about three mills.

The School of Technology was created by legislative act in 1885. A majority of the Commissioners appointed by Governor McDaniel are still in service. Its success has rendered possible still greater development on similar lines under succeeding administrations.

Recurring to his legislative career it may be said that as a member of the House he was chairman of the Committee on Corporations, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and acting chairman of the Committee on Finance, which then included Ways and Means and Appropriations. As Senator he was chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Judiciary Committee, committees holding the highest place in all legislative bodies.

He was author of the Apportionment Act of 1873, based on the census of 1870, and providing Representatives in the Legislature for the new counties of Dodge, Douglas, McDuffie and Rockdale; the Railroad Tax Act of 1874; the act of 1875, providing that the lien of landlords for supplies to tenants shall arise by operation of law from the relation of landlord and tenant, and if in writing that the lien shall be assignable so as to form a basis of credit to the landlord; the Act of 1875, for waiver of right of homestead, afterwards provided in the Constitution of 1877; the Act of 1876, for the adjustment of the rights of parties in cases of sales of homestead property made as provided in the homestead act of 1868, which provision for sales was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State in 1875; an act for amendment of the Constitution in reference to certain bonds declared invalid by the Legislature of 1872; the Act of 1878, for setting apart homestead and exemptions, sale of homesteads and reinvestment, etc., under the Constitution of 1877; the Jury Act of 1878, to carry into effect provision of the Constitution of 1877; the Act of 1879, creating the Railroad Commission and defining its powers and duties, in

conjunction with Judge William M. Reese and Hon. Samuel Barnett, and in consultation with Gen. Robert Toombs, Mr. G. J. Foreacre, and others; the Act of 1879, defining lobbying as a crime.

Ex-Governor McDaniel has the satisfaction of knowing also that his career as a legislator and as Governor not only stands approved by a grateful people, but that his public services have never been discounted or tarnished by insinuation or charge of graft. And to-day in the remarkable vigor of his advanced years he is looked upon as one of Georgia's truest and most capable citizens.

As trustee of the State University, a valued and potent force always, he has served the State for more than twenty years. He has been chairman of the board of trustees since 1899. His methods are marked by care and attention, for while he is generous and public spirited, he is prudent and conservative in his regard for the tax-payers' money.

He was trustee from 1883 to 1890 of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Nor must his record as a soldier be omitted. He was a young man, under twenty-five years of age, when he entered the Confederate Army as First Lieutenant, Company H, Walton Infantry, a part of the Eleventh Regiment of Georgia Infantry, and of Bartow's Brigade, later Anderson's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. He became Major of the Regiment in November, 1862.

In July, 1863, he was wounded in the abdomen from which he suffered for months. He was captured and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was held till July, 1865.

Reports of Brigade and Regimental Commanders of Anderson's Brigade, at the battle of Gettysburg, touch upon events dear to the heart of Major McDaniel's family and friends, be-

cause this heroic soul spared nothing, neither love nor life in those brave days of old. The story of the second Manassas battle and the Maryland campaigns would also bring prominently to view the patriotism and fortitude of Major McDaniel, but this modest veteran of the Confederate struggle has bent his energies to the service of his people and won laurels in the victories of peace.

Ex-Governor McDaniel is pre-eminently a lawyer, and the superior quality of his legal mind has contributed largely to his usefulness in the various positions held during and since the war. He has been a director of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company since May, 1878; a director in the High Shoals Manufacturing Company since January, 1875; director of the Georgia Railroad Bank, Augusta, since 1893; a director of the Walton Cotton Mill Company since 1900; a director of Monroe Railroad Company since 1904; and a director in the Monroe Cotton Mills since 1896.

Governor McDaniel married Miss Hester C. Felker, daughter of Stephen Felker, of Monroe, Ga., December 20, 1865. Two children were born to them, both of whom are still living. Mrs. McDaniel has been a loyal, loving helpmate to her distinguished husband, fitted by nature and culture to grace all the elevated positions to which success has led them.

In their elegant home within the town limits of Monroe, they can look on scenes and places which have been familiar to both from early childhood, and realize the fact in its fullest significance that those who have known them longest still love them best. As wrote wise old William Penn: "He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both at last."

Mrs. W. H. Felton.

William Henry Fleming.

WILLIAM HENRY FLEMING, son of Porter and Catharine Moragne Fleming, was born in Augusta, Ga., October 18, 1856. He married Miss Marie Celeste Ayer, daughter of Maj. W. F. Ayer and Sarah Virginia Brookes Ayer, August 22, 1900. They have one child.

Mr. Fleming's father, Porter Fleming, was a farmer and a merchant, a man of untiring energy and devotion to duty. Porter Fleming's father was Robert Fleming, of Lincoln county, Ga. His mother was Miss Thurza Farrar, and her mother was Miss Elizabeth Howard, of Virginia, who was a cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. William Henry Fleming's grandmother on his mother's side, was Miss Margaret Blanton Cain, of English ancestry on her father's side, and her mother was a granddaughter of Mrs. Margaret Blanton, of Virginia, who was related to John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Mr. Fleming's great-grandfather, James Fleming, was one of five brothers who came to this country prior to the Revolution. The names of three of these brothers appear in the published rolls of the Continental Army from Georgia. Mr. Fleming's grandfather on his mother's side was Isaac Moragne. Isaac Moragne's father and his three older brothers fought under Gen. Andrew Pickens in the Revolution. His great-grandfather, Pierre Moragne,—French Huguenot,—headed a party of immigrants from France who landed at Charleston and settled at New Bordeaux, South Carolina, in 1764.

William Henry Fleming, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm near Augusta. From twelve to

fifteen years of age he did farm work in the fields with the plow and the hoe. This was after his father's reverses, consequent upon the war. He attended the common schools of the community for his primary education, and Richmond Academy for his higher training. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1876, as a civil engineer, and was afterwards awarded the A.M. Degree. While at the University he received a medal as the best Junior debater, and while an under graduate, he took the medal for the best essay open to the University, and was chosen commencement orator.

Mr. Fleming had difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education, as his school days came just in the midst of reconstruction troubles. He borrowed the money necessary to continue his college course from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and paid it back with legal interest. He acted as college postmaster at the University while a student there, and before graduation was made tutor on a small salary. He was compelled to this course to complete his college curriculum.

He studied law in the office of Hon. John T. Shewmake, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Mr. Fleming began the active work of life in 1877 as Superintendent of Public Schools in Richmond county, and the city of Augusta. He resigned this position to begin the practice of law in 1880. His prominence as a lawyer and a public man gained for him the presidency of the Georgia Bar Association in 1894-'95.

He was a member of the State Legislature for eight consecutive years, from 1888 to 1895 inclusive. He was a member of the United States Congress for six years, from 1897 to 1903, and served on the Judiciary Committee the last four years.

During his service in the State Legislature he was always a member of the General Judiciary and the Finance Committee, except when Speaker of the House. This latter position he held for the session 1894-'95. He was chairman of the

Finance Committee for two years. It is not undue to say that Mr. Fleming originated and brought to successful issue quite as much important legislation in Georgia as any other man of the present generation. Not only has he been the author of some of our most important laws, but in the consideration of those introduced by others during his term in the House he was one of the most influential factors. He had a marked peculiarity in that he would never cast his vote in favor of any measure that had in it a germ of unconstitutionality, preferring always to go counter to the majority and risk his popularity rather than assist in the passage of an Act that was an infringement on the fundamental law of the State.

His first valuable work was in originating and pushing through a bill providing when transfers and liens should take effect against third parties. Previous to this enactment loans on realty were exceedingly difficult to obtain from outside companies, and home people as well. It was not easy to determine when such loans were secure. Mr. Fleming's bill required the record at the clerk's office to show every fact to indicate a clear title. This relieved the situation and established confidence and opened up opportunities that had been to a great extent closed for the lack of such security.

In 1890 he introduced and had passed a bill reducing the hours of labor in factories from thirteen to eleven hours per day, or sixty-six hours per week.

At the session of 1892-93 Mr. Fleming presented a bill that as a law has been of great value to the State in its application to the trial of criminals. It provided that criminal cases should go to the Supreme Court on fast bills of exceptions. By this method speedy trials were assured, and the operation of the law has been very beneficial, as now a final judgment can be secured in a few weeks, whereas, theretofore, it required six to twelve months.

Mr. Fleming was the special champion of the public schools. It was largely through his position on a measure before the House in 1892 that the first direct tax for educational purposes was authorized and levied. He introduced and pressed to passage the original bill to establish the State Normal School at Athens, which was afterward followed by substantial appropriations through the efforts of others. Quite as important as either of these school measures was the quarterly payment of the public school teachers. The scheme was a very difficult one to accomplish on account of the very large amount of money required and the arrangement of the income of the State Treasury so as to meet the proposed demands.

Mr. Fleming was the author of the substitute bill, under which the Code of 1895 was prepared,—his substitute providing for a codification instead of a mere revision. He also drew and secured the passage of the bill to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, and to have them elected by the people.

While Speaker of the House, at the request of the committee appointed to devise a scheme for the registration of voters, he drew the bill that became the law, and was chiefly instrumental in its passage.

At the close of his legislative career in 1895, Mr. Fleming retired from the Speakership of the House with the confidence and esteem of the entire membership, as expressed in highly complimentary resolutions unanimously adopted. Only one appeal was ever taken from his decisions on parliamentary questions, and on that appeal he was sustained.

Within two years after his service in the State Legislature he was elected to Congress. He entered upon his duties quite well informed upon all questions of national importance. He has been especially a student of economics.

Of his speech upon the tariff Mr. Crosby, of New York, a political economist of high rank, said: "I only wish we had more men who held such views and could express them so forcibly." Of this same speech Hon. William L. Wilson, former Democratic leader of the House and afterwards a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, said he was "glad to see young men coming from the South capable of discussing these great questions on principle."

Mr. Fleming's speech on civil service reform attracted quite as much attention. Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, gave the speech most hearty indorsement; as did Hon. R. H. Dana, President of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association. His speech on the income tax was declared by Hon. Champ Clark to be "a substantial and valuable contribution to the philosophic and political literature of this age." His speech on the tariff was made a campaign document by the Democratic Campaign Committee, and about 1,000,000 copies were printed for distribution over the country

Mr. Fleming never considers opposition when his convictions are settled. In his early manhood he recorded this sentiment to be made the policy of his after life: "I will never use the feeble powers which God in His mercy has given me to strengthen falsehood and wrong, or to weaken the everlasting principles of truth and right." Twice in his public career he has seen defeat confronting him if he adhered to this policy in his campaign and refused to buy votes. He deliberately accepted defeat and preserved the ideal of his early manhood in retirement, where he is successfully pursuing the practice of his chosen profession, the law.

In his study of economics and the solution of questions arising therefrom, Mr. Fleming has given the force of his public effort, as well as his personal counsel, to the proper adjustment

of the differences between capital and labor. His position upon these questions has been concisely stated in one of his public addresses, as follows:

"To sum up, we may state the case in this way: In the making of products there is no conflict of interest between capital and labor. They must cooperate. But in the division of the resulting profits there is a conflict between them. It is better always to face the truth than to dodge it.

"In the prosecution of the struggle incident to this industrial conflict, there are certain limitations imposed by the laws of the State. For example, neither capital nor labor could afford to raise the black flag against the other and seek its complete destruction, for the simple reason that such a victory for either side would mean its own defeat, because by itself it could not make products. Again, neither side can be permitted to put at defiance the laws of the State, because the preservation of the State is of higher importance than the interests of any particular set of capitalists or laborers. When any persons or organizations strike at the heart of the State by the wanton destruction of life or property, they immediately consolidate in opposition to themselves all the conservative elements of society. Anarchists and bomb-throwers and dynamite exploders have never yet advanced the true cause of labor.

"The two chief weapons of labor are the lawful withholding of its own hands from work and an appeal to public opinion based on the justice of the cause. The public conscience is the working man's powerful ally. His interests require that it be kept alive and delicately sensitive. Any government policy that tends to dull and deaden it must inevitably react to his ultimate injury."

Mr. Fleming has very pronounced views upon all matters of public interest. He expresses them with courtesy, but always

with positiveness and force. His address on the race question, delivered at the commencement of the University of Georgia in 1906, was widely distributed and well received by careful students of that great problem both North and South.

W. J. Northen.

Christopher Columbus Sanders.

COL. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SANDERS, merchant and banker, of Gainesville, was born at Grove Level, Jackson county, Ga., May 8, 1840. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He attended the country schools and later, in 1861, was graduated from the Georgia Military Institute, of Marietta. At the outbreak of the War between the States he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He served with that regiment throughout the war, being promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1863. Since the war he has been extensively engaged in banking and the mercantile business. For the past eighteen years he has been president of the State Banking Company, of Gainesville.

On July 25, 1871, Colonel Sanders was married to Miss Frances Amelia Scarborough. To this union two children were born, Robert Jackson, of Gainesville, Ga., and Armintaine, now Mrs. Hinton, of Athens, Ga.

Colonel Sanders's great-grandfather, Rev. Moses Sanders, was a Baptist preacher. He emigrated from England in 1765 and with two younger brothers, David and John, who located in Tennessee and Alabama while Moses settled at Petersburg, Va. Later he moved to North Georgia. He was noted for his energy, ability, strength of character, and benevolence, all of which qualities he exercised in the upbuilding of the new country to which he had come. He encouraged education, established schools, invited immigration, and planted churches. Two of these churches recently celebrated their one hundredth anni-

Truly Yours.

C. C. Sanders

NEW YORK

versary. He also surveyed and laid out highways across the country from the Carolinas to Alabama and to the Indian reservations north of the Chattahoochee river in Georgia. He and the brothers mentioned above took an active part in the war for American independence, participating in the battles of Kings Mountain, the Cowpens, the long campaigns in Virginia and the fierce guerrilla warfare in the Carolinas. He died in 1817. His eldest son, Moses Sanders, Jr., an enterprising planter, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Colonel Sanders's grandfather on his mother's side was Thomas Smythe, who, with a party of friends, came from Dublin, Ireland, to Charleston, S. C., in 1798. He settled in Jones county, Ga., where he died a few years later. He was distinguished for his great learning and for the beauty and sweetness of several poems written by him.

The parents of Colonel Sanders were Harris Sanders and Elizabeth (Smythe) Sanders. The father was a planter of intelligence, character and hospitality, who always took an active interest in public affairs. The mother was a deeply religious woman, whose influence had much to do with moulding the moral and spiritual life of her son.

As a boy, Colonel Sanders was strong and sturdy. Besides being familiar with all the various kinds of manual work done on a farm at that time, he had a healthy love for study and travel. Since attaining to manhood, wealth, distinction and leisure, he has sought to gratify his taste for travel by visiting most of the important countries of the world.

The physical health acquired by an outdoor life and training at a military school served him well during the trying struggles of the great war. As Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, McLaw's division, Longstreet's corps, Army of Northern Virginia,

serving from the date of its organization to the surrender at Appomattox, he took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Harper's Ferry, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and many others.

At Sharpsburg, he was temporarily in command of Wofford's brigade. The Confederate batteries had been destroyed, and the space in front was swept by deadly minie balls, which mowed down whole lines of soldiers. The Federals were advancing with fixed bayonets, and the Confederates sprang forward to meet them. The death grapple took place at a post and plank fence, which the Confederates held, but at a terrible loss of forty-eight per cent of the five regiments engaged in the charge.

At the Wilderness, Colonel Sanders's Regiment, at fearful loss, aided in driving back the right wing of the Federals commanded by Grant. At the critical moment, Lee himself appeared at the head of the Confederate forces, but was borne back by his soldiers. The First Army Corps succeeded in hurling Grant's right wing from the field.

At the "Death Angle" at Spottsylvania Court House Colonel Sanders's command suffered fearfully, and he himself was wounded. The second battle of Cold Harbor and the fight at Sailor's Creek were the last in which he took part. He was captured at Sailor's Creek on May 6, 1865, leaving only sixty-four men to be surrendered at Appomattox under Lieutenant Jim Hill.

Colonel Sanders was a prisoner in the old Capitol building in Washington City the night of President Lincoln's assassination. He was later transferred to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and was released July 25, 1865, from his fearful sufferings.

Colonel Sanders is still interested in the history of the great war. He was at one time State Vice-President for Georgia of the American Historical Society. His favorite methods of recreation now are outdoor exercise, travel, and reading. He has traveled extensively in the Old World as well as America. He says that the reading which has helped him most has been that of current events, history and the Bible.

Colonel Sanders is a strong member of the Baptist church. He says that as a youth his one ambition was to do some good in the world. His advice to young men is that they ask divine guidance in all their undertakings. He failed, he says, whenever he chose his own course. He urges upon all who wish to succeed, even in the temporal affairs of this life, the absolute necessity for temperance, industry, benevolence and integrity.

D. A. Tedder.

Alfred Shorter Hamilton.

THE HAMILTON FAMILY in Georgia came from Scotland, though originally English, and settled in Maryland in early Colonial times. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were distinguished in the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, George Hamilton, married Miss Agnes Cooper. His grandfather, Joseph J. Hamilton, who was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, married Miss Sarah Twiggs Blount, daughter of the distinguished Thomas Blount, of Jones county, who came to Georgia from Virginia. Joseph Hamilton was first cousin to Hon. Mark A. Cooper, Pleasant Stovall, of Augusta, and Judge Eugenius A. Nesbit. In the early thirties he moved from the town of Hamilton in Harris county, which was named for his family, to Cass (now Bartow) county. He owned the land where the town of Cartersville now stands and a plantation on the Etowah river.

His son, David Blount Hamilton, was reared in Cartersville, and after his graduation from the University of Georgia was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Rome. In 1856 he married Miss Martha Harper, a niece and adopted daughter of Col. Alfred Shorter, of Rome.

The oldest of their six sons was Alfred Shorter Hamilton, who was born in Rome September 7, 1857. He was a bright, active boy of fair strength and spent most of his early years at his father's home in the enterprising little city of Rome. He saw enough of farm life, however, to learn to do all kinds of farm work. His early education was secured in the private schools of Rome. He entered Mercer University, but at the age of twenty, when in the Junior year, left college to attend Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to prepare

A. S. Hamilton

himself for a lucrative business position, which had been offered to him. On the completion of his business course he returned home, and in 1878 accepted a position with the firm of Berry and Co., cotton factors. His energy and business aptitude were soon recognized. Coupled with these, his fine executive ability and careful preparation won for him an independent place in the business community. Accordingly, in 1882, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Berry and Co. His careful business methods and intimate knowledge of local conditions soon placed him at the head of the firm of Hamilton and Co., doing a large business as wholesale grocers and cotton factors.

On April 10, 1888, he married Miss Margaret Allgood, daughter of Judge A. P. Allgood, of Chattooga county, who was a native of South Carolina, and whose ancestors had been Virginians. As early as 1846 Judge Allgood established a cotton mill at Trion, in Chattooga county, thirty miles above Rome.

In 1890 Mr. Hamilton was elected President and Treasurer of this splendid property, a position which he still holds. He has placed himself among the leading cotton manufacturers of the State. Under his management, the plant, consisting of three mammoth mills, has more than doubled the number of spindles and looms it contained when he assumed the presidency. It is equipped with the most improved modern machinery and has all the necessary adjuncts for the successful maintenance and operation of one of Georgia's largest industries for the manufacture of cotton goods.

The hum of 51,200 spindles greets the visitor to Trion Mills. They consume sixty bales of cotton daily. The 1,440 looms turn out daily 75,000 yards of sea island sheeting, shirting, drills, ropes, etc. The goods manufactured by the Trion Mills always find a ready market in the North and East. Large shipments are also made to China. The yearly business amounts to about $1,500,000.

The splendid water-power afforded by the Chattooga river has been developed to the extent of 450 horse-power. In addition to this, two splendid Corliss engines, consuming twenty tons of coal per day, furnish the necessary power.

Trion was the name given to the factory and town from the trio of men, Allgood, March and Briers, who were the originators of this great enterprise, built and operated by Georgia capital.

The situation is healthful and convenient. Here Mr. Hamiltin has surrounded himself by more than 3,000 happy, industrious people. While not a member of any church, he is a liberal contributor and takes an active interest in the education of the people by whom he is surrounded. Though a very busy man, Mr. Hamilton is a great reader and likes the best books. He enjoys out-door exercises, and is especially fond of horseback riding and shooting.

Inclined from boyhood to a business career, Mr. Hamilton has worked to that end. In early life he was impelled by a desire to win the respect of his parents and his uncle, Col. Alfred Shorter, and found the influence of a cultured Christian home a source of helpful inspiration, not only through school days, but until the present time.

As guides to usefulness and success, he suggests the following: "Faithfulness to your duty, honesty with your trust, kindness and politeness to those you meet, love for country and for home."

Accomplished in intellect, graceful in manners, the very mirror of honor, always gentle, always considerate of the feelings of others, generous to a fault, the President of the Trion Manufacturing Company invariably impresses those with whom he comes in contact, in a social or business way, as an elegant and benevolent gentleman.

A. B. Caldwell.

I am, very Truly Yours,

T. M. McIntosh

Thomas Murdoch McIntosh.

THOMAS MURDOCH McINTOSH, of Thomasville, was born at Glasgow, Thomas county, Ga., November 21, 1853. His father, John Anderson McIntosh, who was a son of Murdoch and Katherine (McMillan) McIntosh, was born in Alabama, July 27, 1819. His mother, Matilda Septima Sandwich, a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Ruth (Blalock) Sandwich, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., June 20, 1826. The elder McIntosh was a merchant and a planter. He was a man of stern integrity, strong will, absolute sobriety and great energy, but of kind heart and very careful as to the associates of himself and children. Finding his property swept away at the close of the war, and in debt besides, he yet refused to go into bankruptcy, though urged by his friends to do so, and with the aid of his son succeeded in discharging every obligation.

Murdoch McIntosh went from North Carolina to Alabama as a young man, where he married Katherine McMillan. They removed to Thomas county, Ga., about 1833, where they died at an old age. The name is a familiar one in the Old North State, to which the McIntoshes came direct from Scotland.

On his mother's side Dr. McIntosh easily traces his ancestry back to the nobility of England. His mother was a woman of culture and wide reading and had an intense and determined will. Her father was Dr. Thomas Sandwich and lived at Lincolnton, Ga. He was born, however, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, near Windsor Castle in England in 1785. His parents came from England in 1796 and first settled in Augusta. The Sandwiches were people of great wealth in England. The family

Coat of Arms is still preserved by Dr. McIntosh. The device is an eagle and is carved on his private seal.

In his boyhood, Dr. McIntosh was small of stature, but of athletic frame. Among the special tastes and interests of his childhood he developed a fondness for books and a love for horses which he has never outgrown. This fondness for books has made his professional and scientific reading a pleasure and has also led him into broader fields of history and philosophy. His love for horses still finds expression in the trotters he raises and drives in his professional work. Until he was thirteen, his time was divided between the country schools and those things on his father's farm which engaged a farmer-boy's attention during and after the stirring days of the War Between the States.

In 1866, he entered Jefferson Academy at Monticello, Florida, which he attended three years. The failure of his father's health and the consequent decline in his business interests deprived him of the college course which the father had planned for his son.

Dr. McIntosh's maternal grandfather and one of his father's brothers were physicians. His father had another brother, who was not a professional man, but possessed a scientific and medical bias of mind. This uncle was very fond of his nephew, and his influence and persuasion, together with his own natural bent of mind, induced him to adopt the medical profession as his life-work. Accordingly he entered the Atlanta Medical College, and in 1875 was graduated at the head of his class. He was invited by Dr. Westmoreland to remain in his office in Atlanta. This he declined and, returning to Thomasville, began the practice of medicine among his own people. He was successful from the beginning. At the time he said to a friend, "I am going to establish a reputation as a physician if I do

not make a cent in ten years." Such faithful, determined effort has brought both reputation and remuneration. Not a little of his early work was gratuitous, but even this is bearing fruit in the grateful patronage of those whose parents Dr. McIntosh attended thirty years ago.

From time to time he has added to his knowledge and skill by attendance at such institutions as the Post Graduate School in New York and the Polyclinics in Philadelphia. The year 1891 was spent in Europe, largely in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna.

Dr. McIntosh is frequently called into consultation by other leading physicians of the State and of Florida, especially in difficult surgical operations, in which he excels. He has been Vice-President of the Medical Association of Georgia and has made frequent contributions to medical literature on surgical subjects. Apart from his professional work his interest in the progress and development of his own community is attested by the fact that he is President of the Board of Education of Thomasville Public Schools, a trustee of the Atlanta School of Medicine, President of the Board of Trustees of Young's Female College, and Vice-President of the Citizens Banking and Trust Company of Thomasville. He has also been President of the Thomasville Library Association, and during his administration relieved that institution of a considerable debt contracted in the construction of the building, and in 1899 established, at his own expense, a private surgical hospital at Thomasville, which is still running.

Governor Atkinson, during his administration, appointed him Physician to the State Penitentiary. Finding the duties of the place uncongenial, he resigned after an incumbency of four months and resumed his practice. Later he was tendered the position of Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Georgia Regiment in

the Spanish-American War. This he declined. Governor Atkinson was accustomed to confer freely with him about matters in his part of the State.

At the time when the convict lease system was engaging the attention of the people of the State, Dr. McIntosh took a strong stand in the local and State press in favor of the lease system.

His lodge affiliations are with the Masons and the Elks. He is not connected with any church. He has never married. It is his intention to leave his property to a prominent Georgia institution for orphan children, first giving a life interest to his only sister and an only brother, who are both unmarried, sufficient to provide for them during their life.

He attributes his success in life to "the literary tastes of his mother, to the personal example of his father, to the strong love and ambition of both for their children, to the high standards they erected for their guidance and which they themselves lived up to." To the young he says, "Erect lofty ideals; find the truth and stand by it, never compromise a principle; don't drink, chew, nor smoke; work hard all the time."

A. B. Caldwell.